

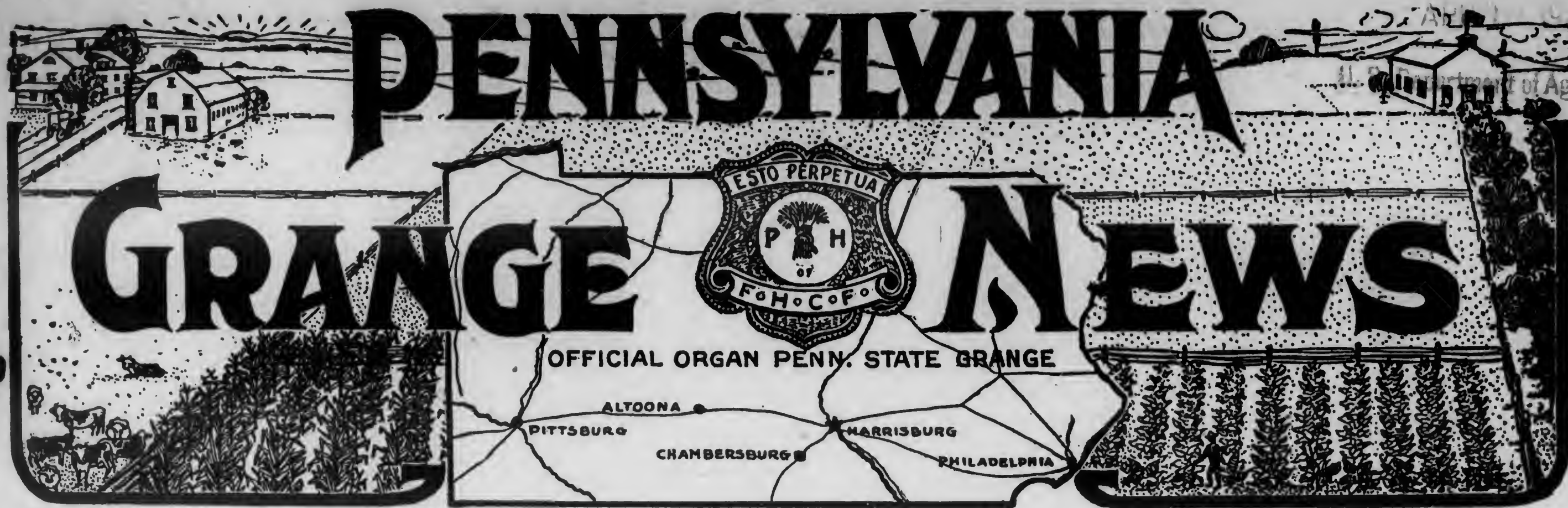
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CHAMBERSBURG, PA., APRIL, 1927

No. 1

European Corn Borer Most Serious Menace to Agriculture

\$10,000,000 Campaign Begun. Scientists Have No Known Remedy. Machines and Clean-up Only Means of Combatting Pest

MOST insects can be fought with poisons, sprays, parasites or natural enemies; not so with this deadly foe; in the moth stage they do not eat and cannot be poisoned, hide under leaves and are difficult to find and in the maggot stage spend most of their life in the cornstalk where they are safe. Parasites have been propagated and distributed in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Michigan and Canada, but no noticeable effects have been accomplished with them.

WHAT IT IS

The borer is a worm about three-fourth of an inch in length with two brown yellowish stripes on back and with a little dark color between the two brownish stripes. It eats a hole in the cornstalk about seven or eight inches above the ground and eats upward in the stalk turning into a chrysalis stage and emerges from the stalk as a moth, about May 1st, laying its little white eggs about three-sixteenth inch apart, of course, hatching as maggots and entering the stalk. Do not be confused by believing that the worms that attack the ear of corn are borers, for they are not. The accompanying cut shows the borer in the cornstalk.

The first signs of the presence of corn borers are wilted stalks when about two feet high, and then drying at the top.

The corn borer is considered the most serious menace that ever faced agriculture; imported from Europe the source of most of our pests, it has spread at an alarming rate. In many fields in Canada it has destroyed crops completely, having reduced the corn acreage in one county alone, from 100,000 acres to 8,000 acres, cutting farm values in half and discouraging farmers. The corn borer damaged 50% of the corn in Michigan in 1926, in Illinois the farmers believe "there is nothing to worry about," hoping to get relief from a destructive parasite to be raised.

In Ohio the indications are that another year will see a 100% destruction of corn fields and in eight western counties of Pennsylvania the pest has established itself firmly; and to a slight degree borers have been found in widely scattered sections of our state and every effort will be made to effect a thorough clean-up.

The accompanying cut of the corn field shows former secretary of agriculture,

F. P. Willits inspecting the corn borer's devastations in an affected field. It is evident from this cut that reports concerning the destruction by the pest have not been exaggerated and that methods for extermination cannot be too severe.

Dr. C. H. Hadley, director of the Bureau of Plant Industry says, "This insect is beyond question the most dangerous pest of American Agriculture." It is causing more trouble in western Pennsylvania than the Japanese Beetle does in the eastern part of the state.

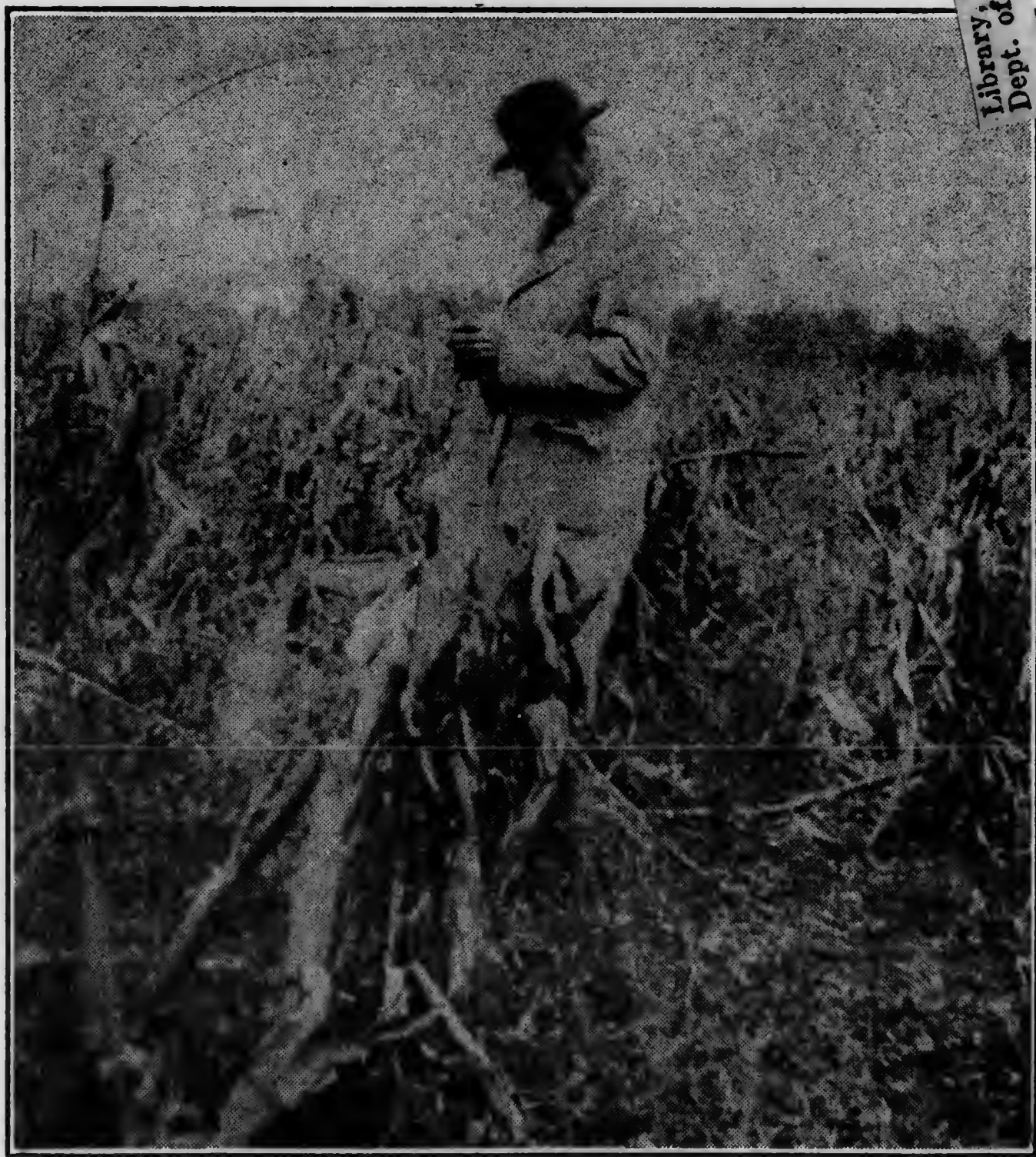
Federal and state authorities agree that relief measures cannot be too drastic. The United States Congress has appro-

riated \$10,000,000 to wage war on the pest in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana and the appropriations become available to the states upon synchronizing State and Federal law. Accordingly a bill which fulfills Pennsylvania's part in making available the money granted by the Congress to the United States Department of Agriculture for a campaign against the European corn borer passed the Legislature and was signed by Governor Fisher on March 10.

Realizing the seriousness of the corn borer, the Legislators speedily enacted this necessary legislation. The corn borer is regarded as the most dangerous pest of American agriculture, threatening as it does the possible extinction of the corn crop of the United States. The appropriation provides funds for financing the most elaborate and intensive battle between an insect and organized forces of the Federal Government and the individual States ever been undertaken in the world.

The Federal corn borer appropriation requires that the state co-

(Concluded on page 2.)



F. P. WILLITS INSPECTING CORN BORER DAMAGE

President Coolidge Proclaims American Forest Week Date

The week of April 24-30 has been officially designated for nation-wide observance as "American Forest Week" by President Coolidge, in a proclamation made public by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This year will mark the seventh annual observance of the Week, President Harding, in 1921, having issued the first proclamation which brought the Federal Government behind the movement. Of the numerous weeks observed in the country, this is the only one to which the Government of the United States has given recognition and support.

The President proclaimed the 1927 American Forest Week "in the belief that no other of our internal problems is of greater moment than the rehabilitation of our forests, now so hopefully begun but needing the strong support of our collective will and intelligence." He emphasized the importance of farm forestry as a means for lessening agricultural surpluses and meeting the problem of agricultural overproduction, and the resulting depression in the farming industry. Regarding the part forestry might play in farm relief the President said:

"One-fourth of our soil is better suited to timber-growing than anything else. I cannot escape the conviction that our industrial and agricultural stability will be strengthened by bringing into full productive use this great empire of land. Although much progress has been made in public forestry and hopeful beginnings in private forestry, we still have a vast aggregate of idle or semi-idle forest land, and another large aggregate of poor farm land that might more profitably grow timber instead of adding to the problem of agricultural overproduction."

Agriculture would find in timber growing a strong ally, the President said, providing markets for farm produce and for surplus labor.

American Forest Week this year will assume an international scope through the fact that Canada will observe forest week at the same time. Through the Department of State, the Mexican Government also has been invited to participate in this year's campaign for the protection, perpetuation and right use of the forests.

In making public the President's proclamation, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine pointed out that special significance is attached to the observance of the Week in 1927, in view of the disastrous fire season through which the country passed last summer and of the need for bringing home to the people of the Nation the necessity for adequate protection of the forests. Cooperation between the Federal Government and the States under the Clarke-McNary Act has just

Library, U. S. Agriculture, Dept. of Agriculture

got into full swing as well, he said, and forty-one states and the territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico are now cooperating with the Government in the forest protection and reforestation activities for which the law provides. Thirty states have appointed Extension Foresters and are cooperating with the Government in assisting farmers in the handling of their woodlands.

The Week will be directed by an American Forest Week Committee, of which Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, is chairman. Nearly 100 organizations, representing a wide variety of interests, are cooperating, among them associations representing outdoor, wild life, and recreational interests, foresters and forestry associations, the lumber industry, consumers of forest products, labor, scientific, civic, and women's organizations, as well as the State and Federal Governments. The American Federation of Labor, the Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the American Legion, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, the Boy Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls, the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Young Women's Christian Association, National Catholic Welfare Conference, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Motion Picture Theater Owners of America are included among the cooperating organizations. Local Forest Week Committees are being organized in every State.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER MOST SERIOUS MENACE TO AGRICULTURE

(Concluded from page 1.)

with the Federal Department of Agriculture in this work have necessary legislative authority to carry on the work in accordance with the program proposed, and the bill which Governor Fisher signed gives the necessary authority to the State Department of Agriculture for this work.

The work will be financed and directed by the Federal Government in cooperation with and under the authority granted Deputy Secretary of Agriculture Prof. R. G. Bressler will have charge of directing the work in Pennsylvania. He is already on the ground and has established headquarters in Meadville, Pa., from where he will direct the State and Federal workers in the eight affected counties in western Pennsylvania.

TO DESTROY ALL CORN REMNANTS

These regulations require the burning or satisfactory destruction of all cornstalks, remnants of stalks and corn cobs either in the field, the feed lot, the barnyard or around canning factories and other process agents, unless ensiled or shredded. The corn fields must either be plowed to such a depth that no stalks, pieces of cobs or other corn remnants appear on the surface when it is plowed, disced, harrowed, planted, or cultivated or, if not plowed, the fields must be cleared by pulverizing or burning all corn crop remnants and debris.

It is expected that individual farmers voluntarily cooperating in the clean-up, will take these necessary measures by May 1. Following May 1, all farms will be re-inspected. If reported as meeting all requirements as to control measures, the individual farmer will be reimbursed not to exceed \$2.00 an acre for field corn and not to exceed \$1.00 an acre for sweet corn on which he is obliged to undertake operations in addition to those normal and usual in farm operations at this season.

Where the regulations have not been complied with either intentionally or unintentionally the Federal regulatory force under the authority of the State department of agriculture will conduct the necessary clean-up with its own special machinery and crews. The farm cost of such enforced clean-up will be charged to the individuals on whose farms the work is done and will be collected on the same basis as taxes by the State au-

thorities under the authority which the State legislation now pending will give them. The funds collected in this way by the State authorities which represents expenditure of Federal money will be turned over to the United States Treasury as provided for in the Federal Act and pending State legislation.

2,500,000 ACRES TO BE CLEANED

Prior to May 1, according to the provisional program the Federal forces will also give a large number of local field demonstrations in the selection and operation of machinery most effective in borer control work as part of an intensive educational and publicity campaign to be put in cooperation with the Federal Department of Agriculture extension service, the extension divisions of the State agriculture college and county extension agents. This supplementary campaign will consist of holding educational field meetings, the organization of county and local committees in the interest of voluntary clean-up of the borer, supplying information to the press and other news agencies, and the distribution of educational material through the extension forces.

It is estimated that a corn acreage of 2,500,000 acres on approximately 350,000 farms in these states will be included in the clean-up. The work in Pennsylvania will cover the generally infested area in the northwestern portion of the State comprising seven or eight counties.

What we need in this automobile age is more horse sense.



CORN BORER AT WORK

FIGHTING JAPANESE BEETLES

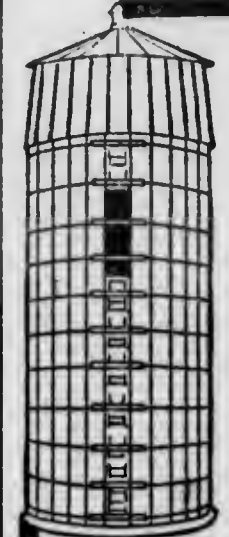
The new attractive agent, geraniol, developed by the bureau of entomology as an aid in its control work against the Japanese beetle, has been found very successful. Methods have been worked out whereby this material may be used to concentrate the beetles in a relatively small area. It was found that by spraying less than an acre of orchard with geraniol, beetles could be drawn on the leeward side of the orchard for a distance of nearly one-half mile within the first 15 minutes after the spray had been applied. This makes it possible to destroy large numbers of beetles with a comparatively small quantity of a contact spray. Further work has been done on traps baited with geraniol, but although these capture large numbers of beetles, it is not felt that a trap has been developed which can be recommended for general use. Increased efforts were made last summer to develop a repellent which could be used on fruit trees without leaving a deposit on the foliage or fruit. It was found that certain odors, particularly the odor of tar, are distinctly repellent to the Japanese beetle.

LAWYERS' FEES

"Why do you want a new trial," asked the judge.
"On the ground of newly discovered evidence, your honor," said the lawyer.
"What is the nature of it?" demanded the judge.
"My client has dug up \$400 that I didn't know he had."

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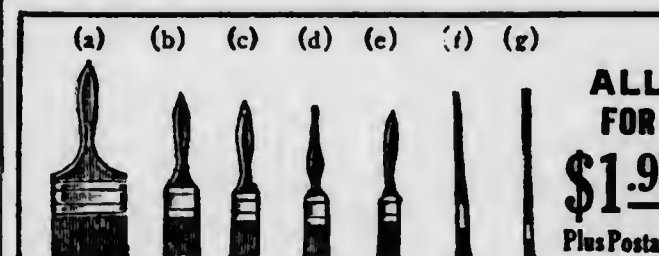


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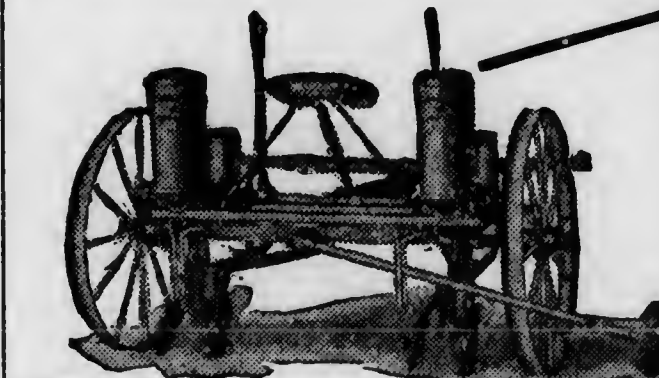
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Geigertown Grange No. 1871 Host to Berks County Pomona

Dedication of New Community Hall, Installation of Officers and Important Legislation Approved

POMONA, No. 43, of Berks County, one of the most active Pomonas in the State met in quarterly session on March 7th, at Geigers Mills, the guest of Geigertown Grange, No. 1871, on the occasion of the dedication of the above Community Building just erected by this enterprising Grange.

There was a large representation from the 15 Subordinate Granges and the meeting was of special interest to the residents of that section as the structure stands out as a monument to a community spirit seldom equaled anywhere.

The building is valued at \$25,000 and practically one half of the cost in the way of labor and material was furnished gratis by citizens of the community. Besides this, the contributions towards defraying expenses were very generous, and the entire countryside will reap direct benefits from this as a community center.

The building is of native sandstone construction. The first floor contains a large auditorium 35x45 feet with a fully equipped stage. The asbestos curtain was made and painted by William Moore, a member of Geigertown Grange. A well equipped kitchen adjoins the stage and the second floor contains one large meeting room with smaller storage rooms. All in all the Hall is complete in every respect, and will stand as a lasting monument to the fine community spirit of Berks Patrons.

OFFICERS INSTALLED

The Pomona officers elected in November were installed by Past Master, P. H. Dewey, assisted by Lewis Geiger, Geigers Mills, Master, George Fred Schuler, Fleetwood; overseer, Fred Dreibels, Virginville; lecturer, Robert M. Rahn, Geigers Mills; steward, Frank Hoch, Kutztown; assistant steward, Daniel A. Snyder, Centerport; lady assistant steward, Mrs. Daniel A. Snyder, Centerport; chaplain, Jared L. Snyder, Leesport; treasurer, Charles M. Wert, Centerport; secretary, William N. Miller, Topton; gatekeeper, Robert Klopp, Shartlesville; Ceres, Mrs. George Pegely, Shoemakersville; Pomona, Mrs. John A. Kemp, Kutztown; Flora, Mrs. William N. Miller, Topton; pianists, Bessie Miller, Topton, and Grace Rahn, Fleetwood.

Retiring Pomona Master Miller, in his farewell address, dwelt on the needs of agriculture and of the rapid growth of the Grange throughout the State.

"For 60 years the Grange has stood the test of time," said Mr. Miller, "and to-day it occupies the unique position of being the only farm organization operating in this section which is a benefit to the actual tillers of the soil."

The new Pomona Master, Geo. W. Schuler, is well known in Pennsylvania State Grange circles. He is a director of the Keystone Grange Exchange and GRANGE News extends felicitations to Brother Schuler. Immediately upon assuming office, he appointed three Pomona Deputies, to serve for two years—George F. Ruth, Bernville; William Geiger, Geigers Mills and George J. Schaeffer, Kutztown. Grange activities and leadership will be in the hands of these brothers during the coming biennium.

Ten years ago, Berks County had 5 Granges with a membership of 500 and a Pomona with 60 members; to-day, there are 15 Granges in the County with a membership of more than 2,500, and a Pomona list of 1,250. Credit is due to many Berks Patrons for this growth, and no small share is due to the untiring efforts of Past Master W. M. Miller, Topton, and the retiring Secretary Irwin K. Miller, who served for 10 years.

The business session was replete with many interesting actions. The Resolutions Committees general report included:

HONEST ELECTIONS

"The grange is an advocate of the church and public schools, believing our children should have the best advantages for a liberal education. We believe in fair and honest elections and oppose the expenditure of large sums by candidates for the purpose of purchasing their elections."

"It is impossible for the various townships to keep their highways in proper condition with the taxes received, and on a number of occasions the supervisors were compelled to go into court and ask for an additional millage. If some of the automobile tax was returned to the districts where it comes from this could be applied to the upkeep of the highways and there would be no additional burden placed on the already overloaded tillers of the soil."

OPPOSE BOND ISSUES

"We oppose Senate Bill, 170, providing for an additional bond issue for highway purposes; Senate Bill, 178, re-

lating to the levying and collection of taxes and placing this power in the hands of the county treasurer; the assessors bill, which is another step to centralization; any increase in the tax on gasoline; another bond issue for soldiers bonus."

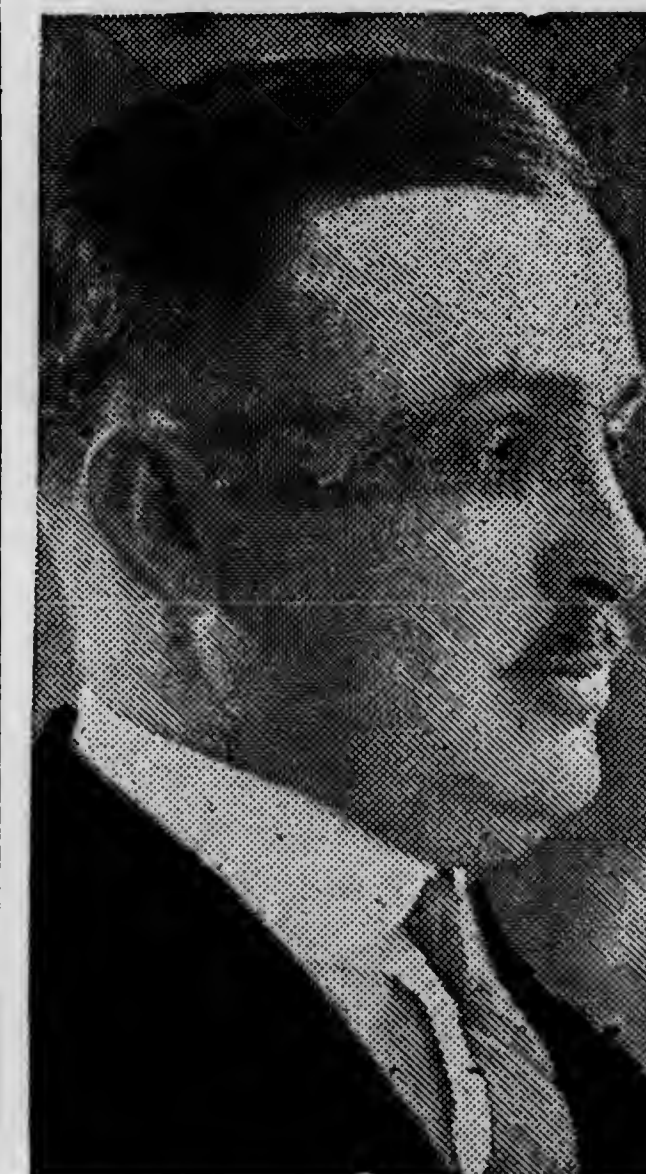
The committee however, heartily approves a large appropriation for State College.

Another resolution opposes the present laws governing the Bureau of Labor and Industry, claiming that the regulations governing the construction of any building for community purposes, works a hardship on the various organizations, as "the laws create much additional expenses to those granges who propose to erect halls."

The building of wider permanent highways was urged in another resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, That Pomona Grange goes on record opposing the construction of permanent highways under 20 feet wide, as it is the narrow highways which cause the large number of fatal accidents, the large trucks and busses making it extremely dangerous to motor on any road of less than 20 feet in width."

Other resolutions called upon the Subordinate Granges to appoint representatives to attend the meetings of the Rural Road Cooperative Improvement Association; extending the thanks of the Pomona to Geigertown Grange for the hospitality, and commending the local Grange on the fine building erected through its efforts. Milton J. Sterner, Wernersville, served as chairman of the



GEORGE W. SCHULER

committee, and George F. Ruth, Bernville, secretary.

CONFERRED FIFTH DEGREE

The committee on Fifth Degree, Howard Fosnocht, Geigers Mills; Miss Mary Schollenberger, Fleetwood, and Mrs. John I. Kemp, Kutztown, presented 20 applicants for this degree. The conferring of the degree was in charge of Past State Master Dewey.

GRANGES TO DEBATE

Robert M. Rahn, chairman of the Lecturers' Committee, reported that a debate is being arranged between the different Granges, and urged the various Granges to stage public entertainments.

The dedication exercises were held during the lecture period, presided over by Pomona Lecturer Robert M. Rahn, of Geigers Mills. A fine literary and musical program was rendered, consisting of the following: Vocal selection, Mrs. Harry Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Rahn, Elmer Hart, with Miss Sarah Rhan as accompanist; reading, Mrs. E. A. Wolfe; instrumental trio, Eleanor Ashton, Edith Ashton and Leanne Wolfe; recitation, Clara Zerr.

DEDICATION OF HALL

The dedication exercises were conducted by Past Master Dewey in full observance of the Grange Ritualistic Form and he was assisted in carrying out the beautiful service by Past Pomona Masters William N. Miller and Calvin B. Bagenstose and Past Masters Robert B. Rahn and William Geiger. After the altar was placed in its proper position a large Bible was presented by Howard G. McGowan on behalf of himself and wife, to be used jointly by the local Grange and Camp 388, P. O. S. of A., meeting in the same hall.

After the dedication exercises Mr. Dewey delivered a timely address dealing with agriculture and the community life of the tillers of the soil. He used a number of illustrations to drive home his points, and his address proved to be one of the best ever delivered before a Pomona gathering.

The officers of the Geigertown Grange are: Master, J. George Zerr; Overseer, Leanne Wolfe; Lecturer, Howard Fosnocht; Steward, Robert M. Rahn; Assistant Steward, James Egleman; Lady Assistant Steward, Ruth Reigner; Chaplain, Arthur Wolfe; Treasurer, J. G. Egleman; Secretary, Mrs. Warren C. Mount; Gatekeeper, William Moore; Ceres, Grace Reigner; Pomona, Eleanor Ashton; Flora, Marion Reigner; Pianist, Edith Ashton.

The officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary, which organization contributed practically all the furnishings, are: President, Mrs. Howard G. McGowan; Secretary, Mrs. J. R. Langner, and treasurer, Mrs. E. R. DeLong.

TO GROW 30,000 CLEAN CHICKS IN ONE COUNTY

Pennsylvania's clean chick population is increasing rapidly, reports received by the Pennsylvania State College poultry extension service from county agents show.

Bradford County poultrymen are the latest recruits in the "Grow Healthy Chicks" project. Forty farmers of that county plan to raise 30,000 chicks under the definite plan of sanitation which includes 10 steps. The project includes use of clean chicks, clean incubators, clean brooder houses, clean litter, clean feed, clean water, clean air, clean management, clean ground or close confinement of chicks, and clean laying houses.

Farmers are finding it a dangerous practice to continue to raise chicks on the same piece of ground each year because of disease infection and worm infestation. It is unsafe, say the poultry extension specialists, to rely on contaminated ground even though favorable results have been obtained in the past.

If you would create something you must be something.—Goethe.

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WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE REVISED TO BECOME EFFECTIVE MARCH 15

A revision of the regulations under the white pine blister rust quarantine has recently been signed by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture to become effective March 15, 1927. This revision involves no radical divergencies from the previous regulations, the changes being for the most part corrections of minor errors and restatements to make more clear the requirements governing interstate movement of the articles concerned.

As under the original regulations, interstate movement of five-leaved pines is prohibited. (1) From all States east of and including Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana to points west of these States; (2) From the New England States into any State except the six States comprising this group; (3) From New York into any other State; (4) From Minnesota and Wisconsin into any State except the two States comprising this group and the New England States and New York; (5) From Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania into any State except the three States comprising this group and the New England States, New York, Minnesota and Wisconsin; (6) From Washington into any other State; (7) From seven designated counties in northwestern Oregon into any other State.

Interstate movement of European black currant plants, commonly known as cultivated black currants, is also prohibited except within the area comprised in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas. Shipments of these plants must be accompanied by a State certificate of inspection stating that inspection was made between August 15 and September 30 preceding shipment, and the plants found free from the blister rust.

All currants and gooseberry plants are prohibited movement from any infected State or county to any other State, except cultivated red and white currants, mountain (or Alpine) currant and cultivated gooseberry plants. Shipments of these excepted plants must be inspected and certified by a Federal inspector and bear a Federal permit tag of specified form.

The infected States and counties in which white pine blister rust is now known to be present are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and seven counties—Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill in Oregon.

THE GRANGE OBJECTIVE

I happened to attend the Masters' conference held in Allentown, February 12, and the report of the different Masters was not encouraging. They reported poor attendance at Grange meetings and very little interest in their communities in Grange work; and, from what I heard, I inferred that very few farmers have an idea what Grange work really is.

The object of the Grange is to develop a higher standard of manhood and womanhood, and in order to do this, they must be more intelligent farmers. We hear so much complaint about farming. Who is at fault, the farms or the farmers? We should remember that we are located in one of the best agricultural districts on God's earth, surrounded by the best market in the world, and to supply this market with food, we always have the inside track.

Our immense market is generally provided with an abundant supply of food. This is a blessing; not a curse as some would make us believe. Some one is raising this food at a profit, and the reason that they can do it at a profit is because they make it a study, and only those farmers who made farming a study can succeed.

There is not a better place to study farm problems than in the Grange. This is the one thing that kept our Grange on its feet when all the others in the county became dormant. We procured all the agricultural bulletins, State and National, that we could, sorted out what we thought applicable to our section, and studied one of these bulletins at every meeting. We knew the remedy for the San Jose scale before the scale was here and thus saved our orchards. We studied how to balance rations, and knew more about feeding farm animals thirty years ago than young farmers in our section know at the present time; and we gained the reputation of knowing more about farming than the ordinary. This is a progressive world, and in order to be successful at farming, you must know more about it than your fathers did. This, coupled with higher morals, more decent language, less gossip, and purer religious views, is what is meant by a higher standard of manhood and womanhood; and if you attempt to build up your Grange by amusement you are offering strange fire on the Grange altar. Be kind enough to call such an organization some thing else.

Say what you will, a farm in this section in the hands of a young couple that is worth its salt is a paying investment. In the 37 years of our Grange existence not a single member failed financially who attended the meetings regularly.

This mania among our respectable young people of leaving the farms and moving to town is one of the greatest evils we have to contend with. They find that in town industries are just as progressive as farming, and in order to keep up with the times, they have to study harder than on the farms. Selling out and moving to town is very easy, but coming back to the farms is not so easy. I have it from good authority that there are over a thousand families in Bethlehem and Allentown that would gladly go back to the farm if they only could.

Our young people who make up their minds to remain on the farms, to study the farm problems as they present themselves, and are awake to the fact that the modern way of studying and achieving, can only be accomplished through organization will not only be the prosperous, law-abiding Christian citizens of the future, but the very foundation upon which our Democracy rests.

Nazareth, Pa. A. F. MEYER.

GRANGE HALL DEDICATED

The Grange Hall owned by Green Park Grange, No. 1615, of Green Park, Perry County, has been rebuilt and is now one of the most commodious and best equipped Grange Halls in the State. The building is 40x60 feet and contains an audience room with a 12-foot stage and drop curtain. Just off the main room is the Juvenile Room conveniently arranged and fully equipped. A unique feature of this room is the open fire place, and when the main and the Juvenile Rooms are thrown together it makes one of the finest rural auditoriums in this section of the State. A dining room adjoins the Juvenile room and serves as a useful adjunct to the Grange activities and community affairs. The hall was dedicated on March 3d, by Past Master John A. McSparran. The Building Committee included H. M. Bernheisel, E. A. Stambaugh and Amos Rice. Green Park Grange has a membership of 260, and the present Master is Ward Milligan. Daniel Rice is Lecturer, while Mrs. Daniel Rice is Juvenile Matron.

When the people, as a body, are of an orderly and law abiding disposition, and the methods of government are defective, it is often more important to focus public opinion on these defects and correct them than to try to persuade the nation to accept laws which do not have public opinion behind them.—President Emeritus Hadley of Yale.



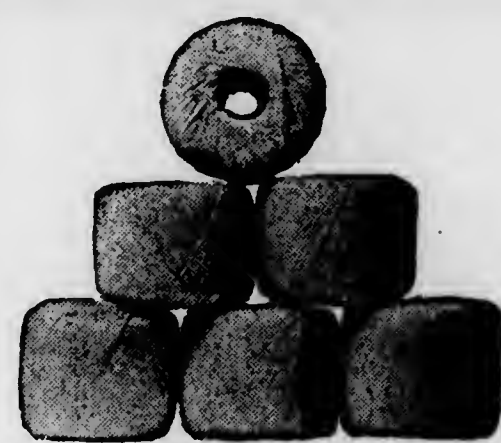
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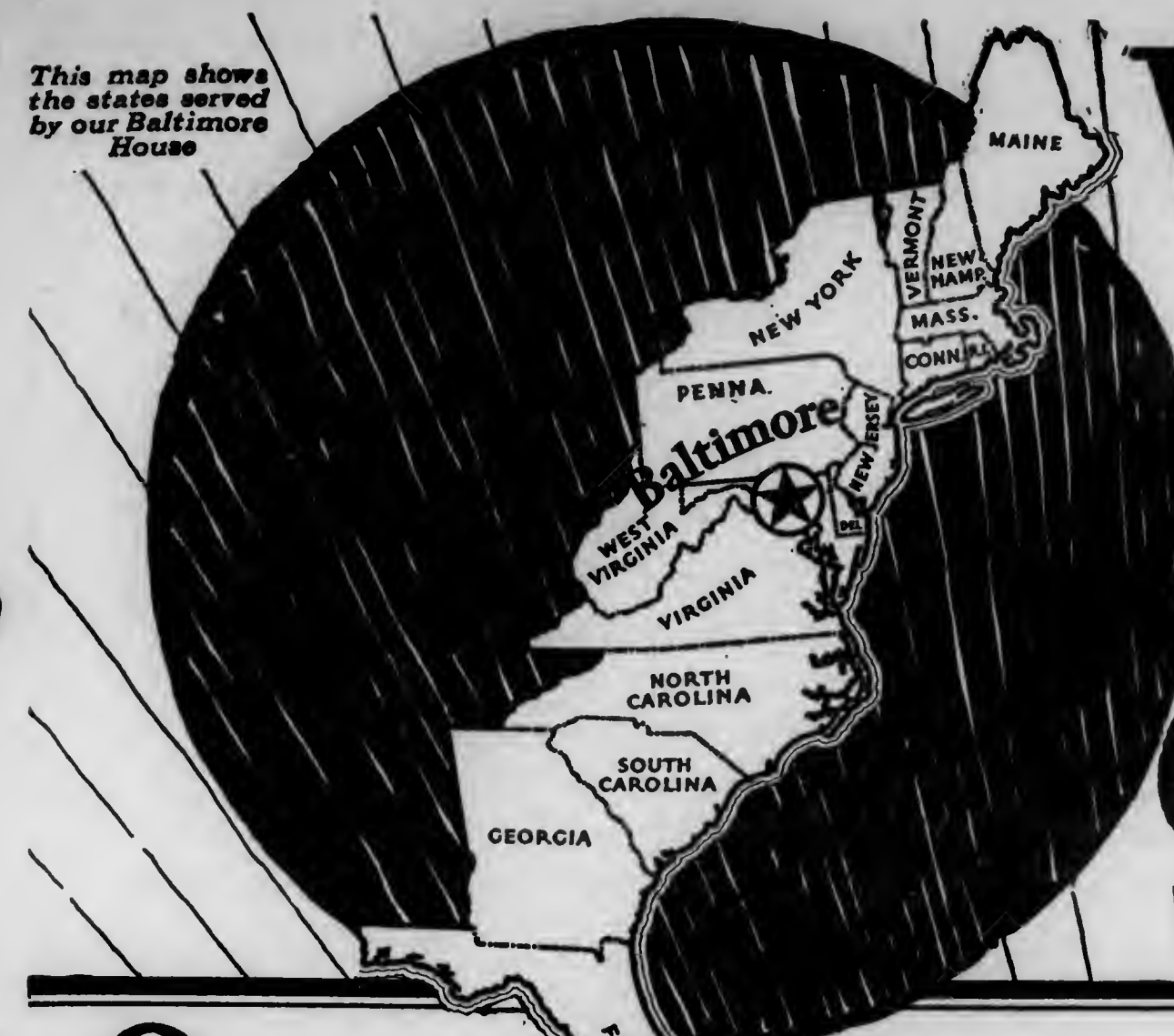
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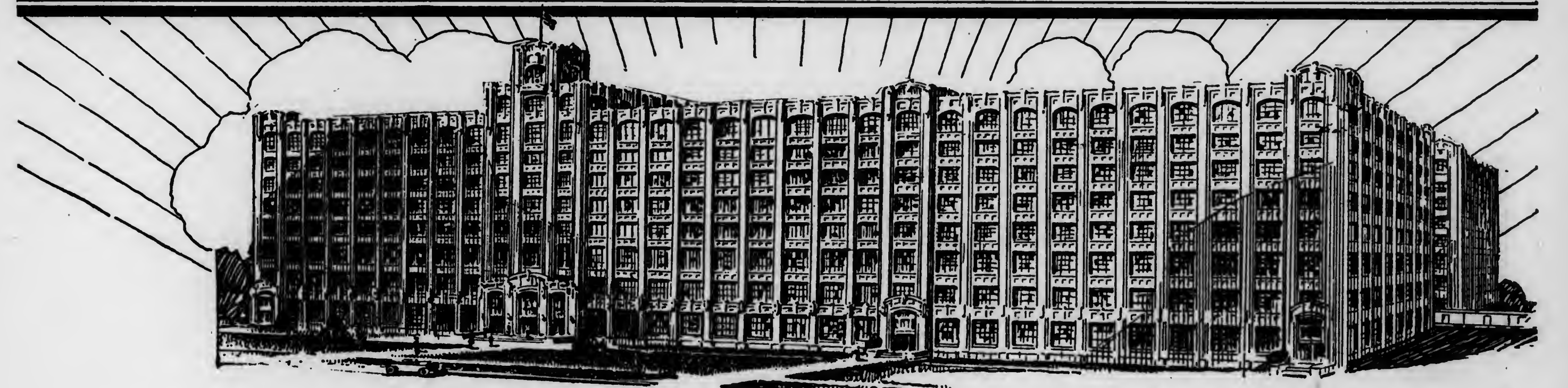
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It is always possible to lower a price—always possible to cut quality. The inside of a shoe does not show. In a tire, new live rubber looks no better than old reclaimed rubber. It is easy to lower a price and make a larger profit at the same time. But Ward's sells only the kind of merchandise that will stand your inspection and use.

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Grange Head Stresses Value of Education in Farming

L. J. Taber and President Hetzel Guests of Honor and Principal Speakers at Annual Penn State Banquet

WITH the National Master, Louis J. Taber, as the guest of honor, more than two hundred members and friends of the Penn State Grange gathered at Centre Hills Country Club, Saturday evening March 19th, for the annual Grange banquet.

The banquet was excellently carried out and every part of the program was suited to the occasion. The many speakers, who were all connected with Grange work, were well received and conveyed a message that will not soon be forgotten by the audience.

Led by Walter C. Gumbel, Master of Penn State Grange, the entertainment program was opened. The local master gave a few words of welcome and stated in part that he hoped that in the next few years, Penn State Grange would be the leading student Grange among College and University Granges.

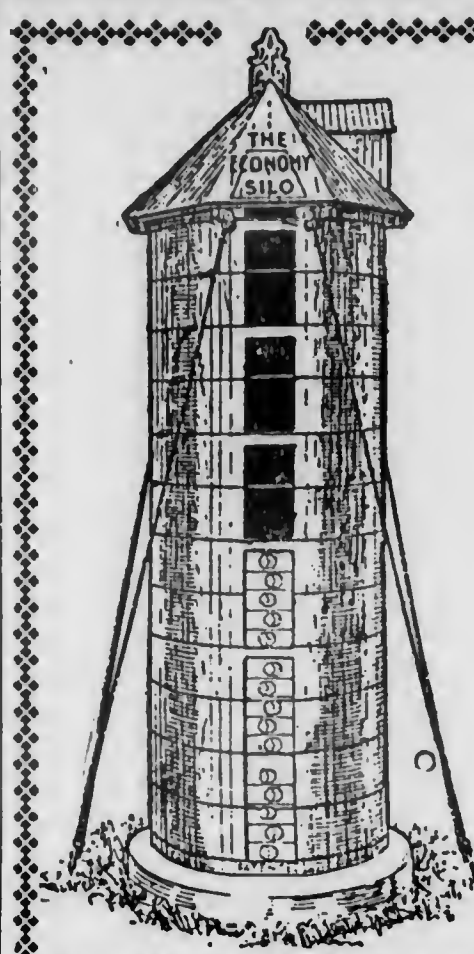
J. Audly Boak, State Master, spoke on the importance of the attainment and a finer and better manhood and womanhood among our youth. He portrayed a picture of the relation of the two to

social condition. In the past, commercial, industrial, and financial activities used organization more efficiently and more successfully than did agriculture, he asserted.

"Modern agriculture has come to understand, as never before, the relationship which organization and team-work have to the well-being of those who till the soil," Taber emphasized. "Compared with world movements, American Farm organization is but a mere infant in age, yet as compared with some of our typical American activities, the Grange, for example, stands as an old and well established institution."

Taber stressed the value of agricultural colleges in their contributions to rural organization. During the years that are ahead of us, he declared, education will play a more important part in rural welfare than in the past.

"The world must have food," he said. "Civilization, progress, industrial achievement, or concentration of population and wealth cannot possibly find a substitute for the farmer. This being



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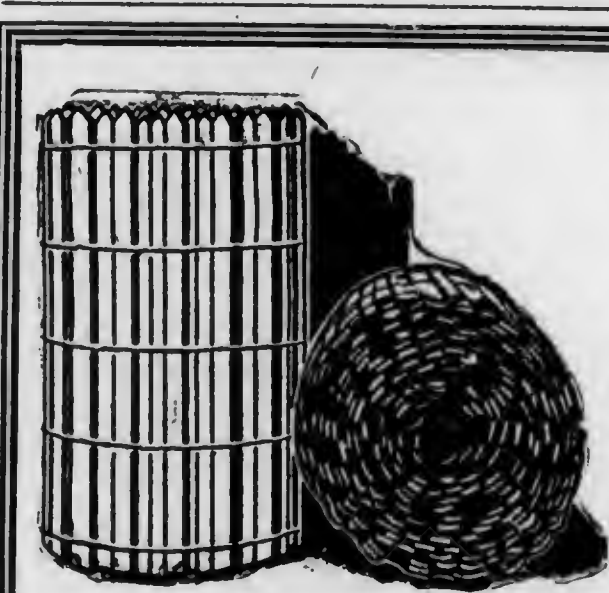
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DAIRYMEN PROVIDE SLIP-PROOF BARN FLOORS FOR THEIR COWS

By W. G. KAISER

Agricultural Engineer

Because of their permanence and the ease with which they can be cleaned, concrete dairy barn floors have been adopted as standard by modern dairy farmers. The nonabsorbent character of this material makes a high degree of sanitation possible, and thereby protects milk from contamination.

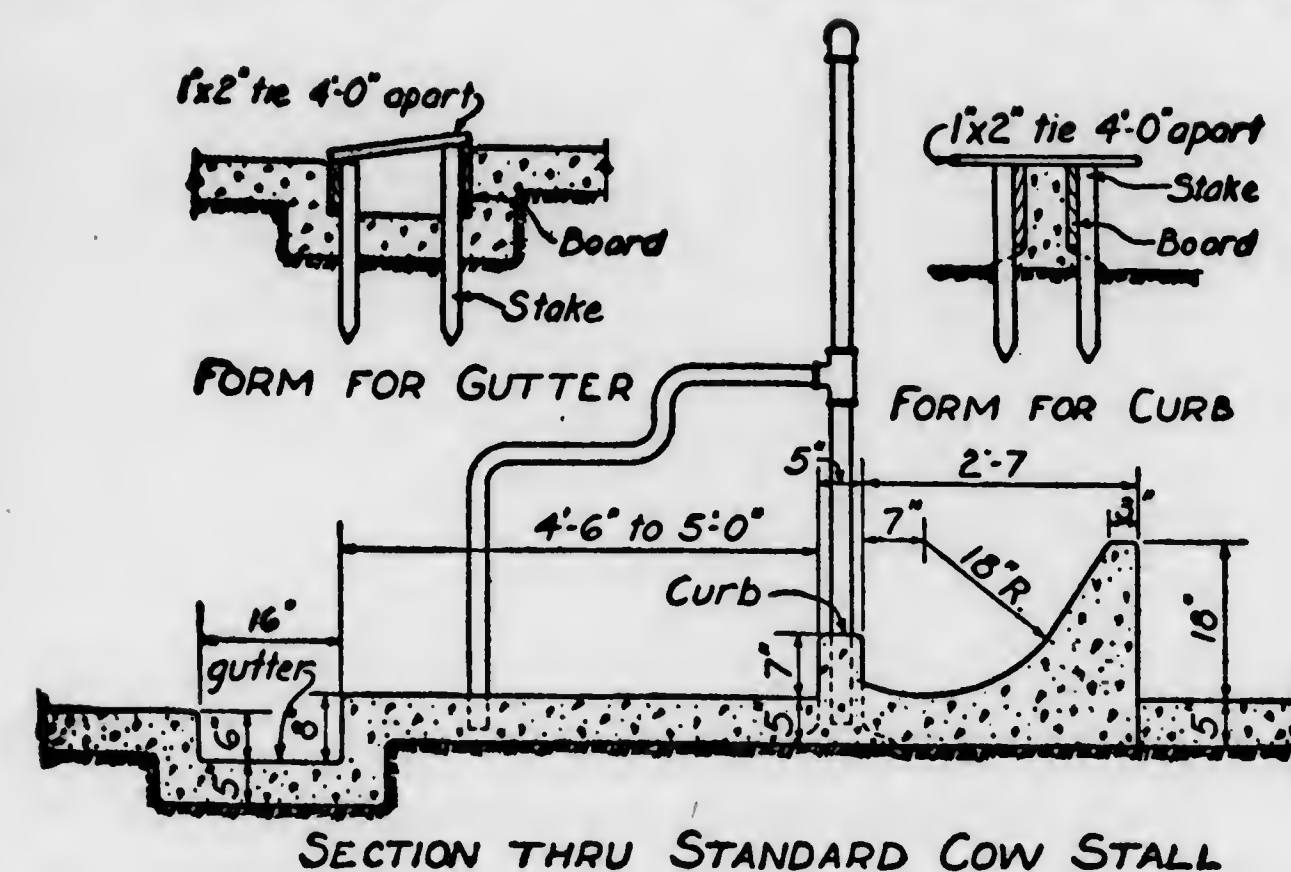
Farmers are always anxious to have a slip-proof surface on their dairy barn floors, so that there will be no danger of the cows falling with possible injury. By the proper finishing of concrete, you can have a floor on which your cattle will always have a firm footing.

manger curvatures are usually obtained from stanchion manufacturers.

Stall platforms, which are built next, vary in length; Jerseys and Guernseys require but four feet eight inches, while Holsteins need five feet or slightly more. The last part to be concreted is the gutter between the litter alley and the stall platform.

Concrete used for dairy barn floors is made of one part portland cement, two parts sand, and three parts crushed rock or gravel. The size of the sand ranges from fine particles to pieces which will pass through a quarter-inch screen. The crushed rock or gravel varies in size from one-quarter to one-half inch in diameter. Both are clean and hard. Water that is pure enough to drink is suitable for mixing.

Mix the cement, sand and the pebbles



First of all, plan your floor with reference to the design of your barn. Then level off the ground. If the land is well drained, you can place the concrete directly on it; however, if drainage is poor use a six inch fill of either cinders or gravel. In all cases thoroughly compact both the ground and the fill.

Forms are generally built of one inch lumber, braced in line with 2 by 4's. Stanchions are placed according to directions which can be secured from their manufacturers.

Usually the first part of the floor to be concreted is the manger curb. Then come the litter alley and the manger. Templates for securing the proper

until the combination has a uniform color. Then mix in enough water to secure a workable concrete, but be careful not to add too much as a sloppy material has reduced strength and is porous.

To secure an even, dense concrete, spade or tamp it well when it is deposited. After it has been placed and leveled off, finish the surface with a wood float. This operation will give a gritty surface on which the cows will not slip. Where a smooth surface is needed, as in the manger, a metal trowel is used. For the parts on which the cow actually walks, however, this type of finish will give too smooth a surface; and so a wood trowel is used in order to secure a gritty, slip-proof finish.

FULTON COUNTY POMONA

The Fulton County Pomona was held at Harrisonville, on Saturday, March 5th. This meeting was well attended considering the bad condition of the roads. The Agricultural Extension Association of Franklin County, was present and had charge of the afternoon session. Through this association several hundred bushel of disease free seed potatoes will be brought into Fulton County. We are very badly in need of an agricultural Extension Association in this County. At the evening session the Fifth Degree was conferred on a class of applicants. Mr. N. F. Richards Deputy and W. F. Biddle, Secretary of Bedford, was present and made very timely addresses on Grange work. The next Pomona will be held with Fidelity Grange, in June.

BEDFORD POMONA

Bedford County Pomona held its quarterly meeting at Bedford, March 3d. A large attendance was present. Past Master John A. McSparran installed the officers, at the day session; Literary features with addresses by John A. McSparran, V. Ross Nicodemus and W. F. Biddle, were featured at the evening session; The Gleaners Drill by Spring Valley Grange and Patron Drill by Loysburg Grange was well rendered and ap-

preciated by all present. The Granges of Bedford County will be divided into three groups, with five Granges in each group with E. W. Van Horn leader of group one; W. F. Biddle, group two and Mrs. Isaac Blackburn of group three. Each Grange to make personal canvass for members and put on the two first degrees, and the third and fourth degree will be put on at a joint meeting. The scores will be determined by the number of new members, average attendance and efficiency in degree work.

The Bedford County Granges will hold their annual tour the latter part of June.

NEW JUVENILE GRANGES

During the month of March the following Juvenile Granges were organized in Pennsylvania:

Pleasant Ridge, Mercer County, with 17 members, organized by Mrs. D. T. Thomas.

Green Park, Perry County, with 36 members, organized by E. A. Stambaugh. Scenery Hill, Washington County, with 26 members organized by Mrs. Freda Divilbliss.

F. Berton Lee, State Deputy, Penfield, Pa., has a record of having missed only three Pomona meetings in 13 years.

MAD DOGS AND DOG LAWS

There is at present in the State of Pennsylvania an epidemic of rabies. Mad dogs are running at large. Luzerne County, parts of Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties are under quarantine. During the past year in the State two hundred and fifty-two persons have been bitten by mad dogs and five have died from hydrophobia. These facts should convince every one that the Dog Laws of the State must be enforced.

In brief the Dog Laws are: Every dog over six months of age must be licensed, must wear a collar and tag, must be chained or securely housed after sundown unless accompanied by owner. Licenses and tags can be procured direct from your County Treasurer or through a Justice of the Peace, Alderman, Magistrate or Notary Public.

The license fee is \$1.00 for male dog; \$2.00 for female dog. Any person violating the Dog Law is liable to a fine of from \$5.00 to \$100.00, or thirty days in jail, or both.

The money derived from the licensing of dogs is used to pay all damages done by dogs to domestic animals and poul-

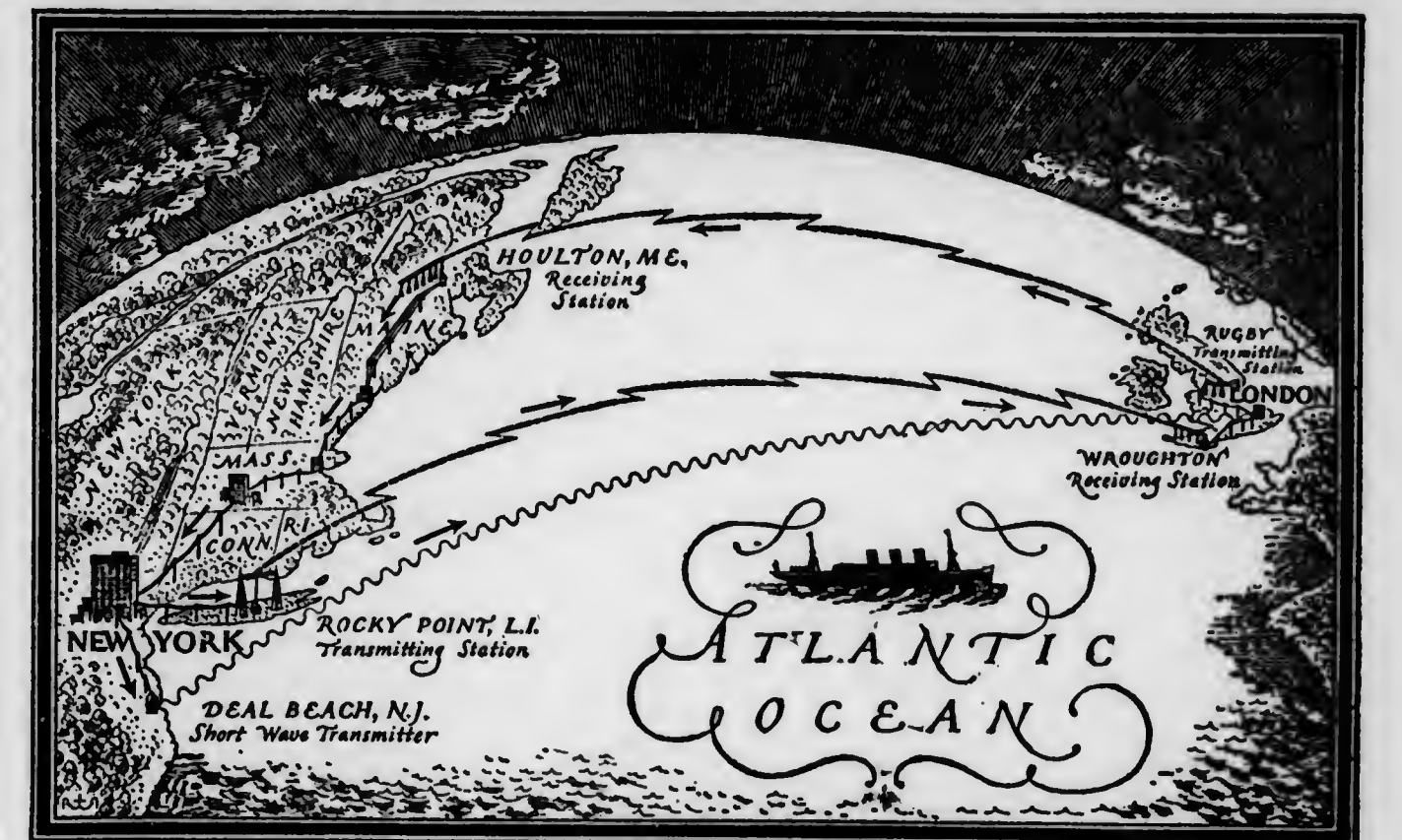
try; in addition it also at present finances the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in its work for the prevention, control and eradication of tuberculosis, hog cholera, abortion, rabies and other transmissible diseases, as well as poultry diseases.

Bear in mind that when you pay your dog tax you are paying for the eradication of tuberculous cows that your children may drink milk free from the germs of tuberculosis. If you are not obeying the law, get busy at once. Get your dog licensed and keep him chained. Our Dog Law Enforcer may visit your home any day. We do not wish to prosecute any one but will prosecute every violator of the law without fear or favor.

With this kind, earnest warning you will have no reason for complaint if through neglect of yours proceedings for prosecution are entered against you.

If you know of any violators of the Dog Laws please send their names to Dr. T. E. Munce, Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

Sincerely yours for Law Enforcement,
C. G. JORDAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.



The Radiophone's Meaning

An Advertisement of
the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

AN ADVENTURE in communication was made last January when

transatlantic radio telephone service was established between New York and London. There had been previous tests and demonstrations. Nevertheless, the fact that at certain hours daily this service was made available to anyone in these cities from his own telephone, created such public interest that for several days the demands for overseas connections exceeded the capacity of the service.

It was then demonstrated that there was a real use for telephone communication between the world's two greatest cities. It was further demonstrated that the

American Telephone and Telegraph Company, with the co-operation of the British Post Office, was able to give excellent transmission of speech under ordinary atmospheric conditions.

In accord with announcements made at that time, there will be a continued effort to improve the service, extend it to greater areas and insure a greater degree of privacy.

It is true that static will at times cause breaks in the ether circuit, but a long step forward has been made towards international telephone communication and more intimate relationship between the United States and Great Britain.

after life and the importance to the development and progress of our nation.

Dr. R. D. Hetzel, president of the Pennsylvania State College, stated that we must face the challenge of life with courage and with open minds. "We must know where we are going or we will be misunderstood and be charged with malice."

Entertainment was furnished by the Grange Quartette. Prof. F. J. Heckman gave a monologue—"Squibs from the realm of world humor."

A very enjoyable time was spent by the younger group from 10 to 12 o'clock—dancing to the tune and rhythm of a local orchestra.

Speaking to over 200 Grangers at the annual Penn State College Grange banquet Saturday evening, March 19, L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, praised the value of organization and intelligence in agriculture.

Organization, he declared, has been the motive power behind all the accomplishments marking the progress of the human family from its earliest days of simplicity to the present complicated

true, the agriculture of tomorrow must be guided by intelligence and brain power. But this brain power must be coordinated and directed if it is to reach the maximum amount of efficiency. Consequently, organizations like the Grange have a constantly increasing field of activity in the years ahead. This is quite true of the agricultural college. The world badly needs young men and women with sound agricultural background, yet with the knowledge that science and chemistry afford and a full interpretation of the problems which confront present-day tillers of the soil, as revealed by great educational institutions like Pennsylvania State College and its co-workers."

The National Master paid a high compliment to the work of the student Grange at Penn State and the service it is rendering. It is training young men and women for larger usefulness in rural life, he stated, bringing them to a realization of the value of team-work, and sending them out into rural communities equipped to help solve the perplexing problems of the future.

of simplicity to the present complicated

Pennsylvania Grange News

Published by the Pennsylvania State Grange.

5 cents a copy.

50 cents a year.

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Reviving the Grange

ALL fraternal organizations have many inactive lodges and the Grange as a fraternity is no exception. However, I believe that all who are active in the Grange must acknowledge that fraternalism is neither dead nor dying. Those who have dropped out and the disinterested ones, have lapsed into the past and content themselves to believe that the organization has outlived its usefulness. There is just as much life and activity and a necessity for growth and stability as ever, and every Grange worker knows the necessity of new recruits to officer the Grange and to maintain the Order.

We need young blood in the Grange as well as those of the maturer years, in order to inject into the work the social intercourse, the craving for ceremonial and the ritual so indicative of youth. The Grange continues to offer the high order of its ritualistic work and will maintain its position of importance in that realm.

In discussing the dormant Granges, there are some few respects in which no specific plan will apply to all Granges. Fundamentally, however, the causes leading to dormancy are practically the same in every case, and there are some rules which will apply to all in bringing dormant Granges back to activity.

In the first place, every dormant Grange has ceased holding regular meetings, and usually what few meetings they do hold, may be in an informal manner at a patron's home.

The first requirement is that to restore dormancy the Grange must resume regular formal meetings in a regular Grange Hall or at the customary meeting place. No concern need be felt if the first few meetings are poorly attended, as that must be expected.

There are many ways of increasing attendance, and the experienced Master or Deputy applies them all—visit the Grange's last set of officers; calling on all the members whether active or inactive; giving them details of the plan to reorganize the Grange and of the meetings to be held; putting items in the local papers with as much detail as possible naming local workers by name; and, most important of all, getting in

what new material you can as you go along.

The direct cause of waning interest in Grange work is the practice, which is quite general, of allowing members to get restless and disgruntled, sitting around waiting for the meeting to be called to order. To my mind this is the indirect cause of dormancy.

The meeting must be called promptly on the hour set, and should go forward as smoothly and briskly as possible carrying out all the ceremonial and ritualistic forms in full. The more formal and precise, the greater the interest of young and old, and the higher the enthusiasm to spread the Grange spirit to the neighbors and friends. A degree team is indispensable, even though there be only a small Grange. It is conceded by all that perfect degree work is absolutely essential in all Grange work and in reorganizing any Grange it is equally important, even though there be a small body. A small Grange will necessarily require that every member be active, thus demanding work and sacrifice, and the harder they work the greater the interest.

In drilling a degree team, promptness, again is essential so that there be no long waits by the faithful upon the ever tardy. Every dormant Grange contains a few old members who are willing to cooperate in every way possible; but most of those who helped to maintain the Grange, originally, really believe their Grange is dead and that nothing can be done. As a rule these promise to come and are found either absent or tardy at the appointed time. A pianist is essential for drill practice and with the help of a few leaders it is possible to build up a team.

The first practice may be crude but it can never fail to interest the new members and encourage the old and the second practice will find more chairs filled, until gradually, the team will be in perfect condition. It will soon be known that the drill starts on time or when the hour for meeting comes, the meeting starts; and that when new members are secured they will receive the full initiation ceremony and the result will be better attendance. The

initiation of a good sized class after reorganizing will guarantee a new lease on life, and the hardest work is over. It is not necessary to dwell on the importance of initiating every new member, for every Grange has given evidence of the fact that those who receive the full initiation value the Grange more highly.

To new members everything about the Grange is new and interesting, but to the older ones the main interest is getting together of old friends and in seeing "who is going in this time." The officers of the Grange will find it important to have a steady resumption of activity and a continuous proposition of candidates. As a rule new members are most apt to bring new interest, new ideas and new enthusiasm into the Grange as they have no old grievances or misgivings; in holding office they, too, are the most ready to cooperate with the forces for success. Frequently, former officers come back with vim and enthusiasm and become a valuable asset to the Grange; for the true fraternal spirit and the affection for the Grange cannot be easily dampened.

The purely social affairs of a revived Grange are frequently most easily carried on, and if wisely managed they have always been helpful adjuncts to the

order. In fact, many small Granges could not survive were it not for the social activities in the group.

The work of keeping a revived Grange active and growing after it has been thoroughly revived calls for continued supervision and assistance from the Deputy or Master, at least until it has grown so big and strong that it can weather any kind of storm. This is one reason why the Pomona Grange should exercise an especial oversight over weak ranges and with which they are specially charged.

Newspaper publicity is a great help both in reviving a Grange and in keeping it active. Daily newspapers everywhere are ready to accept and publish news items that are prepared and handed to them in legible form, and such publicity is much more effective than all the paid advertisements one could insert. The newspapers like to receive advance information of what is scheduled to occur, and a prompt report of the event when it does take place. To sum it all up Grange work has always yielded generous returns in a closer bond of brotherhood; a more generous feeling; a better understanding between brethren; an elevated thought and purpose and an awakened interest for a better agriculture to come.

Community Service

OUR 1927 Grange Forward Movement includes the recommendation of our National Master L. J. Taber, that every Grange complete some community project. This is a splendid suggestion and we urge the Granges of the State to act upon it. Every Grange that acts favorably upon it, will benefit directly thereby and render a service to its community. The Grange that takes up the challenge will not only enlist the support of its members but will gain and hold their respect as well as attract new members. McKean County Pomona is setting the pace for the Granges and will determine their project at Smethport on April 13th, on the occasion of their quarterly meeting. Speaking of the importance of community service, he said:

"No Grange can live through the years and hold its membership unless it is vitally interested in the local problems of the community. The Grange that is not concerned about its own locality, that is not a real force for improving the roads, churches, parks, drains, schools and other affairs that vitally affect the

welfare and health of the community, is not a Grange that is going to hold a membership of the right kind through a long period of years.

"Home-loving men and women—and especially the latter—have a real desire to improve their surroundings; to add to the beauty, attractions and prosperity of the place they call home. Home to-day is more than four walls; it is more than an 80-acre farm; it is the community in which your life's lot is cast. That community will affect your health, your happiness, your prosperity, and especially will it affect the future of your children.

"It is all right to be concerned about the earthquake in Japan; about the famine in Russia, or the underfed children in Austria and Germany, but it is more important that you be concerned about the sick family in the community, or the under-nourished children near home, the lack of educational opportunities of the poor family that has just moved into a remote corner of the township."

1927 Grange Forward Movement

1. Every Grange to initiate a class of candidates.
2. Every Grange to complete some community project.
3. Every Patron in the State to give one full day's work in promoting Grange growth and welfare.

Every Master to present this movement to his Grange, and secretaries to report to Secretary of State Grange before September 30, 1927.

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

By HOWARD G. EISAMAN, State Lecturer

THE present year bids fair to be the banner year in Grange growth throughout the United States. As Grange reports are disseminated from all parts of the land, there is manifested every evidence of increased interest in Grange activities; greater emphasis is being placed upon Grange ritualism; thousands of carefully selected and well trained degree teams are initiating classes of candidates into the mysteries of our order with a degree of efficiency that is most gratifying.

Lecturers everywhere in Subordinate and Pomona Granges are working with untiring zeal to build programs of the highest type, that will at once promote and direct to greater usefulness the ability of their fellow members, as well as to acquaint the membership with the fundamental work of the Grange, and awaken in the hearts and minds of all, a keener appreciation of Grange ideals.

This acceleration of Grange activities throughout the United States behooves every Patron in Pennsylvania to put forth every effort to promote Grange work in his community. The Grange standard must ever be held high in Pennsylvania; the old Keystone State must not falter by the wayside. Our determination at all times should be that the work of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry should be excelled by none. No where are greater opportunities offered for promoting Grange work. In the first place we have on the 202,350 farms of Pennsylvania, a progressive, intelligent and generous people. We have a great agricultural industry representing a total wealth in farm property of \$1,729,353,034, and ranking seventh among all the states of the union. A marvelous system of highways traverse our state in all directions, making the exchange of social intercourse practical and easy.

These conditions furnish an ideal foundation upon which to build a greater Grange. Our first task however is to strengthen the weaker places within our organization. Let every officer, subordinate and Pomona make a survey of conditions as they exist in his Grange and community.

Are the surroundings, decorations, etc. of the Grange Hall clean and inviting in appearance? Does your Grange convene on the appointed hour? When in session is the work of the Grange conducted with dispatch and dignity? Are the rules of parliamentary practice adhered to? Are degrees conferred in full form and in a manner that is most impressive?

Is proper emphasis being placed upon Grange projects, such as Keystone Exchange, fire, life, automobile and casualty insurance? Is the lecture program of the type that will appeal to all interests in your Grange?

Are the subjects selected for discussion such as will raise the moral standard of your community; increase the happiness and promote the mental development of your members; improve the agricultural practices in your territory and add to the material wealth of your people?

Is your Grange endeavoring to do some constructive piece of work in your community that will stand as a memento of its generosity, its vision, and its practicality?

If upon examination the Grange is found to be deficient in any line of activity every effort should be bent towards correcting the deficiency.

Perhaps no better way of promoting Grange interest and encouraging efficient and effective work can be found than through regional conferences under State Grange supervision. These conferences to take the form of all-day meetings, in which Masters, Lecturers, and other Grange officers as well as interested Patrons participate. The whole day to be

given to intensive and constructive drill and instruction in Grange work. The conferences could well be divided into three periods; with one period devoted to Grange procedure and parliamentary practice; a second period could be devoted to degree practice and drill, unwritten work, etc., etc.; the third period could well be devoted to the subject of program building.

Similar conferences have been conducted for a number of years in New York, with most gratifying results; so that now the regional conferences have become an established factor in Grange work throughout the great Empire state. The State Grange of Massachusetts has also instituted a similar procedure with the result that Grange interest has been stimulated to a marked degree.

Would regional conferences be of value to Granges of Pennsylvania? Would such a conference be helpful to your Grange and community? A letter to the Lecturer's office at East Springfield, stating your opinion and suggestions relative to this matter would be very much appreciated.

SUPPLEMENT TO LECTURER'S HANDBOOK

Spring is again upon us with its myriad of duties demanding our attention upon the farm. Lecturers everywhere will have to redouble their efforts to build a program that will at once be attractive and that will appeal to the membership during these days of hustle and bustle with the spring work.

Your members will take an interest in the Grange meetings and they will find relaxation and rest from the "arduous labors of the field" and home if your programs treat of those matters which have a direct relation to the seasons problems.

SECOND APRIL MEETING

Consult your County Agent as to best varieties of garden seed. Place this information in the hands of persons whom you wish to open the discussion on the best variety of garden seeds.

You will find valuable material on uses of the tractor in United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin Nos. 719, 1045, 1004, 1093. Address, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Division of Publications, Washington, D. C.

The matter of life insurance is of vast importance in this modern age. Many rural people have not yet taken advantage of its splendid service. This is very largely due to a lack of understanding and appreciation of its real worth. The Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Co., Syracuse, N. Y. (Grange Insurance Co.) offers a form of policy to meet the needs of every Granger. Write the company, requesting literature that will outline the benefits to be derived from life insurance. If possible invite the local agent to be present and explain the forms of policies, cost, etc., etc.

FIRST MAY MEETING

May is the month in which we pay our respects and tributes to "Mother." Make this program of especial interest to women.

U. S. Dept. of Agr. Bulletins Nos. 927 and 1180 will furnish helps on discussion relating to modernizing the farm home.

The brothers could supply a very appropriate surprise feature for this meeting by organizing a chorus or quartet and singing some of the old favorite songs. Another form of surprise could be arranged by having the brothers present each sister with a flower as a tribute of respect to "Mother." A treat by the brothers of candy or fruit could be well worked in as a surprise feature.

Master's Letter to Granges

NOW that nature is wakening up, birds begin to sing, and buds begin to swell forth telling of another Summer's activities, let us take up the second of our forward movements for Grange growth and Activities—"Every Grange to complete some community project."

The question is often asked, what projects should a Grange take up?

There are many, a few that we might consider are, Building or repairing grange halls; Improving their surroundings, (grounds or approaches); Observing Arbor day on Grange, School, Church yards and cemetery; of course, working with the proper authorities and using good judgment. Working for better schools regardless of system, whether it be "the little red school house in the dell" or the massive stone and brick central structure on a prominent location.

Especially keeping in mind that nature is a great teacher, adorn the surroundings by the beauties she so lavishly bestows upon us.

While the grangers are a church going and church loving people, in most communities, a slogan of every member in church and Sunday school every Sunday would do much to impress the minds of those outside the gates, to say nothing of the good the members would receive. The rural cemetery often times offers splendid opportunities for community work. The neglected graveyard presents one of the most displeasing views we notice when driving through the country, and sometimes they are not all in the country.

Often so little will change the neglected graveyard into a beautiful cemetery one in which the community will be proud. Possibly the remains of our loved ones, gone before, may rest as peaceful beneath a brier patch as beneath a beautiful green sod, but while we are left to view that "sacred acre" we will surely enjoy the latter.

Another we might consider is to beautify the road side. Also a program for better roads.

These are but a few of the many projects that we might consider, different communities offer different opportunities. Select some project suitable to your community, unite on it and go to work.

While the home is the greatest of all our institutions, it is to our social life what the spring is to the stream, and we cannot improve our community life without elevating our home life, thus the progressive community means progressive homes.

When I think of the various community projects we might undertake, I cannot find any that can be made a success without cooperation. We seldom apply this word cooperation to the home, but without it, what would the home be. If the elements do not cooperate a crop failure is the result.

Thus in grange work if we do not cooperate we cannot expect success but the grange, or any organization, that operates is bound to succeed so long as their cause is just, and all the powers without cannot prevail against it.

By cooperation and determination we can do what we want to if we want to bad enough, and our wants are just. Fraternally submitted, J. AUDLEY BOAK.

PICTURESQUE WAYNE

Wayne County, situated on the North Eastern end of the State is one of the most historical and one of the big dairy counties, beside being one of the first to have Granges organized in the great movement of 1875.

This county boasts of the first Treasurer of the United States, Samuel Meredith who was born and raised in Mount Pleasant Township where a monument marks his resting place.

The county was named for "Mad" Anthony Wayne, a soldier of the Revolution and James Wilson a signer of the Declaration of Independence was a heavy land owner.

Washington Irving, famed author named Honesdale, the county seat, for Phillip Hone, the first president of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. This company was the first to take Anthracite coal from the Lackawanna Valley and via Gravity Railroad and Canal deliver to the New York City market. This company also has the honor of having the first locomotive in the United States, having run the Stourbridge Lion, August 8, 1829, at Honesdale. This locomotive is now on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C.

Between Wayne and Pike Counties lies the largest artificial lake in the State. This lake is used for generating electric power and is connected with power lines running from north to south across the State.

Patrons of the State, Wayne County greets you and welcomes you to this most beautiful section. Our Grange Halls are numerous and we are anxious to have you visit us.

F. S. KEEN, State Deputy.

OFFERS AID TO DORMITORY

Brother Belknap, of Harmony Grange, No. 1112, has composed a song entitled "Mother and Home," that sells at thirty cents per copy or 10 or more copies at 15 cents each. The proceeds of the sale will be given to the Girls Dormitory Fund. Orders may be sent to Mrs. F. A. Martin, Conneautville, Pa., or Mrs. George Dewey, Waterford, Pa.

L I M E

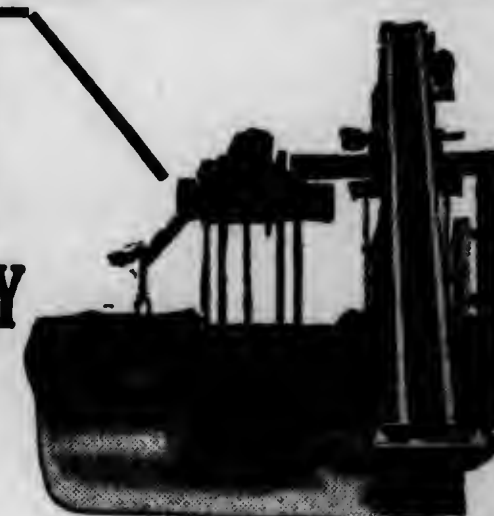
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AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

Contributions to the Girls' Dormitory at State College

DURING the month from February 20, 1927, to March 20, 1927, the sum of \$944.43 was received from Granges throughout the State, making a total cash in the Fund of \$47,445.33.

The Master, the Secretary and the Lecturer of every subordinate and Pomona Grange are the properly constituted committee in charge of raising money for the purpose; and, all contributions to the fund should be sent direct to John H. Light, Secretary, Pennsylvania State Grange, 428-430 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa. Following is an itemized list of the contributions received during the month above indicated:

County	Grange	Amount
Crawford	Steuben Grange, No. 858	\$2.70
Crawford	Woodcock Center, No. 1034	3.80
Warren	South West, No. 1457	10.00
Montgomery	Keystone, No. 2	9.60
Wayne	Inglehart, No. 1364	1.50
Wayne	Salem, No. 965	3.30
Susquehanna	Elkdale, No. 1588	1.80
Warren	Columbia, No. 875	40.00
Cumberland County Pomona		100.00
Lawrence	Hopewell, No. 1518	15.00
Northumberland	Keystone, No. 1682	9.60
McKean	La Fayette	5.60
Chester and Delaware County Pomona		100.64
Bradford	Fasset, No. 1567	4.00
Washington	Ginger Hill, No. 1548	1.50
Washington	Clayville, No. 1510	7.50
Washington	Washington, No. 1489	1.50
Washington	Davis, No. 1468	1.50
Washington	Buffalo, No. 1523	1.80
Washington	Jefferson, No. 314	9.60
Washington	N. Strabane, No. 1434	9.00
Washington	Dairy, No. 1308	3.00
Washington	Rogersville, No. 1430 (Donation)	3.80
Washington	Woodruff, No. 1428	3.00
Washington	Cross Creek Village, No. 1751	3.00
Washington	Fallowfield, No. 1382	4.50
Washington	W. Pike Run, No. 1928	5.00
Washington	W. Alexander, No. 1521	7.40
Washington	Charters, No. 1487	3.00
Washington	Burgettstown, No. 1502	3.00
Washington	Gretna, No. 1543	2.00
Washington	Franklin, No. 1602	10.80
Washington	Paris, No. 1511	2.50
Washington	Independence, No. 179	9.00
Washington	Cross Creek, No. 954	24.30
Washington	Scenery Hill, No. 1345	10.00
Washington	Rogersville, No. 1430 (Donation)	2.00
Washington	Woodruff, No. 1428	3.00
Bradford	North Orwell, No. 1280	50.00
Bedford	Charlestown, No. 698	5.70
Bedford	Eureka, No. 607	3.60
Bedford	Spring Valley, No. 814	2.10
Bedford	Woodbury, No. 1309	2.40
Bedford	Chaneyville, No. 1952	4.20
Payette	Curfew, No. 1052	36.80
Payette	Vincent, No. 419	21.00
Payette	Union, No. 1103	21.00
Payette	York Run, No. 1699	8.10
Payette	Dunbar, No. 1022	6.00
Crawford	Center Road, No. 502	1.30
Chester	Brandywine, No. 80	1.50
Bucks	Chalfont, No. 1545	100.00
Erie	Clover Leaf, No. 1265	113.49
Bradford	Open Hand, No. 153	36.80
Chester	Vincent, No. 1364	3.00
Butler	West Sunbury, No. 1519	6.00
Cumberland	Penn Grange, No. 1485	50.00
Lancaster County Pomona		30.00
Greene	Ruffs Creek, No. 1631	1.50
Lehigh	Macung, No. 1569	6.00
Bucks	Chalfont, No. 1545	3.60

Cash contributions previously acknowledged \$944.43

Total cash in fund, March 20, 1927 \$47,445.33

POMONAS

Montgomery County Pomona held its quarterly meeting March 3, in Falkner Swamp Reformed Church, New Hanover; Master I. Ralph Zollers, presiding.

The business session included reports of the Legislative Committee, Committee on Application and H. D. Allebach's report on the Boys and Girls cattle judging team. This Pomona will again sponsor this project the coming summer and Brother Allebach will act as chairman of the committee. A splendid dinner was served and the afternoon session reconvened at 1:45.

The principal speaker of the day was Dr. C. C. Rankin, of West Chester, a member of the Girls Dormitory Committee of the State Grange. He stressed Grange principles at length, referred to the veto of the McNary-Hangen Bill, and declared that farmers need help and proclaimed that "equal rights to all and

special privilege for none" must be our slogan. Mrs. Rankin, Flora of the State Grange, H. H. Pratt, a member of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Pratt and State Deputy Chas. Townsend also spoke. A Literary Program including readings, instrumental music and a Grange song was well rendered. The June meeting will be held at the Cold Point Grange Hall, on June 2d.

Members of Bucks County Pomona, No. 50 showed real interest when they met in the quarterly meeting at Fraternity Temple, Perkasio, to the number of 160. The worst weather of the season was experienced by the Patrons but they felt amply repaid for their efforts.

The literary program in charge of the Lecturer, Mrs. Albert Butler, was well rendered; the business session included action relative to Grange exhibits at the Bucks County Fair and the County Farm Products Show. A comprehensive an-

alysis of the subject of Consolidated Schools by Warren S. Oberholzer, of Richland Grange, added much to the value of the meeting. The music was of a high order and a number by six members of the Jacob L. Shelly family was noteworthy.

Legislative and community work was stressed and special reports on these subjects will be called for at the next meeting.

Venango County Pomona held its quarterly meeting with Cherry Tree Grange at Breedtown on February 26. There were three sessions full of interest, business, literary features and a social hour enjoyed by all. The fifth degree was conferred at the evening session and an address by State Grange Chaplain Rev. Chas. I. Steffy, concluded the program.

Lackawanna County Pomona was entertained by Clark Summit Grange on the occasion of the quarterly meeting. Delegates from Susquehanna and Luzerne Counties were present.

The business session was featured by interest in legislative matters and resolutions. The literary program was well rendered and a special number was the singing by the Susquehanna Delegation which elicited much praise. Addresses of the day were made by Hon. John R. Fair, and Brother Hoppe, of Susquehanna County. The fifth Degree was conferred at the evening session.

Warren County Pomona, No. 10, held an interesting meeting on March 3 and 4, with Eldred Grange, No. 467, at Grand Valley. GRANGE NEWS extends a special welcome to Warren County News since this is its first contribution. Worthy Master W. D. Ward presided and an address of welcome by A. L. Brown and a response by State Deputy N. S. Holt opened the meeting.

The business meeting included a fine talk on mutual fire associations by A. H. Olmstead and the usual reports. A special feature was the Young People's Hour and the Women's Hour, presided over by Benita Haehn. A memorial service in memory of four departed members was held and an address by Prof. H. Haswell, of State College in an illustrated form on water systems and farm sanitation was much appreciated.

The Fifth Degree was conferred upon a class of 22 candidates.

Blair County Pomona Grange held a very enthusiastic meeting at Juniata on February 24th. Juniata Grange heartily welcomed the members from all parts of the county. Hon. Kenzie Bagshaw, the Master of the County Grange, ably presided. All the Granges of the County were well represented and made interesting reports of work done. The Granges in Blair County are active and growing.

Dr. Frank Beck, the secretary of the Fire Insurance Company, made a comprehensive report, showing the company to be in a healthy growing condition. Past State Master W. F. Hill installed the new officers and gave an instructive talk.

Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons gave an address on the history of the Grange and what its fraternity means to its members. She also talked on various activities of the Grange and gave very helpful advice to the members present. Active work was begun toward raising Blair County's quota of the fund to build a Grange memorial dormitory at State College. A number of spirited talks were made on the subject, and from the interest taken, it was assured that Blair County would soon go over the top.

The Resolution Committee presented a resolution asking that a part of the appropriation that the present Legislature gives to State College be used to build a Home Economics Building. This resolution was unanimously adopted. A delicious and bountiful

dinner was served by Juniata Grange. An invitation was accepted to hold the May meeting of Pomona Grange at Bellewood.

This meeting will be one of the happy memories of the Grange in Blair County.

FLORENCE RHONE BAYARD.

Lehigh-Northampton Pomona, No. 68, met on March 5th, in Liberty Grange Hall, Macada, Brother John J. Marks, presiding.

The afternoon session was featured with Subordinate reports and addresses by Prof. W. R. Gordon, State College and Calvin R. Baginstose, State Deputy of Berks-Schuylkill District. The entertaining Grange furnished the Literary Program and the meeting was pronounced a success.

Erie County Pomona had as its guest the Master of the State Grange, J. A. Boak, at its meeting held at East Spring-

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field, March 9 and 10. To show the wide scope of Erie programs we note it in full:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1927

Grange opens at 10 a. m. in the fifth degree, dropping back to the fourth degree immediately after the opening ceremony.

Singing—By Grange.
Welcome—C. S. Benholtz, Springfield Grange.

Response—Lester C. Hall, Lake Shore Grange.

Discussion—Which is the More Economical, to Hatch Eggs or Buy Baby Chicks?—Belle Valley Grange.

Music—Bessemer Grange.
Discussion—The Best Method of Improving Worn-out Pasture.

Dinner hour.

PUBLIC SESSION—1:30 P. M.

Singing—By Grange.
Appointment of committees.

Music—Springfield Grange.
Discussion—Legislation of Importance to Farmers in the 1927 Session—Clover Leaf Grange.

Reading—Cherry Hill Grange, West Greene Grange.

Talk—Erie County's Work for Its Unfortunates—Homer A. Mills, director of the poor.

Music—Waterford Grange.
Address—J. Audley Boak, master of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

Reading—Mrs. Geo. McBride, Conneaut Grange.

Report of the State Meeting at Lancaster.

Singing—By Grange.
POMONA SESSION—7:30 P. M.

Open in Fifth Degree

Business.
Roll call of Granges.

Conferring of fifth degree.
Banquet.

Short program—Springfield Grange.
Closing fifth degree.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1927

Call to order 10:00 a. m.
Singing—By Grange.

Ladies' hour—Mrs. H. E. Russell, master.

Talk—The Farm Woman's Camp—Mrs. George Dewey, Union City.

Music—Mill Village Grange.
Discussion—Do we Give Our Boys and Girls the Right Kind of a Chance at Home—Lake Shore Grange.

Short stories.
Discussion—Does It Pay the Farmer to Provide Early Vegetables for Home

Use at the Expense of Farm Work?—Edinboro Grange.

Reading—Wellington Grange, Phillipsville Grange.

Discussion—Keeping Tourists and Summer Farm Hospitality—Wattsburg Grange.

Question Box—(Be Prepared With Questions.)

Singing—By Grange.
Call to order, 1:30 p. m.

Singing—By Grange.
Discussion—Practical Water Systems for the Farm; Installation, Costs, Etc.—Springfield Grange.

Talk—R. H. Engle, Farm Bureau agent.

Discussion—What Can Be Done to Hasten the Extension of Electricity in the Rural Communities?—Conneaut Grange.

Reading—Union City Grange.
Reports of committees.

Discussion—Which is the More Conducive to Our Spiritual Betterment, the Radio or Church Attendance—Cherry Hill Grange.

Music—Corry Grange.
Discussion—Is the Present Outlook Good for the American Farmer?

Singing—By Grange.
Adjournment.

Crawford Pomona held its spring meeting with Conneaut Lake Grange on March 4th with a record attendance and a deep interest in Grange affairs.

The fifth degree was conferred on a class of sixty-one candidates at the opening session on the evening of the fourth. Tableaux and pageants by Linesville Grange were the subject of much praise by the visitors from Ohio. Brother and Sister Clark, of Ashtabula and Brother and Sister Butler, of Andover, as well as others from the sister state and Brother Clark spoke of the National Grange meeting to be held November, 1927, in Columbus, Ohio.

The Literary Program was in charge of the Lecturer and contained many excellent features. In part it included:

The Export Debutante Plan—Chas. Gillette.

Objectives in Public School Education—County Superintendent P. D. Blair.

Disfranchisement for Failure to Vote—Gertrude Cropp.

The Home in Character Building—Sister Fuller.

The principal address of the session was spoken by J. Audley Boak, Acting Master of the State Grange. H. H. Kauffman, Poultry Specialist of State College, spoke on "Intestinal Diseases of Poultry" and his address can be summed up in "Sanitation is the only way to control diseases and secure success in the poultry business."

Resolutions adopted were opposing Centralization of Collection of Taxes and all methods tending to centralize government agencies believing that such laws tend to destroy representative government by the people.

Armstrong County Pomona met in regular session at Kittaning, on February 24th with an attendance of two hundred.

Favorable reports from Subordinates were made and the Photograph of Past Masters of the State Grange was awarded to Rural Valley Grange for the attendance record the last two quarters. West Franklin Grange installed the new officers and the fifth degree was conferred by Rural Valley Degree Team.

Beaver County Pomona met in Center Grange Hall on March 6th. The business session and installation of officers by State Deputy W. P. Caldwell, of Allegheny County was the order at the afternoon session. The Lecturer David Douglass, had charge of the evening program, consisting of literary features and a playlet by Center Grange.

Greene County Pomona met in an all-day session with Rogersville Grange on March 5th. Reports showed activities amongst the Granges in Garden and Crop

Clubs, Home Economics work and Community Projects. Noted visitors were Wm. D. Phillips, Master; Mrs. Flack, Secretary; Mrs. Howard Van Kirk, Lecturer and State Deputy Flack, all of Washington County Pomona. Brother Flack installed the officers at the afternoon session and addresses by the visitors and the incoming Master, C. B. Day. A class of twenty-one candidates received the fifth degree. The chief event of the day was an address at the evening session by E. S. Bayard, Editor, *National Stockman and Farmer*.

GRANGE NOTES

A recent meeting of the Central Purchasing Committee of 25 Mercer County Granges was addressed by H. C. Nissley, Grange.

Reading—Union City Grange.
Reports of committees.

Discussion—Which is the More Conducive to Our Spiritual Betterment, the Radio or Church Attendance—Cherry Hill Grange.

Music—Corry Grange.
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on the theme of "Collective Purchasing." This committee purchases cooperatively, fertilizer, lime, grass seed and other commodities. During 1926 they purchased 25 carloads of fertilizer and this year's orders will go to the *Keystone Grange Exchange*.

John A. McSparran, Past Master, is active in his own county of Lancaster in urging farmers to drop their opposition to the area plan of testing cows to detect tubercular infection.

The Tri-County Pomona meeting comprising Bucks, Montgomery and Chester under the auspices of Bucks County will be held at Chalfont Park, June 11th. Charles M. Gardner, High Priest of Demeter, will be the speaker of the day.

Our Juvenile Granges

Among the Young Folks of the Order

Again the Home Economics Committee has been suggested to care for the Juvenile Granges. We would appreciate any stories of your work, of your meetings or photos for the page in GRANGE NEWS. Telling the things you are doing helps others.

Plan your work with the idea in mind that you will teach your members only the best. The just and true principles and strict honor.

Place them on their honor and leave them alone for awhile. It will take time to do this but its being done and you can too.

Report your success or your failure to your deputies. It is theirs to be a clearing house for success or troubles. Consult and ask help as often as you want it.

—From New York State Juvenile Matron.

Consult your assistants and arrange that they have a part of the work. Don't miss all your subordinate meetings, use your assistants.

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Consult your assistants and arrange that they have a part of the work. Don't miss all your subordinate meetings, use your assistants.

Place them on their honor and leave them alone for awhile. It will take time to do this but its being done and you can too.

Report your success or your failure to your deputies. It is theirs to be a clearing house for success or troubles. Consult and ask help as often as you want it.

—From New York State Juvenile Matron.

HOME ECONOMICS

Under Auspices of the State Grange Committee

April—National Garden Week.

Gardening—for beauty or utility—which?
Plans for my flower garden.
Plans for my vegetable garden.
Arbor Day—What tree and where I plan to plant it.

GARDENING

Some one has said, "February is the best garden month, for then your garden has all the perfections pictured in the catalogues, and no failures."

However, it is from our failures quite as much as from our successes that come real garden lore. And the happy hours of planning, selecting, and anticipating contribute largely to our success.

The first step is the selection of seeds, and early orders secure the choicest and are generally rewarded by some prize packets. Deal only with reliable houses. Good seed is the foundation. In the main it is best to stick to tried-out favorites that do well for you—but it also pays to keep abreast with the new extra early, rust proof and wilt resisting strains that have reliable backing.

Mary Washington is the outstanding rust resisting asparagus developed through governmental experiments, while the State College strain, Earliana tomato is the outstanding wilt proof variety.

Just as soon as the ground will work up nicely, onion sets, radishes, lettuce and hard round peas can be put in, but not much is gained by getting things in too early, for often the second plantings outstrip the first. Successive plantings keep the vegetables just at their best over a longer period and more than repay the extra trouble.

The main plantings come safely when the cherry trees are in bloom, but corn must wait until the oak leaves are starting out—while lima beans, melons and cucumbers do best after the ground is really warm; warm enough to put out tomato and pepper plants.

Rotate your vegetables—follow root crops with leaf or fruit bearing plants. This helps to hold in check both insect pests and disease.

Dusting is giving quite as good results as spraying and is easier to manage. An all-in-one-dust, controlling most all the pests.

All the vegetables respond to well-manured, well-limed, carefully prepared soil, to which a complete commercial fertilizer is added.

A dressing of nitrate of soda when the plants are well developed hastens the setting of fruit. A nicotine dust, or black leaf 40 as a spray is very effective in destroying aphids, and lime sprinkled over melon and cucumber plantings help to control the ravages of the striped beetle.

Melrose is the best remedy for the rose beetle. Plan for lots of leafy food—lettuce, Swiss chard, mustard, spinach, and the New Zealand variety that produces all summer celery; Chinese cabbage and endive for the fall; whitehead chicory for next spring and cauliflower, brussels sprouts and cabbage for late fall and winter.

For root crops—carrots, beets, turnips, parsnips and salsify give a year's supply. Adding to these peas, wax and green beans, lima beans, corn, cucumbers, melons, peppers and tomatoes will keep the family busy, healthy and happy throughout the year.

Don't go into the garden, the picture of "The Man With the Hoe" but rather with the song "Thank God for a Garden," willing from your heart, and in the evening when all is in order, walk in it humming.

"He walks with me, and he talks with me,
And He tells me 'I am His own.'"

MRS. WM. D. PHILLIPS.

STUDIES FOR THE MONTHS

April—Easter—The Christ is Risen.
Arbor Day—"A people without children face a hopeless future"; a country without trees is almost as hopeless.
National Garden Week—"Save the wild flowers." Try a new vegetable.

May—Child Health Week—First week in May.

Music Week—Get the new May Day Song.

Boy Week—My boy and your boy.

Mother's Day—Use the new Grange song—"Mother and Home."

Memorial Day—Memories kept green.

SPRING

"Spring is at hand, God is peeping through the lattice of His world. There is a presence in the air and on the ground. Soon you will see its traces in the woods and on the meadows. Smudges of green in the hollows down by the pond. New bird notes in the budding branches."

"Will you know your bird neighbors? Are you getting the most out of the natural beauties and wild life that surrounds you? Can you read the story spread out in the heavens?"

Will you love and protect the wild things as well as know them? "Each returning spring brings us fewer and fewer wild flowers, and it often occurs now that a certain kind of flower is entirely absent from a place where a few years ago it was abundant."

"Unless some concerted action is taken, unless a campaign of education is undertaken, the wild flowers of the woods and waysides are doomed to extinction. This would be almost as great a calamity to the country, as would be the extinction of the birds."

"These early wild flowers, these first emblems of resurrection, these impulsive responses of returning spring, these frail little bits of new life, are one of the strong but unconsidered influences that keep men in touch with the spiritual side of nature."

"Shall commercialism and unthinking childhood be permitted to destroy this plan of Nature in the uplift of man?" April 24th is Wild Flower Day. Try a program—wild flowers in poetry; an exercise by the children each one representing a flower that is becoming scarce in your section and telling why preserve them.

Another group following, each one representing a flower that may be picked.

WHAT DO WE PLANT?

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the ship, which will cross the sea.

We plant the mast to carry the sails;
We plant the planks to withstand the gales—
The keel, the keelson, the beam, the knee;
And everywhere are birds awing,
We plant the ship when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the houses for you and me.
We plant the rafters, the shingles, the floors,
We plant the studding, the laths, the doors,
The beams and siding; all parts that be;
We plant the house when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
A thousand things that we daily see;
We plant the spire that out-towers the crag,
We plant the staff for our country's flag,
We plant the shade, from the hot sun free;
We plant all these when we plant the tree.

—Henry Abbey.

SAVE THE WILD FLOWERS

When fields and woods are green and gay
And some new flower unfolds each day,
And everywhere are birds awing,
All children feel the lure of spring.

In every bird song is a call
That strikes responsive notes in all;
And in the heart of every child
Is born a longing for the wild.

In little groups throughout the land
They troop afield—a merry band;
With baskets armed, they go in quest
Of wild flowers with an eager zest.

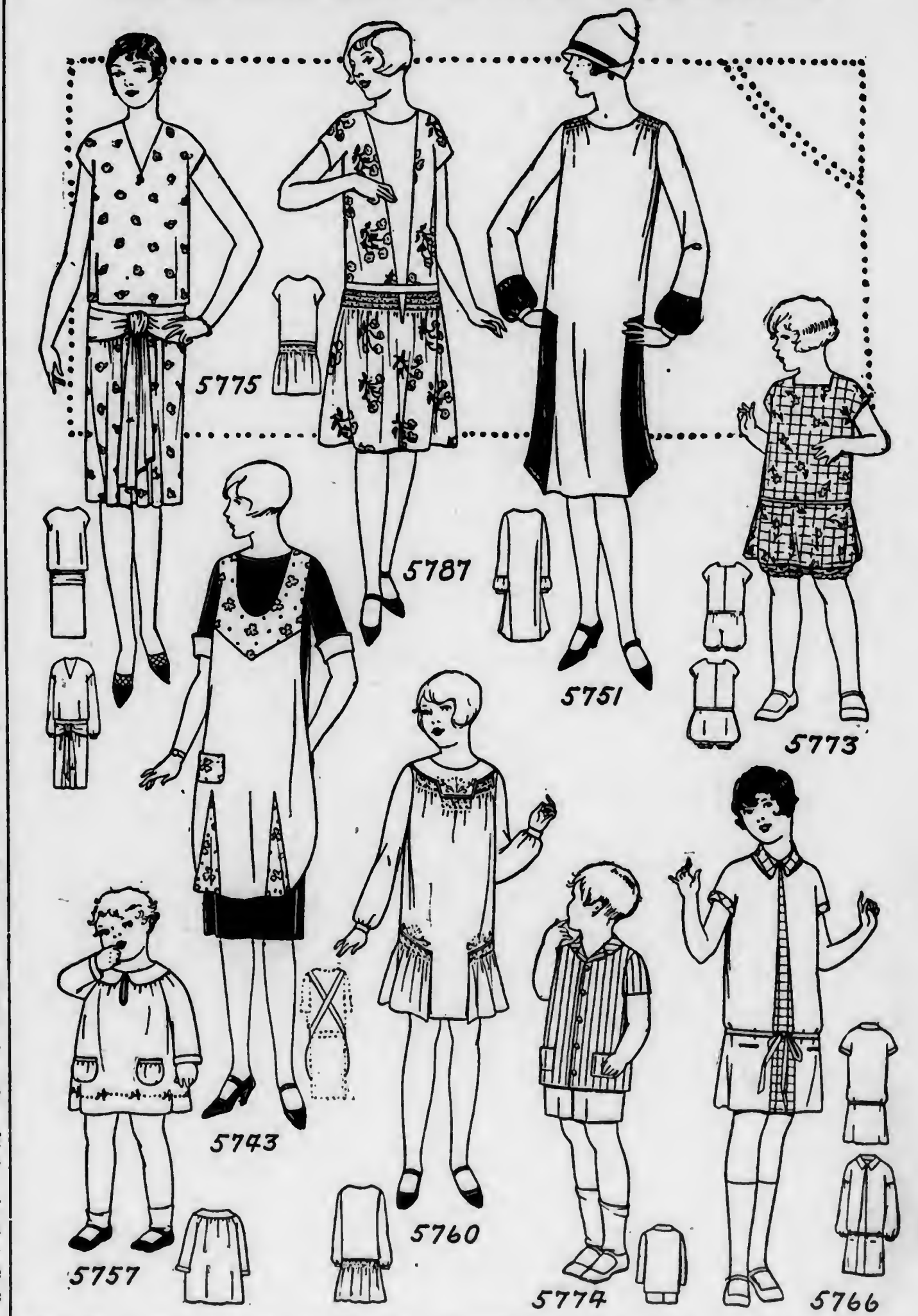
To teach them how to pluck with care
The flowers of spring, so frail and fair,
So as to save their dainty seeds
For future flowers and seasons needs;

To be content with small bouquets,
Remembering the coming Mays;
To not despoil a blooming tree
Or any woodland plant they see.

We'll celebrate a "Wild Flower Day"
In time to save the flowers of May;
We'll have a wild-flower savers band
In every Grange throughout the land.

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 13 cents each, postage prepaid.



5775—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust.
5787—Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.
5751—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust.
5773—Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.
5757—Sizes: 6 mos., 1 and 2 years.
5743—One size—medium.
5760—Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
5774—Sizes: 2, 4, 6, and 8 years.
5766—Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Pattern Department, Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.
Address, giving number and size:

The House We Live In.

Conducted by Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

AROUND THE CORNER

Around the corner I have a friend,
In this great city that has no end,
Yet days go by and weeks rush on,
And before I know it a year is gone,
And I never see my old friend's face:
For life is a swift and terrible race.

He knows I like him just as well
As in the days when I rang his bell
And he rang mine. We were younger
then;

And now we are busy, tired men—
Tired with playing a foolish game;
Tired with trying to make a name.

"To-morrow," I say, "I will call on
Jim,
Just to show that I'm thinking of him."
But to-morrow comes, and to-morrow
goes,

And the distance between us grows and
grows.

Around the corner! yet miles away....
"Here's a telegram, Sir,"—

"Jim died to-day!"
And that's what we get, and deserve in
the end,

Around the corner—a vanished friend!
—Charles Hanson Towne.

OUR NEW GRANGE SONG

Mother and Home

We are particularly fortunate in our
Grange music lovers and those who can
give us songs.

Mother and Home was presented at the
last State meeting at Lancaster for the
first time and will find a ready response
with every one.

Though the heart may sadly yearn,
The friend that's gone can ne'er return.
Yet the memory of those dear names still
remains

In the morn I hear the music
Of the songs we used to sing,
And the evening echoes back the sweet
refrain.

CHORUS

Oh how dear to my heart are the thoughts
Of the past,
They follow where ever I roam.
Yet the sweetest thoughts on earth to me
Are Mother and Home.

This was written by Mr. Gardner A. Belknap, Conneautville, Pa., and its profits goes to the Girls Dormitory at State College. Every one will want a copy before May for Mother's Day. Write to Mrs. F. A. Martin, Conneautville, Pa. The price is thirty cents.

A MOTHER'S LOVE

What is this love of which they sing?
'Tis a noble, pure, and tender thing;
Warm as the heart of yon dancing flame;
Loyal, steadfast, forever the same.

Soft as the touch of an angel's wing;
Sweet as the violets' breath in spring;
Valiant, if there be need to defend;
Patient and trusting unto the end.

The truest love on earth that's given,
Reflecting that which is known in Heaven.
God linked this world to His throne above
When He blessed us with a Mother's love.

Mary Davis Reed.

THE SEASONS

By the changing skies of March we
know that Spring is here. We can feel
the breath of spring caressing our
cheeks like the soft warm breath of an
infant. The spring rains awaken the
buds and flowers. The trees put forth
their leaves, and the blossoms hold a
wealth of honey for the busy bees.

Birds return from the sunny Southland
and fill the air with their joyous song,
as they mate and nest among the trees.

Their songs are sweeter, than the music
we hear in grand concert halls, for theirs
is the voice of nature.

Flowers of every color carpet the
ground, and fragrance is wafted to us
by the warm breeze.

Truly Spring tells the story of the
Resurrection, by every tiny seed and
rootlet. The seeds lie dormant all winter,
and trees are brown and bare, yet the
first breath of spring changes them to a
velvety-green. How can any one who
lives hand in hand with nature, deny
their Creator when every breeze and
opening flower, bird and bee speaks so
eloquently of Him?

Gradually spring changes to summer,
the flowers change. Roses and lilies hold
sway for a short while. The birds are
busy feeding their young. Baby squirrels
peep at us from their holes in the trees,
or play tag among the leafy branches.

The golden grains and grasses are
ready for the harvest. We can hear the
song of the reaper as it cuts the golden
grain. The gleaners toil day by day to
store the grain away for the long cold
winter.

Berries and fruits ripen under the
mid-summer sun. The gardens yield
their store to the busy housewife.
Bravely she toils to gather food for the
winter months. Like the bee, she is
always busy. She has seen the gardens
respond to her care, and now she is
reaping the reward of her loving care.

Slowly the seasons change, autumn
comes creeping over the earth. Days
grow shorter and nights cooler. The
song of the birds seems sadder now, we
know they will soon leave us. The
gardens are ablaze with color. Flowers
of every hue vie for the highest place
of honor. The woods are crimson and
gold as the frost touches them. Soon
they will form a blanket to protect the
roots of the grain and grasses.

The hills are purple in the sunshine. Flock
by flock the birds leave us, to return
again to the warmer climate. The
woods seem very lonesome without them.
Squirrels are toiling to get enough food
to last till spring comes again. They
become very bold and chatter and scold
when we come near them. They often
come and gather nuts from the trees
near the house, and have no fear that
we will hurt them. Indian summer
comes, and once more the air is warmer,
but it only lasts for a few days, and
winter is upon us.

The winds are very cold now. Snow
covers the ground with a soft blanket.
It protects the seeds and roots from the
bitter winds. There are only a few birds
here now, and they become very tame
and will watch eagerly for the food we
have for them. Crows caw hungrily
from the woodland. There is no scene
more beautiful than the soft white snow,
as it covers the trees and earth like a
mantle of purity.

We can easily see how each season is
dependent upon the others to complete
the work it has begun. The trees that
blossom in spring bear fruit in summer
or autumn, the ripened seeds of autumn
are protected by the snows of winter
to come forth again at the call of spring.
Each season has a separate work, yet it
depends upon another season to complete
the work it has begun. Each is wonder-
ful in itself, yet they must work to-
gether to create life.

GRACE A. SKELLEY.

Maryland protects her wild flowers.
Cannot Pennsylvania do as much. If
every Granger would make his farm a
bird and flower sanctuary how beautiful
our rural life could be.

When writing advertisers mention
GRANGE NEWS.

MANAGEMENT OF BABY CHICKS

Three or four weeks previous to the
arrival of chicks everything should be
in complete readiness. The brooder house
should be thoroughly cleaned and disin-
fected.

Everything should be taken out; walls
sprayed and floors scrubbed, using water
containing lysol or carbolic acid. Give
the same attention to the brooder, stove
and wire mesh and other things used
near the brooder.

All drinking vessels and feed pans
should be thoroughly washed and put
into a boiler of water, sterilizing for a
short time.

Have brooder house just large enough,
if too large, it cannot be moved about.
It is very essential, that chickens have
a change of ground frequently.

Why all these directions? Because
sanitation may save many losses. While
there may not be any noticeable disease,
prevention is much easier than cure when
sickness comes. We use the Buckeye
Brooder, three hundred chick capacity.
This carries an oil stove and we find our
own heating system more practical and
obtain better results. This consists of
a burner, large size, taken from a hot
plate or gas stove. The burner is raised
high enough from the floor to prevent
fire, a very close wire mesh surrounding
burner to keep chicks from coming in
contact with flames. This will neces-
sitate raising the brooder a few inches
from the floor.

A good thermometer used, and eight or
ten days before the chicks arrive the
heat is put in, an average temperature
of 96 degrees maintained for a week pre-
vious to the placing of chicks in the
brooder.

This is done to prevent variations in
heat after chicks are placed in the
brooder. The heat should not vary for
six or seven days.

It is important that your chicks have
been purchased from a reliable firm or
you have used your own incubator in
hatching.

If shipped, your post office officials
will notify you of chicks' arrival, and if
possible get them at once, not permitting
them to be carried by mail carrier unless
the weather is exceptionally warm. Chill-
ing means great losses.

Open boxes in your already heated
brooder house and place under brooder.
Have mesh wire extend entirely around
the outside of brooder to keep chicks
from getting off to corners. After two
or three days remove, for they have be-
come accustomed to heat conditions.

You have been told of shipping date.
It will not be necessary to feed chicks
until they are forty-eight hours old, sixty
will not hurt. Watch closely day and
night for the first week as temperature
may vary. Decrease after first week.
Feeding is the next step and if a prac-
tical feeding method has been success-
fully carried out with good results, do
not change.

A little very fine grit is given first, not
with the feed. The grit seems essential
for digestion of egg. Clear water, with
the chick taken off, is provided before the
chickens are given any thing to eat.

Mother's Oats cut a little finer than it
comes for table use, mixed with chick
manna, a prepared chick ration, is fed
five times daily for four days, then a
little steel cut oats is gradually added.
The Mother's Oats is continued as a part
of the mixture until the chicks are three
weeks old. Home grains, corn and wheat
are ground to help provide mash and
cracked fine for scratch feed.

The commercial mash—Conkey's—has
been tried and found very successful. It
should be kept in hoppers before them
all the time. If milk is used when
chickens are older the mash does not
require meat scrap.

When chickens are five weeks old they
should have more scratch feed and it
can be cracked much coarser.

Never let chickens get wet or chilled.
Too much water consumed from over-
thirst is harmful. Feed often and not
too much at first, gradually increasing

the quantity given. If a chicken is not
well remove at once. Several may be
come infected.

Your chickens may not become lousy
yet this is one of the troubles detrimental
to growth. Keep chicks away from your
other flocks.

Do not keep in house on warm days,
yet keep off the damp ground until they
are well started.

If these things are observed—First,
vigorous chicks from a reliable firm, care-
ful feeding for four to seven weeks, a
clean house, proper heating, drinking
vessels and feed hoppers sanitary, range
free from stock and plenty of grit and
charcoal—a reasonable degree of success
is insured and your matured flock in the
fall and winter should bring returns, for
the time, work and money invested.

For nine years the Rhode Island Reds
were kept. The White Rocks were tried,
but for a quick maturing and fine egg
producing chicken, we have found the
White Leghorn superior in many ways.
The last week in April or the first
week in May is a good time to secure
the early maturing chicks.

The heavier strains should be secured
in March.

MRS. HOWARD L. VAN KIRK,
Washington County.

SUNDAY ON THE FARM

By FARMER JAKE

Just to lay all care and worries
On the shelf for one brief day—
Just to put aside your troubles
'Bout your harvest and your hay;
With all thoughts of work forgotten,
Just as they had ought to be—
Now that's the simple kind of Sunday
On a farm that just suits me.

With no sound of farm machinery
Nor no work noise, short or long,
But a solemn sort of stillness
That is almost sweet as song;
With all thoughts about as quiet
And as peaceful as can be—
Oh, that's the restful sort of Sunday
On the good old farm for me.

MEN—WOMEN, 18 UP. U. S. Government
Life Jobs. \$95.00 to \$250.00 Month. Steady
work. Short hours. Paid vacation. Expe-
rience unnecessary. Common education suf-
ficient. Sample coaching. List of positions
and full particulars—FREE. Write to-day
sure. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. J. 61,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

68 MILES ON 1 GAL. OF GAS

Thermomatic Carburetor Control big success.
Ford goes 68 miles on 1 gallon gas. Starts
coldest motor instantly. ONE FREE TO IN-
TRODUCE. Sales guaranteed. \$15.00 a day
guaranteed to distributors. Write BLANCHER
AUTO DEVICES CO., 157 E. Erie St., Dept.
315-E, Chicago, Ill.

LET US
SUPPLY
Feeds
Fertilizers
Seeds
AND OTHER
FARM NEEDS

Keystone Grange
Exchange
Harrisburg, Penna.

PAPER YOUR HOME
for
90¢
PER ROOM
You can paper the average room with high-grade, artistic wall paper for as little as 90 cents—by buying direct at lowest wholesale prices. Send for big free catalog. Not the usual small mail order catalog but a large book showing scores of artistic designs for ceilings and borders as well as walls. Write today.
PENN WALL PAPER MILLS
Dept. 21
Philadelphia, Pa.

Give Your Chicks

SAYLOR'S Roup REMEDY
and
White Diarrhoea

Quickly checks both Roup and White Diarrhoea in your flocks and keeps all your fowls in good condition. Our new package medicates 250 gallons of drinking water. Sent postpaid to any address, with full directions, for \$1.00.

A. R. SAYLOR, Manufacturer
Dept. C COLLEGEVILLE, PENNA.

Sturdy Chicks
Leading Breeds
Best Blood
9½c Up
Write Today

Quality Chicks,
Heavy Layers,
Culled Flocks.
Large Illustrated Catalogue Free

Famous Eggbasket Strain

Barren and Tanned White Leghorns

Chicks and Hatching Eggs all from our own Selected Flocks.

DAVIS BROS. POULTRY YARDS
404 Fourth St. Rev. Oldsville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY

White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, \$14.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Anconas, \$15.00; White and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Black Minorcas, \$16.00; Jersey Black Giants, \$22.00; Mammoth White Pekin Ducks, \$38.00 per 100.

We can furnish many other breeds, write your wants. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed.

Charles H. G. Sweigart,
Avondale, Chester Co., Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock. S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks: \$15. per 100. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs \$8.00 per 100 up. Several breeds rabbits. Circular free. Shipments will be made from one of our nearest associated hatcheries.

Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm
Ridgewood New Jersey

Why Do So Many Chicks Die?

All Chick diseases are caused from a deficiency of the proper food elements in the system.

Don't lose them this season, try this out.

Use in the drinking water every day for the first three weeks. Hen-Cura, Vitality Chick Grower; and feed from the start every day in their mash, the Cod Liver Oil Combination.

These preparations positively prevent Leg Weakness, White Diarrhoea, and Coccidiosis, and cures them if they have occurred.

Try them out and raise all your chicks.

Chick Grower—50c ¼ lb., \$1 lb.
Cod Liver Oil Combination—50c lb., \$1.75 4 lbs., \$3 8 lbs., \$8 25 lbs.
Parcel Post prepaid.

LEWIS B. BIGLER
5028 Hawthorne St. (Frankford)
Philadelphia, Pa.

EGG SHIPPERS

For Top New York Prices
Daily Returns—A Square Deal

SHIP TO

M. ABEND [EST. 1897]

Reference Franklin National Bank
288 Greenwich St., New York
Shipping Tags on Request
Correspondence Invited

HOME FLOCK

March is the month we begin to think about getting in shape for the hatching of our young chicks.

We have never made any attempt to raise chickens for market or to have eggs to sell. We use all we want and sell the surplus, which is never large but always have more than we need. A few years ago we put up a chicken house about 10x25 feet with three sides enclosed and facing south. The yard is planted with fruit trees and is probably 50 feet square and enclosed with a wire fence. We buy all our eggs from a flock recommended sometime ago by the Lancaster County Farm Bureau. The hatch has been up to standard all the time. We always get 12 dozen eggs and set them all at same time under the hens.

If we do not have twelve hens wanting to set we place the eggs under nine or more if we have them and soon as others are ready the eggs are given to them. It never pays to give more than 12 or 13 eggs to a hen. She is not likely to break the eggs or crush the chicks when hatching if the number of eggs is not large. This same rule I think holds good in giving the chicks to the mother hen to care for. They will be less likely to die when young and are stronger if about 12 are placed with each hen.

We set our eggs early in April. The nest boxes are placed on floor of this house, which is cement. The hens have food where they can get it, also plenty of water and have the range of the yard. No other chickens are kept in this house except the young ones that are hatched in spring. When the hatching is over, we place the coops where the nest boxes were and keep the chicks off the ground for two or three weeks—giving them sand and various things to scratch about and cleaning it out very often. When they are old enough to go on roost, the coops are removed and the roosts dropped from above where they have been tied up. When the pullets are old enough in fall we place them with the laying hens in another house. The cockrels, what we do not need for table, are sold for stock chickens. In February we clean out this house thoroughly, white-washing and painting the roosts with oil from the crank case of autos. Tie up the roosts so they are out of the way and by hatching time everything is in fine shape for young flock. I neglected to say the chicks are never let out of the enclosed yard and we have found when we do not allow them to be overcrowded and are kept very, very clean our per cent of hatching and raising to maturity is always high.

We keep Rhode Island Reds only.
Fulton Grange, No. 66. P. E.,

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS

A man who was frequently remarking "I do not like a chicken after a day old" came to a time when he had to take the eggs to store for his wife, who knew what they meant to the family exchequer, and bring home the groceries. On returning, he stood by the kitchen table in thought for a time then remarked "To think a mere basket of eggs to buy a whole barrel of flour, to say nothing of the other things."

Because they have been paying well, is no doubt the reason we are told, hens on farms have increased 50 per cent in the last five years. Two egg-laying contests were held in New Jersey, a tedious task, but one worth while; in one contest a white Wyandotte reached the highest production, laying 288 eggs. In the other it was a White Leghorn who produced 275 eggs.

On farms in Lancaster County last year there is a record of a profit of \$2.32 above feed costs.

In Juniata County \$2.18 per hen above feed cost.

In Bucks County \$2.42 per hen above feed cost.

What is the profit per hen on your farm? Commence a record, keeping with your baby chicks this year.

NEWARK ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every breeder selected and banded by expert; trained and authorized by Ohio State University. Quality guaranteed by this inspection. Order direct. One hundred per cent live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties	Price on:	25	50	100	500	1,000
White & Buff Leghorns		\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds		4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
White & Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes		4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150
Buff Orpingtons		4.75	9.50	18.00	89.50	170

Assorted, heavy breeds, 12c; light breeds, 10c. Big catalog free. Shows pictures of our birds from prize winning stock. Write today. NEWARK ACCREDITED HATCHERY, E. W. Kemnitzer, Prop., 80 Prospect St., Newark, Ohio.

SHIPPERS OF LIVE POULTRY —BROILERS A SPECIALTY—

This is our 44th year in business and we have thousands of satisfied shippers. If you are not one of them, we invite you to join us.

We Are Bonded Commission Merchants

Kraakaur Poultry Company, West Washington Market, New York City
CROPS SUPPLIED FREE A FEW REFERENCES DAILY RETURNS
Agricultural Departments—Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Penna. State College, State College, Penna.; New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I.; New Jersey Experimental Station, New Brunswick, N. J.; Norfolk County Agricultural School, Walpole, Mass.; Chatham & Phenix National Bank, W. 14th Street, N. Y.

ALL COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

1,000,000 Full Blooded "AMERICAN" Quality Chicks

Bred from Breeders that have the LAYING HABIT. MAIL YOUR ORDER NOW.

	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or Broilers	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$53.00	\$100.00
American or Eng. White Leghorns	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Hollywood Wh. Leghorns, Br and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks's Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Blk. Minorcas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Brahmas, Columbian Rocks, Col. Wyandottes	11.25	22.00	105.00	200.00

Also Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks. Write for New Catalog. Order chicks now. Five per cent more chicks free if ordered 30 days before wanted. Our selected Breeders produce exceptional value chicks. Bank reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. We hatch every chick we sell.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES Box 224, Grampian, Pa.

Quality Pullets

We offer Ten Thousand three months' old Pullets from high quality, farm raised stock. Leghorns @ \$1.25 each, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas and Minorcas @ \$1.50 each. Mature ready-to-lay Pullets at bargain prices. Baby Chicks, all breeds. Hatches every week, all year around. 10% discount on chicks ordered now for winter and spring delivery. All breeds Rabbits. Illustrated Catalog free.

Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, Ridgewood, New Jersey

YOUTZ HATCHERY FOR HUSKY CHICKS—Leghorns, Reds, Giants. R. D. 4. SUNBURY, PA.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—\$10 per 100 up, according to breed and age. Twelve varieties. Big, active, husky, pure bred chicks hatched from healthy, free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands of chicks on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for price list or call at our hatchery. Inspection invited.

SCHROEDER'S HATCHERY, 330 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337

Aristocrat Baby Chicks
America's best free range breeders with a reputation of higher quality at 7c each up. Leghorns Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Giants Orpingtons. Illustrated catalogue. For a safe place to buy chicks write. Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

OUR TWENTY-SECOND SEASON—Big Husky chicks from our carefully selected Free Range Wonder Strain Large English White Leghorns Superb Barred Rocks, and R. I. Reds. Shipped C. O. D. For Circular write
Brookside Poultry Farm,
R. 1. Chambersburg, Pa.

200,000 CHICKS—1927
One mating only. The best.

Popular Breeds. Lowest Prices.

	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns, Young and Barren Strain	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00

Barred Plymouth Rocks, "Thompson Strain" 14.00 67.50 130.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds, "Owen's Strain" 15.00 75.00
Broilers Assorted 12.00 55.00 105.00

June 1 and later, all chicks reduced 3c each. Order direct, prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY,
R. 1. Box 45. Richfield, Pa.

Quality Chicks—15,000 weekly, white Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Mixed Broilers, 9c up.
Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

Smith-Hatched Master BREEDERS CHICKS
come to you in Blue Ribbon boxes from thorobred stock, mated and especially culled for heavy egg production. Write for the prices and order early, as quantity is limited.
LANCASTER CHICK HATCHERY,
532 Dauphin Street, Lancaster, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorn (Shepard's strain), Anconas (Bred for vigor and egg production). Safe delivery guaranteed. Boxwood Poultry Farm, Laurel, Delaware.

S. C. White Leghorns 12c
White Rocks 15c
White Wyandottes 15c
Heavy Mixed 12c
Guaranteed live delivery. Parcel Post Prepaid.
FRED REIGLE Beaver Springs, Pa.

Agricultural Briefs

***Thieves operating in Bradford County have been very bold in their operations, in one instance butchering two large hogs during the owner's absence and carrying off the carcasses.

***Prices of potatoes are not uniform in Carbon County, as last month's quotations showed \$1.00 a bushel in one end of the county and \$1.75 in another.

***Whether it is only a yarn or not, a writer contends that a poultry raiser in Tioga County found eight pieces of gold in the gizzards of two ducks, the assay showing 18-carat quality.

***Considerable opposition is in evidence throughout Pennsylvania to the holding of a State Fair on the ground that it would interfere with the various county fairs.

***Canadian goshawks, the deadliest of all birds, when it comes to killing chickens, grouse, etc., have been invading several sections of the State committing murderous depredations to game, etc.

***A survey recently completed indicates that a big oat crop will be planted by Pennsylvania farmers this year.

***Inclement weather last fall in several sections of this state so interfered with corn husking that it was not unusual last month to see farmers engaged in this work.

***According to auctioneers, farm sales this spring in Adams County were fewer than usual, and in consequence, prices for personal property were higher than usual.

***Reports from Pottsville indicate that many farm owners are working in the mines and are operating only a small portion of the farm. One of the

most favorable aspects of the farm situation in Schuylkill County is that nine farmers out of every ten own their own farms. There are only 200 tenants in the county, and of that number, 150 are cash tenants.

***In addition to a Jersey Breeders' Association, Montgomery County dairymen are organizing a Holstein Breeders' Association.

***A large number of farmers in Tioga County have made application to the local State Forester for trees for the purpose of reforestation, lots numbering from 1,200 to 6,000.

***The State Bureau of Animal Industry today issued a regulation declaring bovine infectious abortion to be a transmissible disease, and requires practicing veterinarians to report all cases at once.

***Throughout several sections of rural Pennsylvania goiter is very prevalent, causing considerable uneasiness. It has been suggested by a German chemist that fertilizer manufacturers include iodine salts in their products as an effective method in combating the growth of this ailment.

***Of the 43,568 pounds of tobacco grown in Pennsylvania last year, 39,488 were produced in Lancaster County, although this is a decrease as compared with that of 1925.

***After several years of quarantine in an area surrounding Hazleton, due to an outbreak of potato wart, large shipments of Spaulding Rose for seed purposes are expected this spring, the planting to be done under supervision of the State Department of Agriculture.

Advertisers like to know where you read their adv. Tell them it was in GRANGE NEWS.

AMONG OUR ADVERTISERS

—A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa., has recently issued a very attractive 16-page circular folder descriptive of threshers, tractors, bailing presses and tractors. Full information is contained in this piece of literature, and the composer has given the printer many useful hints in the lay-out.

—“The last three years have witnessed a phenomenal increase in poultry raising, due to the increasing markets and to the improved equipment.” This is one of the many paragraphs appearing in a circular-letter sent out by Montgomery Ward & Co., whose advertisement appears in this issue of GRANGE NEWS.

—From the bulletin issued by the American Telegraph and Telephone Co., the following information is clipped: “In proportion to population, there are about ten times as many telephones in the United States as there are in Europe.”

PRUNE BEST TREES FIRST

Concentrate on the money-makers. Prune the best apple tree first. Then if there is time, go over the poorer varieties. Regular annual pruning is best in avoiding the accumulation of weak wood.

JEFFERSON COUNTY NEWS

The Patrons of Jefferson County have adopted the slogan “A Bigger and Better Grange in 1927” and with this end in view have organized several flying squadrons who are always on the go to spread Grange interests and social cheer.

On March 4th, Cloe Grange held a supper and drew large crowds from near-by Granges; Reynoldsville and Rathmel came in a chartered bus with 50 strong. A week ago Eldred Grange, No. 503, held a special meeting and State Deputy Dallas Depp, installed the officers and the visiting delegation rendered a literary program. On March 25th all Grangers in the District paid a visit to Salem Grange, No. 964. Intervention and the generous space given the Grange by the county newspapers has done much to create a healthful Grange spirit.

MAKES WORK EASIER

Using cotton disc strainers is advisable in the production of clean milk. They do not need scalding every day as the strainer cloth does, since the disc is used once and then discarded. If strainer cloths are now being used, the change to cotton discs will make the work of the housewife, who in most cases takes care of the dairy dishes, much easier.

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a rate of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

NEWCOMER

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Master to call from earth our worthy brother and the only living Charter member, Brother J. R. Newcomer, on March 3, 1927; therefore be it

Resolved, By Greenwood Grange No. 706 in regular session assembled that while we humbly bow to the decree, we express our deepest sympathy to the widow and family for their loss.
Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it also Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the family.
Geo. W. HATCH, Chaplain.

CURRY

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master of the universe to permit the death of our brother and Past Master, W. E. Curry, Feb. 18, 1927; therefore be it
Resolved, By Greenwood Grange No. 706 assembled in regular session that while we bow to the supreme will, we greatly regret the untimely end, and hereby express our sincere sympathy for the wife and family for their loss; and be it further
Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it also Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be given to the family.
Geo. W. HATCH, Chaplain.

KASSON

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Sister Clara Kasson, a member of Forkston Grange, No. 1153, of Wyoming County; therefore be it
Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of our Creator, we realize that we have lost a sister who always had the interest of this Grange at heart, one who will be greatly missed in the community; and be it further
Resolved, That in token of respect to our departed sister, we stand for one minute in silent prayer; and finally be it
Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded on our minutes, published in GRANGE NEWS, and a copy be sent to the bereaved mother.
GEORGE A. ROBINSON,
AMANDA ROBINSON,
NELLY BURGESS.

HOPEWELL

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst, our worthy brother, Russell Hopewell, a member of Fallowfield Grange, No. 1382; therefore be it
Resolved, That we drape our Charter for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, that they be placed on the minutes of the Grange and a copy be sent to the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS for publication.
MRS. J. S. SPROWLS,
MRS. MINTON SHIFF,
MRS. KIT CARSON,
Committee.

SMITH

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his loving kindness to remove our sister, Mrs. Flora Smith, from our midst to a higher life; be it Resolved, That we, members of Armenia Grange No. 883, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy; and be it
Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be placed on the minutes of the Grange, and published in the GRANGE NEWS.
MRS. MARY MORGAN,
MRS. H. S. MORGAN,
Committee.

CANNON

WHEREAS, It has been God's will to call from our midst our beloved Brother Emory Cannon; therefore be it
Resolved, That we, the members of Leech's Corners Grange No. 1609, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy; and be it further
Resolved, That our Charter be draped for thirty days, that these resolutions be put on our minutes, a copy sent to the GRANGE NEWS, also to the bereaved wife and children.
PAUL MYERS,
CLYDE BARROWS,
ANDY YOUNGBLOOD,
Committee.

HAHN

WHEREAS, God, in his infinite wisdom, has removed by death from our midst our brother, John F. Hahn, member of Cross Roads Grange, No. 1124, therefore be it
Resolved, That our loss is his gain, and that we extend to his wife and family our sincere sympathy in their said bereavement; and be it further
Resolved, That we drape our Charter for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, be placed on the minutes of our Grange, and be published in PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.
C. J. BEARER,
MRS. AUGUSTINE ABLE,
HENRY VOLK,
Committee.

WAMBOLD

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our worthy sister and officer, Mrs. George Wambold; be it therefore
Resolved, That we, the members of Newburg Grange, bow in humble submission to Him who alone doeth all things well; be it further
Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; be it further
Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, another spread on the minutes of our Order, and also a copy be printed in GRANGE NEWS.
MRS. HAROLD KELLER,
OLIVER L. GRADWOHL,
JOSEPH D. LAZARUS,
Committee.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per set (13)	\$3.50
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen	3.25
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9	2.75
Juvenile Grange Manuals, set of 13	2.75
Grange Seals	4.50
Digest	.45
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.10
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.70
Secretary's Record Book	.70
Treasurer's Account Book	.70
Blank Reports, Subordinate Granges to Pomona, per hundred	.60
The Grange Initiative, in lots of 25	.85
The Grange Initiative, in lots of 100	3.25
Roll Book	.65
Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.40
Trade Cards, per hundred	.50
Demit Cards, each	.01
Withdrawal Cards, each	.01
Better Degree Work, by S. H. Holland	2.00
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.10
Book of Patriotic Plays, Tableaux and Recitations	.25
Humorous Recitations, Poetry and Prose	.25
Floor Work of Fifth Degree (Rankin)	.20
A Brief History of the Grange Movement in Pennsylvania, by W. F. Hill	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

JOHN H. LIGHT, Secretary.

Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

PROBLEMS OF THE TOWNSHIP
ROAD SUPERVISORS

By C. C. GINGRICH,

President, Lebanon County Supervisors
Association

From the first days of municipal organization, the office of Township Road Supervisor has been subject to criticism by citizens. Towards these officers the taxpayers feels at liberty to express himself freely, as also does the road user who, even if he but pays the minimum assessment, often forgets the burdens of those higher assessed, whose taxes are oft times very hard to meet, under adverse crop, or general conditions. All citizens should remember that the poll is the proper place to express themselves concerning the class of roads they wish to support for the coming administration of the candidate. If there is no candidate of their choice every citizen has the privilege of urging into the campaign one who he feels is qualified.

A majority of sentiment be it for more progressive road improvement, or for the reactionary methods, will be clearly defined by the type of men that are selected.

Up until the year 1906, or about the time the State Highway System began to function and motor licenses were collected, and about the time the Sprout Law was adopted, the office of Township Road Supervisor was automatically promoted from what might have been classed a laborer's job, to a more responsible position, requiring more accurate accounting to the State Department as well as the responsibility of chief executive of second class townships.

The coming of the motor car has gradually crowded out the horse traffic until on January 1, 1927, it has been practically eliminated from the main roads as becoming dangerous. This can better be understood when comparing the figures on licenses issued and fees collected as of January 1, 1927, when about 1,500,000 licenses of all sorts were issued and fees from these amounted to about \$23,500,000.00 as compared with the year 1906, when there were 10,954 licenses and receipts of \$42,460. This condition requires a more durable type of road to which the license paying motorist is rightfully entitled.

This license fund is put into the State Treasury from which cost of the primary and secondary road maintenance and its administration is paid, as well as interest and sinking fund of the \$100,000,000.00 road bonds, also such appropriation as the Highway Commission chooses to set aside for townships of the second class, which is usually from two to three millions for a biennium. This amount is probably determined by the applications for reward by townships on file and is given to them only upon proper application from the townships.

It follows therefore that all supervisors should take advantage of this reward plan by liberally filing applications for some of these funds in order to redeem from the State some of the money their constituency have paid in for license fees. This seems only fair to their obligation.

Various types of roads can be applied for on which the State will pay half the cost up to certain amounts as follows:

Grade A. Grading and draining State will pay up to \$600.00 per mile.
Grade B. Gravel or cinder road State will pay up to \$1,500.00 per mile.
Grade C. Broken stone base State will pay up to \$3,000.00 per mile.

Grade D. Macadamize water bound State will pay up to \$4,000.00 per mile.

Grade E. Concrete, brick or bit-mac State will pay up to \$6,000.00 per mile.

Grade F. Bridges, State will pay up to one-half cost.

Grade G. Drain pipes, State will pay up to one-half cost.

The Board of Supervisors of which the writer is a member has built two sections of road during the season of 1926 as follows:

First: 5,020 feet Grade D. Water-bound and oil top. The total cost in road figures, \$7,000.00. Towards this we will receive from the State on reward, \$3,500, and from the county on County Aid plan, \$1,500. This leaves a burden for the township to bear of \$2,000. The part of the cost of this road represented by labor was earned by the citizens of the township.

Second: 6,320 feet Grade E. Mexican Asphalt Penetration. This section included two concrete bridges for which separate applications were filed.

Total cost of road \$19,485
Cost of two bridges (40 ft. span) 10,100

..... \$29,585

State reward on road .. \$7,162

County aid on entire improvement 7,176

State reward on bridges

(one-half cost) 5,050

..... \$19,388

Township's share of entire cost of road and bridges \$10,197

Both these roads were built under absolute supervision of the township supervisors. The construction of the two bridges were daily supervised by a State Engineer, which I consider a necessity on contract work and especially so in a concrete job.

There is no reason why townships of the second class should not be progressive enough to elect supervisors that will take sufficient interest in road building, to build the various types here mentioned according to the State Highway Department's specification, and thus meet with their approval. This keeps the expenditures largely within the township and I feel sure that with a bit of patience and training of the foreman, the roads can eventually be built at quite a saving in

comparison with imported labor. This at least has been our experience.

There are approximately 11,000 miles of primary and secondary highways generally trunk lines, under absolute State supervision, about which we need not worry. There are about 88,000 miles of township roads in the 1,500 townships of this Commonwealth which are lateral roads to these trunk roads. The army of 4,500 supervisors of the State are generated by the Deputy Secretary of Highways, Township Division, Mr. Ray V. Warren, of Harrisburg.

I've had 12 years experience as a supervisor in the worst township in our county for mud. We had \$1,200 debt when I took office. We have succeeded in hard surfacing 15 miles, and in greatly improving the 27 miles balance which makes up the 42 miles of road in our township. In one year, 1920, we levied an 18 mill road tax and have levied 10 mills ever since. We bonded our township for \$24,000, the money being used to meet State Rewards and County Aids. We believe in the slogan, "We are paying for good roads whether we have them or not."

Our people now admit that property values have increased commercially a great deal more than the amount of indebtedness, and besides we have good roads.

Generally speaking, 100% of the road users are clamoring for better township roads. A large per cent of the real estate tax payers complain of taxes being too high as compared with the condition of the roads, and the complaint is often justified. Nevertheless the severe use of the roads with motor cars, especially trucks, on soft earth and feeble macadamized roads do the bulk of the damage, very often by very lightly or unassessed drivers for whom the taxpayers are providing a free artery of traffic to compete with corporations who have purchased their right of way, and built their own roadway and are maintaining it. This looks like unfair competition.

Accordingly the gasoline tax was imposed in order to get a small tax on the lightly assessed, and rightly so. This also raised a further fund to maintain the roads and continue building.

The delegates to the State Supervisors Convention, at Harrisburg, February 8, 1927, have unanimously voted to ask the

administration for a continuation of this gasoline tax.

The State Convention also unanimously endorsed the township unit system of road maintenance in preference to the county unit.

Since the Act of Assembly several years ago granting the County Commissioners the privilege of aiding township supervisors, this unit system has been greatly strengthened. Topographical conditions, natural resources as to materials for road building and the original surveys of township lines often create unavoidable hardships, or privileges, in the various townships of a county. This condition may now be equalized more nearly by aid to the unfortunate townships by the County Commissioners.

For example: Township A has an assessment of \$10,432,755.00. They have 11 miles of road and an abundance of material at the roadside and a 2 mill tax.

Township B has an assessment of \$1,214,204.00 and 80 miles of road and a 10 mill rate, with materials for road building at a great distance. The County Commissioners can, and should remedy this by appropriations out of county funds to equalize these conditions.

Supervisors should entertain the support of motor clubs if possible, and motor clubs should volunteer their support to these humble knights of 88 thousand miles of township roads in the State. We have approximately \$100 per mile tax money to expend on township roads, with both efficient and inefficient labor at from 35 to 50 cents per hour and then generally available only by chance.

These roads must carry ten times the traffic as compared with horse traffic at ten times the speed, with from one to ten ton loads. Concerted action of State, County and Township in the distribution of available funds is needed to bring Rural Pennsylvania out of the mud. An effort to construct more permanently new roads at a cost somewhat in keeping with the economical plan of South Londonderry will enable supervisors to increase the mileage of new and durable types of road from year to year. The aid and assistance of motorists, taxpayers and public officials is needed to construct permanently the 88,000 miles of road referred to above.

Spring and the Automobile

Spring and recreation are truly synonymous. Nature manifests its new life in man quite as prominently as it does in the flowers, fields and trees. Just a day or two of balmy sunshine, and the rigors of winter quickly scamper away.

We get out our automobile, whether pleasure car or truck, and proceed to enjoy the best possible use out of it during the long Spring and Summer days to come.

This cannot be done, however, without a responsibility. The joys of business or pleasure use of the automobile should not be marred by the failure of the owner to protect his own estate and the public by taking out automobile insurance.

It is too late after the accident and the summons to appear in court, with possibly heavy damages staring you in the face.

Let us assume your liability for you under a special automobile insurance proposition which we have for every Granger.

We give you excellent claim service, carefully investigate your case, provide the attorney, and pay any judgment for which you are legally liable.

If you have a pleasure car—any make—you can get Liability \$5,000/10,000 limits, and Property Damage \$1,000 limits, at \$18.00 per year. On a truck the cost for the same coverage would be \$23.00.

Order now on the blank below.

Fire and Theft rates given on request.

Only a Granger can enjoy these rates.

GRANGE MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY
925 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GENTLEMEN

I hereby request you to secure for me Liability and Property Damage Insurance on the following described automobile.

Name of Automobile and Year Model	KIND—State Whether Pleasure Car or Truck	Give Manufacturers or Engine No. or Both Take same from License Card

This order is given with the understanding that if the car insured is a pleasure car the premium will be \$18.00. If a truck or delivery car, the cost will be \$23.00.

NAME..... ADDRESS.....
MEMBER OF..... GRANGE NO.....

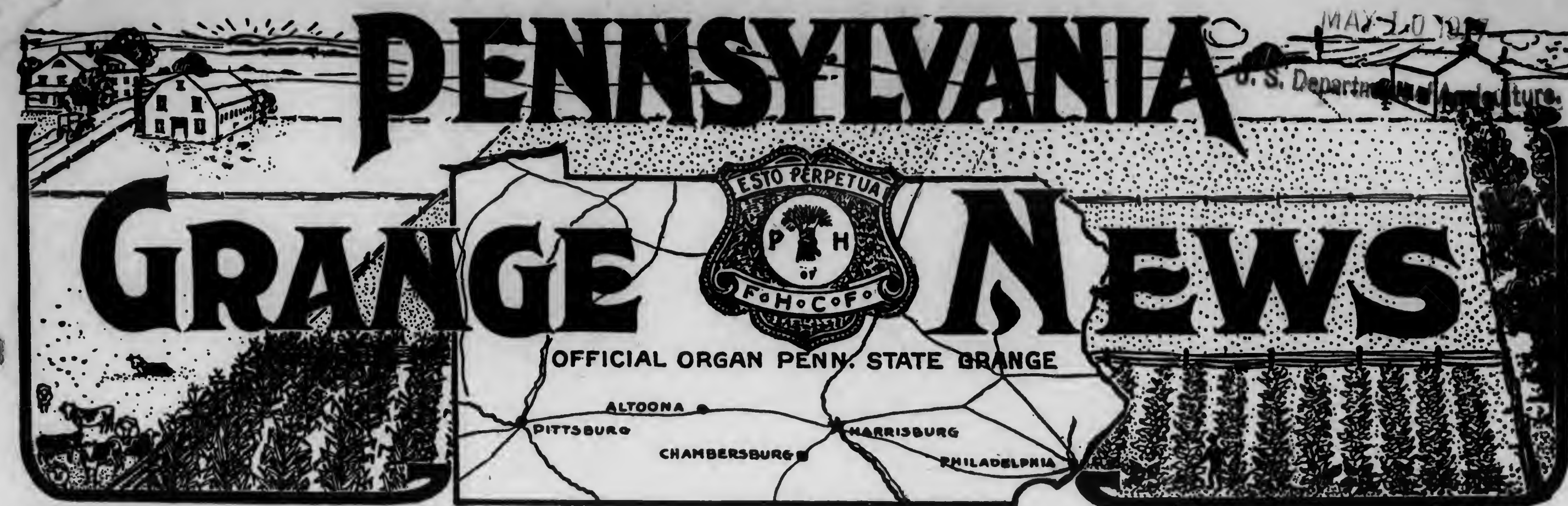
KEYSTONE CHICKS

LEADERS SINCE 1910

30,000 Weekly—9 cents each and up.

Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Box 22, RICHFIELD, PA.



VOL. XXIV

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., MAY, 1927

No. 2

Legislature Adjourns April 14
Shortest Session Held in YearsFinal Adjournment Marks the End of a Session
Recognized as Administrative Throughout
Without Any Opposition Anywhere

DURING a long period of years, general agreement is that no legislative session has been so fruitless of results, so supremely controlled and so bereft of independent leadership. The session was harmonious as a whole and only once was there any semblance of a difference. The Old Age Pension Bill brought out by Senator Vane's interests was overwhelmingly defeated by the Administrative forces and this line-up indicated that the Administration was in a position to command both the power and the votes to enact laws at its will. The session is viewed as one of lost opportunities for little was done beyond adding \$40,000 annually to the State's Pay Roll, the Legislators voting themselves an increase of \$500 in their salaries, beginning with the 1929 Legislature.

It stands to the credit of the lawmakers that no legislation of a vicious character was passed. A matter of major importance that must be considered creditable, is the increase of compensation to be paid to families of workers killed or injured in their daily work. Governor Fisher had pledged himself to greater relief of disabled workers in his Inaugural address and the passage of the Sordani-Haber bill increasing the limits of the Workmen's Compensation Act was a foregone conclusion.

Under the amended law the percentage of wages to be paid in compensation is raised from 60 to 65 per cent and the maximum and minimum weekly payments are increased from \$12 to \$15 and from \$6 to \$7. The aggregate amount for total disability is raised from \$5,000 to \$6,500 and maximum amount payable for funeral expenses, also, has been increased from \$100 to \$150.

The compensation schedule affecting payments to dependents of fatally injured workers under the new act, is as follows: Widow or widower, \$10 a week; widow and one child, \$12.50; widow and two children, \$14; widow and three or more children, \$15; one or two orphan children, \$7.50; three orphan children, \$10; four orphan children, \$12.50; five orphan children, \$14; six or more orphan children, \$15; father or mother partially dependent, \$5; totally dependent, \$10.

According to figures of the Department of Labor and Industry it is estimated that injured workmen and their dependents will receive additional benefits of \$2,825,000 annually under the revised law.

Another declaration in the Governor's

Inaugural was that an increase in the present gasoline tax would be necessary to meet the needs of roads in the State and Representative Hess introduced the Bills in the House providing for a 3 cent tax. These Bills were passed and have been signed by the Governor and effective June 1, all motorists under the Hess bill will pay three cents on each gallon of gasoline purchased in the State. The present two-cent levy is made permanent by the new act and the third cent is temporary, to be in force for the next two years or until funds can be made available for new roads out of the third \$50,000,000 bond issue now in the process of passage.

Fiscal officers have estimated the increased tax will give the State \$7,000,000 a year in additional revenue.

The two other gasoline bills, also introduced by Representative Hess, Lancaster, at the request of the Governor, amended the present law to prevent large consumers from evading the tax by purchasing carload lots of gasoline outside the State's borders and exempting kerosene and fuel oils from taxation, are still awaiting approval.

The Governor championed the cause of honesty and decency and stood for Election Reform but the forces that controlled the Law makers succeeded in passing

Bills, which, if they become Law will not be a backward step but will always stand as a disappointment to the public since they fail in a comprehensive Election Reform Law. Originally the Bills were commendable, and after considerable "teeth-pulling" two of the measures on the Administration Program emerged from Committee in amended form. One provides for mandatory opening of the Ballot Boxes and confines petitioners to a ward who are bound to prove fraud or substantial error. Failure to do so compels them to lose a forfeit of \$500.

In the Voters Assistance bill electors seeking aid at the polls must sign their names to an affidavit, which is preserved and made public only by a Judge of the Court on demand. Secrecy thus is provided for sensitive

It should be noted that the much sought for Legislative campaign expenses never made it. The Bill introduced for the purpose of providing against a repetition of the last May slaughter and had no chance of passage. The only other measure of any importance that passed was the Constitutional amendment to permit optional use of voting machines. This will permit the voters in the next general election of 1928 to decide whether or not such machines may be used in the State. Eight hundred and thirty-two bills were passed and on the day of adjournment the Governor had affixed his signature to 180. The fate of the balance rest with the Governor; they are generally of minor importance and among them are: The uniform traffic signal code.

A measure increasing the speed limit on the highway to thirty-five miles per hour.

The omnibus road bill which adds approximately 700 miles of highway to the State system of roads.

(Concluded on page 2.)

Forestry Program
for Pennsylvania

By CHARLES E. DORWORTH

Secretary, Pennsylvania Department of
Forests and Waters

It is now a half century since Pennsylvania Forestry began as an active force. In 1877, exactly 50 years ago, the late Dr. Joseph T. Rothrock—Father of Pennsylvania Forestry and Founder of the Pennsylvania State Forest School—began his historic Michaux Lectures in Forestry. These lectures started a broad and purposeful forest policy for Pennsylvania.

To take charge of the Department of Forests and Waters, and to participate in the dedication of this Science Hall of the next to the oldest existing forest school in America, at the fiftieth milestone of Pennsylvania forestry, is to me a great privilege. This school is now entering upon the twenty-fifth year of its useful mission. I hope this new building will be a source from which will be disseminated forestry facts and principles that will be a big factor in developing a sound and progressive forestry program for Pennsylvania.

During the last 50 years much progress has been made in Pennsylvania Forestry. With each forward step the true forest situation can be seen more clearly. As I look at Pennsylvania forestry to-day I see a background of 50 years of progressive achievements, and a foreground filled with important work to be done.

Twenty-five years ago no organized attempt was made to control forest fires in Pennsylvania. As late as 1913 less than half of the forest fires of the State were reported. Now, more than 98% of all forest fires occurring within the State are reported promptly to forest officers. There is now in effect a State-wide system of forest protection. Considerable progress has been made in putting forest protection plans in operation, but the forest fire records of the State show that there is much work ahead.

The latest records show that during 1926 there were 2,917 forest fires in Pennsylvania. They burned over 224,256 acres. A conservative estimate of their total damage is \$1,186,326.65. The State's share of the cost of extinguishing these fires was \$177,353.41. These figures show that during 1926 forest fires of Pennsylvania did a daily damage of \$3,250. With these forest fire figures, no one can claim that we have reached a safety point in the forest fire situation in Pennsylvania. As long as the annual forest fire damage of Pennsylvania exceeds or approximates the million dollar mark, there remains with us a serious forest fire situation. No system of forest management can flourish as long as forest fires burn. Until the forest fire

*Address at the dedication of Science Hall, State Forest School, Mont Alto, Pa., March 10, 1927.



C. H. DILDINE

Juvenile Deputies of Pennsylvania



MRS. GEORGE DEWEY

menace is removed, there is little hope for a balanced plan of forest conservation. We need to plant trees on our idle mountainsides, but protection must make it safe to do it. We need special study plots within the forest to show us how to handle them, but protection must insure us that they will not burn up. And there are many other forest activities that cannot move forward until the forest fire menace is placed and kept under control.

Not only the success of forestry, but the whole conservation movement depends upon the control of forest fires. Forest protection does not only mean more wood, it means better hunting and better fishing. Our forests are the home, the protection, the sustenance of a wonderful variety of wild life. Forest protection also means that our water supplies will be safeguarded and sylvan beauty spots will be available for every citizen of the State. All these things are important in sustaining the health, insuring the welfare, and promoting the happiness of the people of Pennsylvania.

The State Forests of Pennsylvania have been growing in size, at times rapidly and at other times slowly, ever since 1898, when the first forest land was acquired. During the first year of forest land acquisition in Pennsylvania, 17,010 acres were purchased. Three years after the purchase program was started the State had acquired 95,140 acres. By the tenth year (1908), 750,109 acres had been acquired. Now, after more than a quarter of a century of acquisition work, the State Forests comprise 1,132,444 acres, purchased at an average price of \$2.26 per acre. During the last four years only 1,933 acres have been added to the State Forests, of which 1,090 acres were purchased, 407 acres were acquired as vacant land, and 436 acres of forest land came to the State as gifts.

Look at the forest situation from any angle we may, and we see the need for an extension of the State Forests. Of the 13,000,000 acres of forest land in Pennsylvania, only 1,132,444 acres are in the State Forests. Some of the tracts that make up the State Forests are far apart. These need to be tied together for effective administration. Within the State Forests are many interior holdings that should be acquired. In addition, there are thousands of acres outside of the State Forests, some of them far removed from the present State-owned forest lands, that should be purchased. These are some of the lands the State should purchase and handle in the best interests of the people. Recent land offers show that this land can be purchased at a fair price. Now is the right time to purchase this privately owned forest land which is receiving little, if any, protection or care. The State should resume her land purchase program in the interest of the economic and social welfare of her people and her wood-using industries. To make possible a worthwhile purchase program not less than \$500,000 is needed during the next biennium.

It is in line with my plans and policies that I have personally recommended to the Governor that a half-million of dollars, at least, be secured for forest land purchases. I am very happy to announce that he has authorized me to say that he is in the fullest sympathy and accord with my recommendation and that it will have not only his moral but his active support. With the cooperation of the Legislature in granting this desired and much-needed appropriation the Department of Forests and Waters will be enabled, during the coming two years, to make far greater progress in forest land purchases than has been possible, owing to a lack of funds, during the entire last seven years. Unfortunately, the Governor's budget was prepared before I had an opportunity to lay this matter before him, but nevertheless he has personally assured me, in the most positive terms, that if the way can possibly be found to provide the \$500,000 desired, it will be done.

We are just beginning to appreciate the value of our forests for recreation and health. During 1926 almost one million people used the State Forests of Pennsylvania. Among them were 215,700 hunters and 34,825 fishermen. There are now on the State Forests 1,636 leased camp sites, 36 public camps, 7 State Forest Parks, and 9 State Forest Monuments. These outdoor play places and life saving stations are a great asset, not only to the people of our State but also to thousands of tourists who come to Penn's Woods. We need more and better public play places. The State Forests offer the best sites for them. With the enlargement of the State Forests, increased recreational facilities will become available. We cannot afford to delay their development, for their need is urgent and their benefits inestimable.

The real progress in Pennsylvania Forestry will be measured by the extent to which the improved tree crop becomes a part of general land usage. The big thing is to get forestry into the ground. To do this we must transfer more and more of our forestry lessons into the woods. There is urgent need for the development of practical object lessons in forestry in all parts of the State. We need hundreds of forest plots that demonstrate in a simple and practical way what forestry is and how it should be practiced. The people of Pennsylvania are looking to the State Forests to show the way to good forestry. Already the operations on the State Forests have helped many forest land owners with their problems. This good work deserves to go forward. It must be enlarged on the State Forests and extended to privately owned forest land in all parts of the State. The forest problems will not be on the road to practical solution until there are available in all parts of the State demonstration plots that show in a most practical and helpful way all the essential forest practices necessary to a proper handling of the forests of the State. We cannot afford to stop short of this goal in our educational program in forestry.

Forestry in Pennsylvania will go forward with a sound businesslike program of forest development. We will not permit it to slow up. The work of the Department of Forests and Waters will be waged aggressively and progressively during my administration. Pennsylvania's proud record of achievement in forestry will not only be maintained, but further extended. There are many brands of forestry. The brand that I am devoted to takes forestry into the woods and brings the greatest benefits to the greatest number of people.

NATIONAL GRANGE TO OHIO

Selects Cleveland as Its Meeting Place Next November

Grange members in all parts of the United States are beginning to make their plans for the annual session of the national organization, which is to be held in the great municipal auditorium at Cleveland, Ohio, next November. With nearly 100,000 members of the Grange in Ohio, and every adjoining state thoroughly organized, Cleveland becomes one of the most accessible Grange centers in the United States and it is therefore expected that the attendance upon the annual convention of the national organization next November will touch high-water mark in Grange history, possible even equalling the great record breaking session of 1920 at Boston, Mass., which brought together nearly 15,000 Grange members and furnished a class of seventh degree initiates of 9,838.

In anticipation of this big November session a great Grange drive is on in Ohio, which has netted a large number of new organizations, initiation of a class in nearly every Grange in the state, the reorganizing and reviving of several dormant Granges and the institution of at least a dozen new Juveniles. Ohio is one of the most enthusiastic Grange states in the country and anticipates the most successful year in all its history.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS APRIL 14 SHORTEST SESSION HELD IN YEARS

(Concluded from page 1.)

The Legislature also approved four constitutional amendment resolutions which will go to the voters at the general election in 1928.

If these measures are approved by the voters they will then become a part of the basic law of the State.

Optional use of voting machines is provided in one Constitutional amendment which will be voted upon by the electors in 1928. This resolution was sponsored by Senator Frank J. Harris, Allegheny.

A resolution calling for a \$50,000,000 State road bond issue also was approved. If passed by the voters this will increase the State's bonded road debt to \$150,000,000.

Fifty million dollars also would be expended for the rehabilitation of the welfare institutions of the State, under the terms of another constitutional amendment for a bond issue.

Chief among these resolutions was the so-called Greater Pittsburgh amendment which would permit the city of Pittsburgh to annex boroughs and townships of Allegheny river.

Changes in the administration code and the creation of a new department of revenue also was authorized by the legislators at the request of Governor John S. Fisher.

Numerous measures increasing salaries of State officials, judges and other public employees were approved.

The general appropriation bill providing for the carrying on of the State government during the next biennium calls for the expenditure of \$105,000,000 during the two-year period.

Numerous other appropriations including increased amounts for State and hospitals were passed.

NEW CLASSES OF CITIES

A measure which creates a new class of cities in the State was passed. This measure makes Scranton the only second class A city in the State and leaves Pittsburgh as the only second class city. The status of other cities, including Erie and Reading, is unchanged under the terms of this measure.

For the time it was in session the Legislature established a record for the number of bills introduced.

From the time it first convened on January 3, the House and Senate had more than 2500 bills dumped into the hoppers. This does not include resolutions and resolutions for the recall of bills from the Governor.

The number of bills recalled from the Governor also set a new high water mark in the State.

The general appropriation bill passed and sent to the Governor carries a total of \$105,045,188.

The bill, which carries the appropriations for departmental expenditures for the next biennium, has been increased \$11,000,000 over the administration budget allotments.

Amounts carried in the bill for the various departments, agencies and branches of the State government are:

Executive, \$337,000; Lieutenant Governor, \$21,500; Auditor General, \$1,320,000; Agriculture, \$5,009,000; Forests and Waters, \$2,654,840, including \$500,000 for purchase of forest lands; Health, \$5,270,000; Highways, \$39,652; Insurance, \$700,000; Internal Affairs, \$619,000; Department of Justice, \$427,500; Labor and Industry, \$2,250,000; Military Affairs, \$3,155,889; Mines, \$758,000; Property and Supplies, \$5,285,820; Public Instruction, \$66,099,105, including amounts for common schools; Public Service, \$974,000; Department of Revenue, \$17,000; Department of Finance, \$331,063; State Police, \$1,662,000; State Welfare Department, \$535,000; Legislative, \$1,394,898; Judiciary, \$4,033,345.

In some Granges a Booster might feel mighty lonesome but this kind of Grange is growing fewer every year.

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Dr. Joseph S. Illick Appointed State Forester of Pennsylvania

Secretary of the Department of Forests and
Waters, Charles E. Dorworth, Appoints Dr.
Illick. Assumes Duties Immediately

DR. JOSEPH S. ILLICK, the new State Forester, soon will complete twenty years' service with the Forestry Department of Pennsylvania. During the last seven years he has been Chief of Information and Director of Research in the Department. Former Governor Pinchot, upon his retirement as chief executive, wrote a special letter of appreciation to Dr. Illick, in which he said: "I cannot leave the Governorship without writing personally to tell you how highly I appreciate the work you have done as Chief of the Bureau of Information in the Department of Forests and Waters. You have put forest research in Pennsylvania in a wholly new place, so that its standards are now unequalled by those of any other State."

Dr. Illick is a graduate of Lafayette College, Biltmore Forest School, and the Forest School at the University of Munich, Germany. He also holds an honorary degree from Juniata College. On several occasions he has made extended study tours of the forests of Europe.

Last year he was an official delegate to the World Forestry Congress at Rome, Italy. After this session he spent several months studying forests conditions in twelve European countries. On one of these trips he journeyed to Lapland,

more than a hundred miles north of the Arctic Circle.

Dr. Illick is internationally known in forestry circles. He is the author of 12 books on trees and forestry and has contributed more than 100 special articles on forestry and other outdoor subjects to periodicals. The best known publication is "Pennsylvania Trees" which has already gone through five large editions. He is a senior member of the Society of American Foresters, a member of Council of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, and a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The outlook for forestry for the next two years in Pennsylvania is very good, Charles E. Dorworth, Secretary of Forests and Waters, said in a recent interview. Appropriations for the State Forest Service, in bills passed by the Legislature but not yet acted upon by the Governor, total \$1,591,000. While this is an apparent increase of \$400,000 over the last biennium, the Secretary explained that the actual increase is only \$230,000 due to the discontinuance of special funds formerly used in handling special forest operations. Secretary Dorworth is of the opinion that with the funds appropriated by the Legislature it will be possible for forest protection to be pushed forward, the State Forests

enlarged, and the way is open to purchase the famous Cook Forest.

Governor Fisher has signed a bill appropriating \$450,000 for the purchase of the Cook tract, one of the last remnants of original timber in Pennsylvania. The State appropriation is conditioned upon the ability of the Cook Forest Associa-

tion to raise the other \$200,000 necessary to complete the deal. The Cook tract consists of almost 8,000 acres of original timber in Forest, Clarion, and Jefferson counties. When acquired the Cook Forest will be made into a State Forest Park, administered by the Department of Forests and Waters.



DR. JOS. S. ILLICK

Included in the general appropriation bill and awaiting the Governor's action is an item of \$500,000 for the purchase

1927 STATE GRANGE MEETING

Erie County Pomona Grange, the Erie Chamber of Commerce and the Erie County Agricultural Extension Association are formulating plans and arrangements for the entertainment of the fifty-fifth annual session of State Grange which will be held in Erie on December, 13th, 14th, and 15th.

The beautiful and spacious Lawrence Hotel will be used as hotel headquarters and registration center. All sessions will be held in the new Carney auditorium which is located at the corner of French and 11th streets, just three blocks distant from the Lawrence Hotel. The acoustics of the Carney Auditorium are such at those in the farthest corner from the stage can hear with ease. Two thousand persons can be comfortably seated in the auditorium, and the seating is so arranged that all will have an unobstructed view of the platform.

Erie has not entertained a State Grange session since 1904. During this interim many thousands of persons have joined the order and many Patrons in the northwestern part of the State who have never had the privilege of attending a State Grange meeting are keenly looking forward to this coming session.

A guilty conscience is like a whirlpool, drawing in all to itself which would otherwise pass by.—Victor Hugo.



TYPICAL PENNSYLVANIA FOREST SCENE

CORN BORER CONTROL WORK

A Message from the Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, Raymond G. Bressler, who is Actively in Charge of the Clean-up Campaign in North-western Pennsylvania.

"The people of this county make more fuss about the corn borer than they do about the worst thing in the world," said Reverend Dozey, of Prospect, Butler County, to me the other day as we traveled from New Castle to Butler. "And what is the worst thing in the world?" was my reply to his statement. He answered, "Sin! Sin is the worst thing in all the world." I replied, "You are right, Reverend. Sin is the worst thing in the world, and it is a sin to have corn borer on your place. You ought to preach a sermon on the corn borer. There are many good moral and religious thoughts wrapped up in that theme. I am going to come by some Sunday morning, if I happen to be in your vicinity, to hear you preach."

"The difficulty with Reverend Dozey's statement is this: That sin is the worst thing in the world, is undeniable. We cannot, however, visualize sin. It is an abstract sort of thing. What we human beings think of, when sin is mentioned, is some specific type, and it is wrong to steal; it is a sin to violate any of the Ten Commandments, and so on. To have corn borer on your farm is certainly not a sin, because the individual himself is not responsible for its coming, but to allow it breeding places on your property is a sin against your neighbor. Not one human being in northwestern Pennsylvania who has a feeling of brotherhood in his heart should allow any plant or refuse of any kind to remain in a cornfield or around the farm premises.

"This matter of controlling the corn borer is not at all individual. We are launching on a community enterprise which in its magnitude has never been exceeded in America, except in time of war. We are attempting—in an area which probably has a population of ten millions of people—to have such a thorough clean-up that it will be impossible for the corn borer to exist. The people in this area are on the 'firing line.' They are fighting the fight for many other millions of people who have not yet come within the infested territory. The success of corn farming in the United States depends temporarily on the thoroughness with which the clean-up is done. Eventually the control of the corn borer rests in the hands of scientists, particularly entomologists, who are looked to hopefully by anxious farmers to find some solution for the corn borer problem. Parasites, at the

present time, hold for us the greatest hope, but the matter of introducing and nurturing parasites is a long-time process and we cannot expect much from this source within ten years.

"The invasion of the United States by the European corn borer is not an abstraction. It is the most concrete evidence of an imminent calamity hovering over the heads of the farmers in Pennsylvania that I know of. Even at this time there are some people who doubt the seriousness of this threat. Just to satisfy myself and a few of these 'doubting Thomases,' I drove to North East last Saturday afternoon (April 9) to the laboratory of the State Department of Agriculture and said to our men there, 'Take me to a field that is really dangerously infested with this much talked of worm.' Mr. Campbell and Mr. Crowell said that that would not be difficult at all. We then retraced our steps four miles and stopped at the field of Mr. Moorehead. Even to a novice like me, it was not a difficult thing at all to see in practically every corn stalk holes that had been put there by the borer. The first stalk I pulled contained six worms. It was estimated that ninety per cent of the corn in this field was infested and that if it were not thoroughly cleaned up, it would be a source of contamination for a farming area of ten to twenty miles around. We also found the borer in practically every heavy weed stalk in the field.

"There is not the slightest danger that this field will be a source of danger, as Mr. Moorehead has been thoroughly aroused to the consequences and has allowed the corn to stand this long only to enable the men in the State and Federal work to get specimens to show the people of Pennsylvania just what has been happening in one of their own counties. He will make a thorough job of plowing and the surface of this field will be so clean that there will not even be a shady spot for the borers when they make their way to the surface of the field.

"As is true in the control of most dangerous farm pests, so with this pest, the best methods of control are likewise the best methods of farming. A thorough clean-up each spring around the farm premises and a complete job of plowing and cultivating so that no refuse may be left on the surface of the ground is good pest control procedure as well as good agricultural practice. A message of ten words can tell you what is necessary to be done in order to meet the requirements set by Federal and State laws: *hide every corn stalk and cob from eyes of inspectors.* Common sense tells us that this cannot be hidden in a back wood-lot or in a barn that is rarely visited. The place to hide everything is under the ground.

"While the burning of all corn refuse is the most satisfactory method of control, it is not feasible to do as much burning as we would like. The burned corn borer is one that is taken care of permanently, while one buried alive is pretty likely to find his way to the surface and has one chance in a thousand to grow to maturity even though man has cleaned up in every possible way.

"I have been thoroughly pleased with the fine spirit shown throughout the eight counties that are definitely under the Federal clean-up regulations. Everywhere I go I find corn borer fires burning; I see men in the fields dragging their corn stubble in an effort to do a good job of plowing; I see boys and girls, men and women raking up around the houses and barns and I predict that northwestern Pennsylvania will be free of any refuse on June 1st than it has been since the days of the early pioneers.

"Three-fourths of the men selected to handle the regulatory work are Grangers. If the campaign falls down in these eight counties, it will not only be a reflection on the farmers of the communities, but likewise it will reflect on the standing of the Grange. But there will be no failure and I am mighty happy to report to the State Secretary,

John Light, that the Granges are wholeheartedly supporting this work and are showing that they are vitally concerned in the agricultural progress of northwestern Pennsylvania.

"The following men have been selected as county supervisors. You people who know Grange leaders can readily pick out the men who have been active in Grange affairs: Howard Eisaman, Erie County; Williston Wood, Warren County; J. G. Crum, Crawford County; A. J. McAlhancy, Venango County; C. M. Davidson, Mercer County; F. D. Henry, Butler County; A. H. Fullerton, Lawrence and Beaver Counties. With a corps of supervisors like this and about fifty township inspectors under them, I am certain that the farmers themselves will feel that their interests are not only in good hands but in the hands of men who understand agricultural conditions."

BERKS GRANGERS PREPARE FIELDS FOR STRICKEN MEMBER

On March 31 a fine portrayal of the Good Samaritan was exemplified by the members of Gouglersville Grange 1743, Patrons of Husbandry, when a number visited the farm of one of their associates in grange activities who has been ill for some time and prepared his large tract for spring planting.

With tractors and horse-drawn plows the men labored during the day and by nightfall 30 acres were plowed and ready for the sowing. This will be attended to during the next several weeks by the same group of men.

The act of kindness was displayed on the farm of Robert R. Leininger, an active member of the local grange, who was operated upon for appendicitis in January. The nature of the operation made his recovery slow and when the time arrived for the preparation of his fields for planting, he was still unable to perform any strenuous labor. During the winter his live stock was looked after by his father, Albert Leininger, assisted by the oldest son.

DIRECTED BY MASTER

Charles N. Wengert, master of the local grange, spoke of the predicament of their fellow-member at one of the meetings of the organization. There were a number of volunteers and a date was decided upon to visit the Leininger farm and do the plowing, and later to attend to the seeding of the tract.

The Leininger farm is one of the most fertile in this section of Spring township and consists of 100 acres. Each year Mr. Leininger grows many thousand head of cabbage and various other garden vegetables, aside from the usual grain crops. By the kindness of his fellow-grangers none of these fertile acres will go uncultivated this summer.

The trip to the Leininger farm resembled one of the old-fashioned surprise parties. Shortly after daybreak a line of tractors and teams carrying plows were traveling toward the farm. After greeting Mr. Leininger the men were assigned their tasks by Mr. Wengert and the day's work was started.

WORK FROM DAWN TO DUSK

A large field where Mr. Leininger grows the majority of his truck was first visited. In a short time the tractors and horse-drawn plows were turning over the soil. This was continued until the noon hour when the horses were brought to the barn and from sacks carried by the men, were given their noon rations.

The men were greeted with a well-cooked dinner on entering the dining room of the Leininger home. While the plows were working in the field, Mrs. Leininger, assisted by her sister, Mrs. Daniel S. Krick, of Mohnnton, were preparing a good substantial meal for them. This treat was greatly enjoyed by all.

Their appetites appeased, the men returned to their task. This was kept up until near dusk when the horses were unhitched from the plows and the implements were loaded on the wagons and the men returned to their respective farms to do their evening chores. The

day's work prepared the greater part of the section allotted for spring planting, and at some future time the men will again visit the farm and perform this work.

Included in the group were Charles N. Wengert, George A. King, Warren A. Kessler, Raymond L. Wengert, George W. Unger, Elmer Leininger, Clinton W. Hoffer, Howard H. Stamm, James R. Hatt, Howard Trostle and Amos Glass.

A summer Grange event of widespread interest will be a big get-together of the lecturers of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland for a three days conference to be held at the state college at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Prominent Grange leaders from all over the country will attend and the general program plans will be similar to those of the New England Lecturers' Conference, which for a dozen years has been successfully conducted in the latter group of States.

DR. F. B. HAAS ELECTED HEAD OF NORMAL SCHOOL

Dr. Francis B. Haas, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been elected principal of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, to take office at the end of the present school year.

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VOLUNTARY CAMPAIGN AMONG FARMERS ONLY METHOD TO PREVENT CORN BORER SPREAD

The rich grain land of southeastern Pennsylvania can be protected from infestation with the European corn borer only if farmers in the slightly infested areas of New York and Pennsylvania can be induced voluntarily to adopt a clean-up program, according to an oral statement on March 24 by Dr. A. F. Woods, director of scientific research of the Department of Agriculture. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana are campaigning against the borer.

Clean-up measures can be forced by New York and Pennsylvania in only 10 counties in the southwest of New York and northwest of Pennsylvania, according to the authorizing legislation, Dr. Woods said. These counties lie west of the mountain region of Pennsylvania.

AREA OF INFESTATION

Light infestation exists in Pennsylvania in an area as far east as a diagonal line running from Susquehanna County to Washington County and including the counties Sullivan, Lycoming, Clinton, Center, Blair, Cambria, and West Moreland. Forced clean-up in Pennsylvania will be made only in the counties of Erie, Warren, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Lawrence, Beaver, and Butler, and in Chautauque and Cattaraugus counties, New York.

While the infestation in the central part of Pennsylvania is light, and comparatively little corn is grown there, Dr. Woods pointed out that the area is dangerously near a corn-growing area which extends from southeastern Pennsylvania down along the Atlantic Coast States into the Cotton Belt corn area.

PRECAUTIONS ARE URGED

An intensive educational campaign is being prepared for farmers in the non-clean-up area in the hope of inducing them to take such precautions as will keep the corn borer from increasing materially in number.

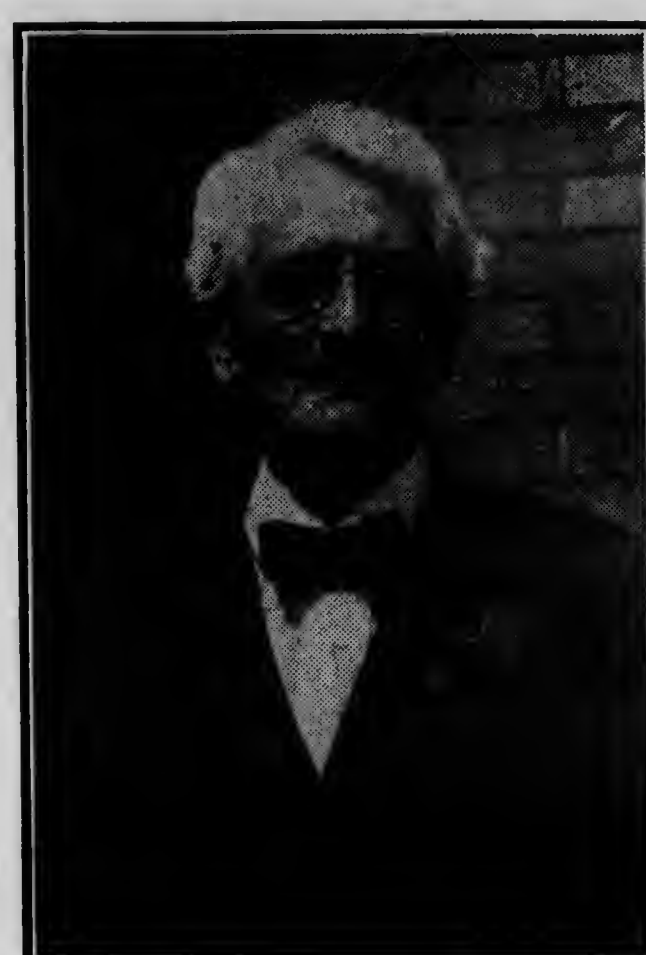
The Department of Agriculture recommends ensilage, burning over, or plowing under of corn stalks, stubble and cobs, as satisfactory means of checking the corn borer.

While corn is the preferred host of the European corn borer in America and sustains more serious injury than any other plant attacked, a number of field crops, weeds, and flowering plants are also susceptible, Pennsylvania State College agricultural crop specialists point out. No severe economic injury to plants other than corn has occurred, and many of them serve primarily as shelter plants, rather than as true food plants; but the proximity of any of the more susceptible is a menace to corn in areas under control, since adult moths breeding in them may deposit their eggs on near-by corn.

In New England a total of 224 species has been recorded as hosts of the corn borer. Not more than 38 of these are known to constitute real food plants for the insect. Among the plants subjected to quarantine in the east by the Federal Horticultural Board, either because of susceptibility or the likelihood of their proving carriers, are: Corn and broom-corn, including all parts of the stalk, all sorghum, Sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with top, rhubarb, chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, gladiolus, dahlia, and oat and rye straw.

Following the adoption of control measures and the enforcement of these quarantine regulations in New England during the past three years, there has been a noteworthy reduction in infestation of most of the vegetables and flowers on the foregoing list.

The people are waking up to the fact that decentralization, rather than further centralization, is the hope of the nation in matters which are of local concern.—William Draper Lewis.



PHILIP S. DALE
Charter Member Logan Grange, Center County, Organized, 1874.

A CLASS OF EIGHTY-SEVEN

Recently Progress Grange, Centre County, elected to membership a class of eighty-seven and on Saturday evening, April 16th, conferred the third and fourth degrees in a very pleasing and efficient manner. Visitors were present from Penn State, Victor, Logan, Spring Mills and Rebersburg Granges. State Deputy, John G. Dale, was present and gave an instructive address, as did a number of other visiting sisters and brothers.

A number of the older members of Progress Grange, reviewed some of the history of the Grange and spoke words of encouragement to the new members, dwelling on the fact that we receive benefits from any organization, in the proportion to what we put in it. At the close of the meeting, delicious refreshments were served to all.

The Master, V. A. Auman, is very enthusiastic and keeps the members busy. This was the home Grange of Past Master Leonard Rhone, and was the first Grange organized in Centre County. Brother Rhone did much to make this one of the leading Granges in the State and in 1898 it erected a fine large two story brick building, the Grange owning it absolutely. It contained a public hall on the first floor and a lodge room with ante rooms and dressing room on the second floor. This was one of the finest and best equipped halls in the State when it was built. Changing times have brought new necessities, and recently the public hall was refurbished with new stage equipment, new seats and an independent lighting system was installed to meet the requirements of State law.

The past month the Grange hall on the second floor was entirely redecorated, the walls and woodwork painted. The floor was finished and a handsome new rug placed on it. New shades were placed at the windows and other decorations added. New stage furnishings for the degree work will soon be procured. It is the intention to complete a new kitchen and dining room in the basement and to greatly augment the supply of dishes, silverware and cooking utensils which will make Progress Grange hall up-to-date and again one of the finest halls and best equipped Granges in the State.

This Grange has had an active career of over fifty years.

FLORENCE RHONE BAYARD.

PROVIDES FALL PASTURE

Sweet clover sown in wheat or oats this spring will provide considerable pasture in the fall, and next summer it will carry 2 to 4 cows per acre. Dairy farmers are urged to try this cheap method of summer feeding. The soil must be sweet.

MANY HERDS AWAIT

TUBERCULIN TEST

On April 1st, a total of 2,705 herds in 54 counties were awaiting the tuberculin test on the individual herd plan and all the herds in 210 townships in 44 counties were awaiting the test on the area plan, according to a report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry.

Up to that date 3,705 herds totaling 63,886 cattle had been accredited by the individual herd test and 531 whole townships including 452,241 cattle had been tested by the area plan.

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They also agree that silage increases milk yield, as numerous tests have shown.

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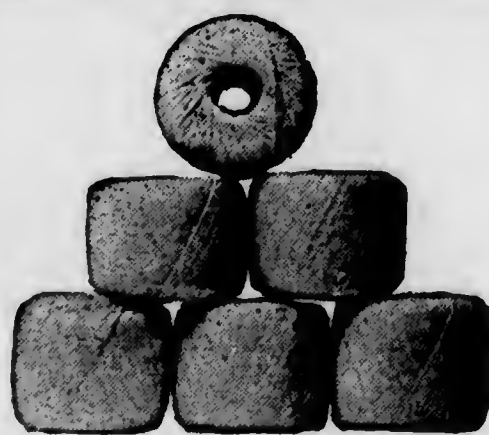
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BEFORE YOU BUY.

Keystone Grange Exchange
Harrisburg, Pa.

Contributions to the Girls' Dormitory at State College

DURING the month from March 20, 1927, to April 20, 1927, the sum of \$644.12 was received from Granges throughout the State, making a total cash in the Fund of \$48,099.45.

The Master, the Secretary and the Lecturer of every subordinate and Pomona Grange are the properly constituted committee in charge of raising money for the purpose; and, all contributions to the fund should be sent direct to John H. Light, Secretary, Pennsylvania State Grange, 428-430 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa. Following is an itemized list of the contributions received during the month above indicated:

County	Grange	Amount
Blair	Bald Eagle, No. 1390	\$19.22
Berks	Ontalauca, No. 1617	10.00
Clearfield	Susquehanna, No. 1145	52.00
Monroe County	Pomona	25.00
Chester	Honey Brook Twp., No. 1688	15.00
Westmoreland	Rostraver, No. 919	52.50
Bucks	Phumsteadville, No. 1738	193.15
Payette	Franklin, No. 1169	5.00
Alleghany	Robinson, No. 879	7.80
Tioga	Marshfield, No. 1113	7.50
Indiana County	Pomona	200.00
Chester	Oxford, No. 87	2.25
Westmoreland	Valley Grange, No. 1411	20.00
Wayne	Beech Grove, No. 1089	11.10
Chester	Russellville, No. 91	3.60
Bucks	Middletown, No. 684	20.00

Cash contributions previously acknowledged \$644.12
47,455.33

Total cash in fund, April 20, 1927 \$48,099.45

RESULTS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

At the September, 1924, Pomona meeting an intensive drive to raise the Dormitory quota was launched in Washington County. At that time \$1,200 was paid in by a membership of 1,740 Patrons. Three months later at the December Pomona meeting, reports showed that \$3,600 was paid. You will naturally ask, how was this accomplished. Summing up the work, briefly: Pomona gave, \$500; A Granger gave \$500; Pomona Home Economic Committee raised \$1,000, and seven Granges completed their quotas, making a total of \$3,600.

Since then 10 other Granges completed their quotas and on March 3, 1927, Washington County had \$5,400 to its credit with 17 Granges fully paid up.

The Cook Book sales have been pushed just as well and 3,367 books are delivered and orders still coming in, besides, 450 Grange Songs have been sold.

It must be noted that on March 3rd, the Grange list in Washington County showed a membership of 1927, a gain of 235 members during the life of the above campaign.

Throughout this campaign, Grange principles and ideals were stressed and socials and plays all tended to intensify the work and activity of the Order. Fallowfield Grange added "26 members in '26" and paid \$190 to the Fund; reduced its debt on the Hall; organized 1st and 2nd degree, 3rd and 4th degree and installation team. Generally the work among the local Granges has improved and the standard of excellence for Granges during 1927 for Pomona Grange Reports, includes:

1. Official Correctness, 10 points;
2. Completeness and Promptness, 10 points;
3. Gain in Membership, 10 points;
4. Average Attendance, 10 points;
5. Members Attendance, 10 points;
6. Officers Attendance, 10 points;
7. Ritualistic Work, 10 points;
8. Team Work, 10 points;
9. Visiting, 10 points;
10. Insurance, 10 points.

Not content with having completed what we term their quota, there is a standing offer made by a Patron to pay \$1,000 to the Fund as soon as 9 other Patrons in the State accept his challenge. And now the challenge comes from Washington County that the southwestern Counties, comprising Alleghany, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cambria Indiana, Greene, Fayette, Lawrence, Somerset,

Washington and Westmoreland, will raise more money than any one of the following groups:

The northwestern Counties, the Central Counties, the northeastern Counties or the Eastern Counties. For definite information write to Mrs. Howard Van Kirk, Washington, Pa.

The story of Washington County is that the Dormitory Campaign has strengthened every phase of Grange activity, by centering interest in many lines of Grange work. The Grange is stronger there in numbers, in working strength and in Grange ideals than ever before. The scope of Grange work is so wide that the possibilities for usefulness are numerous and any district in Pennsylvania can duplicate the work done by this County and reap similar benefits, provided the same energy is put forth by folks who have the vision of a greater Grange, a higher type of citizenship and a larger agricultural view-point.

The Dormitory and Home Economics Committee of the State Grange held a joint meeting at Grange Headquarters, Harrisburg, Apr. 5, and agreed upon a State-wide plan to hasten the activities among Granges in behalf of the Girls' Dormitory at State College.

The State was apportioned to nine sub-committees headed by a member of the above Committees. These Chairmen will supervise the work in each section and will endeavor to work with the existing Committees in each Subordinate and Pomona Grange.

Granges in all parts of the United States will observe National Music Week, May 1 to 7, and hundreds of special musical programs will be carried out in conjunction therewith. No other organization is doing so much as the Grange to develop the musical talent of rural young people.

WHO PLANTS A TREE

Give fools their gold, and knaves their power;

Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

The idea of philosophy is Truth; the idea of religion is life.—Peter Bayne.

EIGHTY NEW GRANGES IN U. S.

Added Between Jan. 1 And
March 31, 1927

Following is the record of the different States in Grange growth during the quarter just ended:

OHIO LED THE COUNTRY

Fifty New Subordinates.—The total of these is 50, as follows: Ohio led with 13, Washington was next with 6; Oklahoma, 5; Idaho, Indiana and Michigan, 4 each; Colorado and Oregon, 3 each; Iowa and New York, 2 each; California, Kansas, Maryland and Vermont, 1 each.

Eleven Reorganized Subordinates.—Colorado and Michigan, 3 each; Massachusetts, 2; New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, 1 each.

Eighteen New Juvenile Granges.—Ohio leads with 5; Pennsylvania, 4; Kansas, Michigan and Washington, 2 each; California, Idaho and Maine, 1 each.

Only One New Pomona.—And Kansas furnished it.

POMONA No. 3

The regular meeting of Pomona No. 3 of Chester and Delaware Counties will be held Thursday, May 26th, in the Hall of Honey Brook Township Grange near Honey Brook, Chester County.

ESTHER W. PRATT, Sec.

Advertisers in GRANGE NEWS are reliable and deserving of Patrons' patronage. Prove to them that Patrons are a desirable buying class to reach.

HONOR GRANGES

As a means of stimulating interest in that organization the National Grange has decided to establish "Honor Granges" and already sharp rivalry is on in every part of the country by subordinates eager to get into the honor class. In order to do so the subordinate organization must (1) Initiate a class of candidates during the year, using full ritualistic ceremony for all degrees and make a net membership gain for the year; (2) Complete and report a piece of community service; (3) Carry out a worth while educational program at every meeting. (4) Do its work without use of a manual, do it promptly and have all dues fully paid up. Hundreds of Granges expect to qualify under these specifications before the end of 1927.

TREES

"I think I shall never see
A poem as lovely as a tree.

"A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast.

"A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray.

"A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair.

"Upon whose bosom snow hath lain,
Who intimately lives with rain.

"Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree."

—Joyce Kilmer.

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WHY THE GRANGE IS DIFFERENT

By Dr. T. C. ATKESON

Former Washington Representative of
the National Grange

Somehow its more difficult to make farmers' organizations succeed than any other type. Yet the Grange has been growing steadily since its foundation in 1867. In this article Dr. Atkeson explains some of the principles on which its success is based.

I can now, after more than forty years of membership and experience in the Grange, and a careful study of all its history, see no reason why every farming community in the United States should not have a flourishing thriving Grange whose members and supporters would be the ones most profited thereby, and whose influence should be a radiant source of inspiration, for community and agricultural improvement benefiting every person within the radius of its influence.

This is the ideal toward which the National Grange is striving. There is neither pride of leadership, jealousy of prestige, selfishness of purpose, nor commercialism in any form at any point in its program. That is the first point in which it differs.

The Grange is a fraternity and not a business organization. Built and building for better men and women on the farm—and better children, and better conditions for all that surrounds childhood—the Grange believes that this will solve an important part of the economic problem of agriculture.

The Grange is an organization into which to put time, money and effort for the intangible benefits which come in double measure out of the Grange and its influence. There is the benefit which comes from the very experience of co-operating with one's neighbors and participating with them in effort, the benefit of which is not purely selfish and personal. And then, when a Grange—representing the very best there is in a community—actually does do things, there are the very definite results, in profit if the effort is in business; in better school, or church, or roads, if it is that kind of an effort; or in social improvement, if that is the work which is undertaken.

I am stressing these aspects of the Grange first, because in this era of stress upon the purely material, instead of the individual or the community, upon profits in dollars instead of investment in character, training, leadership or knowledge, this is the most distinguishing characteristic of this old, tried, tested, successful, steadily growing and steadily progressing organization of farmers.

Leaders out in the heart of the Corn Belt, where unfortunately for all of us there are not many Granges now in existence, will probably find it somewhat difficult to see just why your farmers' meeting should open with a deliberate and somewhat formal ceremony, with the flag of the Republic in place of honor behind the presiding officer, the open Bible on the altar, and a prayer of praise, and hope and appreciation for the great gifts of nature and abundance of God's bounty to the tillers of the soil, and a hymn of thanksgiving or a song of farm life, before the business of the meeting is begun. The Grange does this, and no meeting may be legally opened for business without thus turning aside from the commonplace of business and buying and bartering, to bring its members into common accord, and common regard for other, and perhaps into higher and more ennobling thoughts for a brief season.

This is certainly another reason the Grange is different. That it is worth while is attested by the fact that eight thousand and more subordinates and county granges, averaging more than a hundred farmers in each Grange, loyally carry on the work of the order this way. In these Granges where the fraternalism, and the esoteric work, thus briefly outlined, is best carried out, and where at every meeting this touch of ritualism, this raising of the mind and conscience

of the members for a few moments out of sordid dealing with the material things into the realm of brotherhood and higher thinking to a real sense of the dignity of labor, the dependence of all others on agriculture, and the high character of our calling—it is in those communities the Grange flourishes most, and is most helpful in every way.

The most successful working Granges are perfect examples of one of the most quoted rules by which individuals achieve success, to "do with the might what the hands find to do, to seize the first task nearest at hand and do it better than it was ever done before." The history of the hundred most successful Granges in the United States will be found to be records in which community achievement will rank largest, cleaning up the community, providing a place for socials and entertainments, providing for the boys and girls, aiding the schools and churches, looking after the community ne'er-do-well, providing scholarships for deserving young people, and item after item of this character. It is strange that there is no word of farming, of agriculture, of marketing, of co-operation in this list of achievements! If you propound this question to the members of the Grange, they will look at you with surprise, and tell you, "Why we do farming and marketing all the time. That is a part of our living. What the Grange does is to help us do them better, but the special things the Grange does are in helping out all these other projects which make our communities better, our people happier, and our hours outside of our work, more worth while."

I take it as fundamental that the reason the Granges keep on, keep working, keep growing, keep spreading, and keep increasing in prestige and in good repute, is because they deal so largely with the leisure, the outside-of-routine, the social, the recreational and the educational sides of agricultural life. In the doing of these things, the members of the Grange are really learning to know each other as they are—outside of the dollar environment—and because of this knowledge of each other come the realities of business confidence, when the time arises for business organization for mutual benefit.

I have a map, on which is designated by black dots and other indications, the localities where successful cooperative enterprises are flourishing. I have an other map on which by dots and other indications the localities where Granges are flourishing. With a few exceptions, one of the great fruit cooperative section of California, the dotted and shaded areas of the two maps almost coincide. But the Granges are thirty and forty and fifty years old. The cooperatives are eight ten or fifteen years old.

Because I have emphasized the ritual work, the open Bible, the American flag, the order and the secrecy of the Grange, its community work, its emphasis on

social recreational and educational lectures, it must not be understood that these exclude definite agricultural work. I have emphasized them because in these things the Grange is different. It does this in addition to doing for farmers, in relation to their own business, all that any organization can safely do, as shown by the history of agriculture in the last half century or more.

Were I asked in detail to tell why the Grange is like other agricultural organizations, I would recount its experiments and its failures in the field of both cooperative buying and cooperative marketing. The history of the Grange from 1874 to 1880 is a history of spectacular cooperative efforts and failures. Since then those who went through this experience in which most of the dross had been burned out, and the lessons of hard experience learned, remained here and there in groups who still held fast to the fundamental principle of cooperation. These groups began to carry on cooperation, and do it successfully. I would also recount its efforts to benefit agriculture by legislative expedients and remedies, and the record made up of the successes and of the failures of these efforts. I would tell of the participation of Granges in politics, usually resulting in the death of the organization so entangled, whether local or state. All farm organizations have done these things. But then I would tell of the wisdom born of experience, of the careful legislative programs worked out with deliberation and long and wise counsel, of tried and tested men sent to state capitals, of strong committees sent to the National Capital, and of the long record of achievements for the leveling up of opportunity and of service rendered by government, which has been secured for the farm people, by the Grange leaders, backed by the power of their organization. And in this recital I would again move out of the realm of similarity to other organizations into the realm of differences, and if so minded I could recount so many achievements won by the Grange as to make up a record of service, which has never been equalled by any other organization of farmers in any land, at any time.

In the Grange every woman is the equal of every man, and there are no places in the leadership, or in the rank and file which cannot be held by women equally with men. In the Grange every Grange law is sacred, and every national law is sacred, to be obeyed and enforced with equal vigor on every person alike. In the Grange there is no religious sectarianism, and no political partisanship. As an organization it takes no part in either, its members are urged to do their full duty and live up to every obligation to both. In the Grange there is no opposition to or jealousy against any other organization. As a secret order, it protects its own membership and limits it to those who are fit, in the

eyes of their neighbors, to take part in its work. There was a time when interest in one legalized business—that of selling alcoholic liquor—barred from membership, and the American public took the example of the Grange to heart, and made this same business a bar to citizenship in our Republic. Above every other demand of the Grange, now stands its demand that this law, which it enforced for a half a century in its own membership, should be enforced by all the people, and that no man guilty of violating this law, no matter how high or humble his position, should escape its penalty.

We in the Grange believe that in this organization is gathered today the largest, and most representative group of men and women with a common purpose, a common occupation, and a common desire to preserve so far as may be, the traditions of the founders of our Republic, and the honesty and simplicity of life which gave to America its soundest and most enduring foundation, that can be found in any organization. We believe that this organization has made a larger contribution to the maintenance of a sturdy all-American, self respecting, self supporting citizenship in the open country, that has been made by any other group or organization.

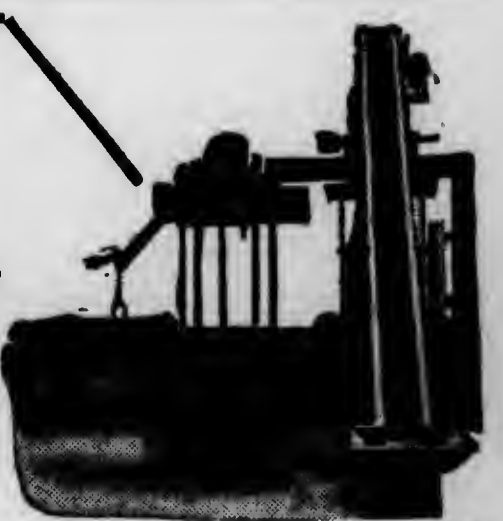
With all this in the background, however, I am increasingly conscious of the difficulties of upholding agricultural life, and agricultural pursuits, and the life of the farm people, on a ground of equality with those in other environments. There are many, and very grave problems to be met and solved if agriculture is to remain free and equal. There are more, and graver problems to be met by the rest of our nation, if agriculture does not remain free and equal. For this, and for other reasons, the Grange welcomes help in meeting the task, points out the breadth of opportunity for other organizations to come in, opens its store of history and experience to guide others as far as may be, away from pitfalls, and into safe pathways.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

R. F. Pack, president of the National Electric Light Association, says that in order to bring about rural electrification on an appreciable scale, both the power companies and the farmers will have to look on the farm as a factory, and apply electricity in many ways to increase output and cut labor costs.

Rest to one person may mean sleep, to another physical exercise, to a third recreation.

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MORE
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Pennsylvania Grange News

Published by the Pennsylvania State Grange.

5 cents a copy.

50 cents a year.

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Grange Policies

REFERENCE to the administrative policy of any organization applies to the basis upon which acts and decisions are made. Briefly, a policy is the settled or fixed law and practice by which an institution or organization is managed. Methods of administration may vary—but policies rarely change except as to the needs of custom and usage. A progressive age requires additions to fundamental practices but beyond that a well established organization adheres consistently to the General Objects of the Organization.

In the Grange, the fundamental as well as the specific objects are outlined in our Declaration of Purposes. And in order to understand the operation of these policies a full knowledge of this Declaration is important. Added to these objects the State Grange as the Legislative Body of the Order adopts from year to year such policies, material to the welfare of agriculture, as are agreed upon by the representatives of every Subordinate Grange. Pennsylvania State Grange policies have generally had the approval of thoughtful citizens and rarely have policies been reversed or retracted. We accept an action of our State Grange as a Law of

the Order and loyalty to the organization demands adherence to the adopted policies of our State Body. In late years efforts have been made to establish organizations duplicating Grange effort and thereby divert activity to other bodies under the guise of "glowing promises to help agriculture." Even now, the most powerful business organization in the country is making a statewide canvass offering to solve the farmers' problems, and again another group would plant an organization to satisfy the personal ambition of a few. There need be no alarm, for the Grange has the machinery by which every known activity in behalf of agriculture can be carried on; all Extension Service, Commodity Organizations, Club Work and every individual line of the twenty or so, small organizations in the State can find a place in the Grange System, if they are so minded. The General Object or Policy upon which this large scope of activity is founded is not the dictum of any one official, but the established law of the Order that has stood the test of more than a half century and we fear no foe from without when we adhere to the long established policy "to labor for the good of our Order, our country and mankind."

The Last Call

DURING three successive months we have referred to the 1927 Grange Forward Movement, herewith included, setting forth the urgent appeal of our National Master, L. J. Taber, that every Grange should do the three things enumerated. Reports indicate that Granges are planning to carry out the request, and our hope is that every Grange in the State will report to the Secretary of the State Grange before Sept. 30, 1927. We firmly believe that every Grange must hold the centre of the stage in all our rural activities to be entitled to the full recognition that it deserves and to assist in doing something for your community, we suggest some of the things that are being taken up as community projects:

Shade tree have been planted.

Roads have been graded.
Churches have been remodelled.
Cemeteries have been beautified and improved.
Beds have been endowed in hospitals.
Afflicted have been sent to hospitals.
Hot lunches provided for schools.
School grounds have been beautified.
Tuberculosis eradication has been supported, and Community Halls have been built. In fact, there is an endless number of things that can be done for rural uplift in any section of the State and our final appeal is for a state-wide interest to carry out every one of the three objects. Your interest in this matter will command the respect of every citizen in your community and add to the influence of your organization in your community tenfold.

Has the Grange Come Into Its Own?

The following editorial gleaned from the Idaho Citizen of Twin Falls, Idaho, seems to us to be worthy of publication for our readers:

The Grange may have "come into its own" to some extent, but it will not have reached its complete complement until a far greater number of the farmers of the country unite their earnest efforts in the cause of the farmer to enable him to enjoy the full fruits of his labors instead of supinely allowing the "big business interests" to tell him how much reward he may have while they, themselves pocket by far the greater part of the revenue derived from that marketing of farm produce.

GRANGE HAS COME INTO ITS OWN

Majority rule is the foundation stone of civil liberty. It is many times more of an ideal to be attained than an accomplished fact. From the standpoint of the rights of the majority, the agricultural interests of the world should wield the balance of the power in governmental affairs; but such has never been the case.

One of the greatest indictments against our own national economic program has been the almost utter disregard of the rights of the farmer and the flagrant exploitation of agriculture by politicians and powerful market gamblers. The farmer has been overtaxed and underpaid for so long that the whole machinery of business and progress has developed an alarming condition of flat wheels and missing cylinders.

The lamentable condition of agriculture to-day is due to just two things: the stupidity of greed on the part of big business interests, on the one hand, and the stupidity of indifference on the part of the farmers themselves on the other hand. The latter condition perhaps, is the greater crime of the two.

The nation, however, is witnessing to-day, a second "Boston Tea Party" as the sons of the soil have grown tired of being the door mat of society and have discovered that "taxation without representation" is just as unbearable to-day as it was in colonial times.

The feeble, flickering tallow dip candle, first held aloft by a scant group of Grangers more than three score years ago, in an attempt to emancipate the husbandman from the shadows of poverty and contempt, has been transformed into a mammoth searchlight whose pen-

etrating rays are flooding the land with light and agriculture stands in sovereign majesty under the spotlight of justice, ready to take her seat at the council table as the last fetters of servitude slip from her wrists.

The Grange has fostered the program of rural coöperation, socially and educationally and has developed coöperative conditions of successful production and marketing of agricultural products to a degree of marked stability. The Grange to-day is the acknowledged champion of the cause of agriculture and as such, commands itself to the confidence and esteem of those who appreciate the higher values of life.

The Grange has come into its own!

Since the beginning of 1926 new Granges have been organized in every one of the Grange states but two; 85 per cent of all the subordinate Granges in the United States have initiated a class of new members; and a net gain in Grange membership made for the country as a whole—the only farm or rural organization that has had an increase.

ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE FOR CENTER HALL CONFERENCE

Preparations are being made for the fourth annual Grange Leadership Conference, which will be held at Center Hall, Pa., Aug. 17 to 20, inclusive. Pennsylvania State Grange, Pennsylvania State College and the Center County Pomona Grange will coöperate in conducting this conference.

A joint committee, comprising John H. Light, Secretary; H. G. Eisaman, Lecturer, representing the State Grange; Prof. W. R. Gordon, representing the College, and John S. Dale, representing Center County Pomona are in charge of the arrangements.

The Program will appear in the June issue of GRANGE NEWS, and it is not too early for Granges to plan to send their Lecturer or some other patron as a delegate to this important Conference.

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS (monthly), Chambersburg, Pa., for October 1, 1926, required by the act of August 24, 1912.

Editor, John H. Light, Lebanon, Pa.
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William Alstrom, Dallas, Pa.
A. H. Fullerton, Edinburg, Pa.
Harry H. Pratt, West Chester, Pa.
Morris Lloyd, Business Manager.

Affirmed to and subscribed before me this 5th day of April, 1927.
M. G. McDowell,
Notary Public.
My commission expires April 9, 1927.

1927 Grange Forward Movement

1. Every Grange to initiate a class of candidates.
2. Every Grange to complete some community project.
3. Every Patron in the State to give one full day's work in promoting Grange growth and welfare.

Every Master to present this movement to his Grange, and secretaries to report to Secretary of State Grange before September 30, 1927.

Master's Letter to Granges

Let us take up the third and last of the projects for the year suggested by our National Master, namely, each Patron to give one full day's work for the success of the Grange.

We may talk about what we should do, but that does not accomplish much.

When we go to work, we may expect results. The old story of the larks in the grain field illustrates this very nicely. "An old lark, whose young were almost ready to fly, had her nest in a field of grain, which was almost ready to cut. "One morning as she was going in search of food she told her young to keep an ear open for anything they might hear and report when she returned.

"Soon after she left, the farmer and his son came to the field and the farmer said to his son, 'Go and see your uncles and cousins and tell them to come and help us cut the grain to-morrow.'

"When the mother lark returned her young were anxious to tell what they had heard and insisted that they be moved. The mother replied the grain would not be cut the next day, for them to rest in peace.

"The next morning she left the same command. Soon the father and son came but no uncles or cousins. The sun grew hot and the father remarked that as their friends would not cut the grain, they would get a couple of good sickles and cut the grain themselves. When the young birds told the mother this, she said 'We must be moving for when a man decides to do his own work, you may count on something being done.'

So when 83,000 Patrons in this great State decide to give one day each for Grange advancement, we may expect great results.

A few things that one day's work

would do "Double our membership" or "Build the Girl's Dormitory at State College" or "Improve the Grange hall or surroundings," or "Some other community project in each community." Yes, 83,000 good active Grangers attending every Grange meeting of their Grange and taking an active part and giving one day's work will do all of the above named projects and more.

A missionary was once canvassing his field when he met a child whom he asked if his father was a Christian, the child replied, "Yes, but he is not working much at it." Let us see to it that this is not said of any of the Pennsylvania Patrons.

We should have a definite plan of work, and work with this object in view. Since the Legislature is out of the way, let us take up some other phase of Grange work, such as building up and strengthening our ranks, by more prompt attendance, more activity, better literary programs, all dues paid, and supporting the measures adopted by State or National Grange.

One outstanding measure of State Grange is the erection of the Girls' Dormitory. The committee has outlined the work anew and feel sure of early success and have selected as their slogan "Over the top in December, 1927."

We all welcome this slogan and have no doubt if we follow the committee and work with them that the goal will be reached. After we complete this project we will feel that we have completed the greatest ever undertaken by a State Grange. I am glad the time has come when we erect monuments that serve mankind rather than to gaze upon.

There may be some who still oppose the erection of the dormitory. The time

is past to discuss that phase. When the Grange has decided to do something, it is too late then to begin debating.

There are just two classes of Patrons when it comes to the Dormitory, those who are interested and those who are not. If we all get busy we will all be satisfied ere the end of the year. We will build the Memorial, and those who are interested will rejoice and those who are not interested will rejoice also.

Let's go!

Where?—Over the Top.

When?—1927.

How?—Altogether.

Fraternally,

J. AUDLEY BOAK.

GRANGE PICNIC SPEAKERS

Granges desiring speakers for Picnic dates will do well to make arrangements well in advance for a speaker. The Grange holding the picnic should furnish transportation to and from the grounds for the speaker, besides making prompt settlement for expenses.

Following is a list of speakers approved by the Grange:

W. F. Hill, Past Master, Huntingdon, Pa.
John A. McSparran, Past Master, Furness, Pa.
Hon. P. H. Dewey, Past Master, Harrisburg, Pa.
J. A. Boak, Acting Master, New Castle, Pa.
H. G. Eisaman, State Lecturer, East Springfield, Pa.
John H. Light, State Secretary, Harrisburg, Pa.
Fred Breckenman, Washington Rep., 610 Louisiana Ave., Washington, D. C.
William Armstrong, Executive Committee, Dallas, Pa.
A. H. Fullerton, Executive Committee, Edinburg, Pa.
Harry H. Pratt, Executive Committee, West Chester, 211 S. Walnut St.
Roland N. Benjamin, Overseer, Towanda, R. D. 4.
Rev. G. W. Hatch, Chaplain, Mount Union, C. H. Dildine, State Deputy, Orangeville.
W. B. Tucker, State Deputy, Cambridge Springs.
T. E. Talbott, State Deputy, North Bingham, Edinburg.
Hon. Allan D. Miller, Legislative Committee, Susquehanna.
R. M. Day, Legislative Committee, Washington, Pa.
Dr. C. C. Rankin, West Chester.
Dr. J. M. Yetter, Stroudsburg.

L. Ruppel, Finance Committee, Akron.
Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, Home Economics Committee, Boyertown Building, 1213 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Jennie Rodgers, Wallingford.

Mrs. Georgia Piolet, Home Economics Committee, Wysox.
Mrs. Clayton Smith, Home Economics Committee, Bedford.
Mrs. W. D. Phillips, Home Economics Committee, Washington, Pa. R. D.

Hon. Frank Moore, Rome.
John S. Dale, Finance Committee, State College.
Hon. Louis Piolet, Wysox.

G. M. Griffin, State Deputy, Smock.

J. B. Melxel, State Deputy, Bolling Springs.

C. R. Bagenstose, State Deputy, Mohrsville.

E. B. Dorsett, Past Lecturer, Mansfield.

R. P. Kester, Past Lecturer, Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia.

Prof. T. I. Mairs, State College.

Prof. R. G. Bressler, Harrisburg.

Dr. H. A. Surface, Selinsgrove.

M. B. Orr, State Deputy, Mercer, R. D.

J. B. W. Stuft, Steward, Ralphton.

M. A. Spleen, Gate Keeper, Ridgway.

J. C. Roberts, Bedford.

G. B. Wachob, Du Bois.

H. M. Gooderham, Patton.

Isaac S. Gross, State Deputy, Plumsteadville.

Charles Townsend, State Deputy, West Chester.

Leslie I. Bolton, State Deputy, Holtwood.

Hon. Kenzie S. Bagnshaw, Hollidaysburg, R. D. 2.

Prof. James S. Grim, Kutztown.

T. B. TESTING REQUIRED BY MANY CITIES

Extensive interest of cities in the nationwide campaign against tuberculosis of livestock is seen in results of a survey recently conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. A total of 874 cities and towns in the United States have ordinances requiring the tuberculin testing of cattle furnishing milk for consumption. Official reports indicate that with the exception of about one per cent the ordinances are fairly well enforced.

The action of such cities as Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Louisville in promulgating tuberculin test requirements has stimulated recent interest in this subject. The survey showed, however, that the smaller communities also are fully as active in safeguarding their milk supplies.

In addition to the 874 cities having tuberculin-test ordinances, 375 provide an option between tuberculin testing and pasteurization. Thus a total of 1,249 municipalities have taken positive steps to safeguard their milk supplies from possibility of disease transmission.

Fourteen states also have enacted laws or have issued regulations authorized by law requiring the tuberculin testing of cattle. Though varying in details, the laws have the same general purpose—to safeguard the wholesomeness of milk supplies. In all cases tuberculin tests must be applied by approved graduate veterinarian.

NATIONAL GRANGE TO BROADCAST MEETINGS

On Monday noon, April 4th, the first meeting of the National Radio Grange was called over WLS, the Sears-Roebuck Station. This first assemblage was called to order by Mr. Louis J. Tabor of Columbus, Ohio, National Master, assisted by Eugene A. Eckert who is chairman of the Executive Committee and Illinois State Master, as well as the founder of the National Radio Grange.

It is the intention of the Grange authorities to bring to these programs men outstanding in Grange leadership, State Masters, members of the Executive Committee and Grange members prominent in the Nation's agriculture. Music will dominate every radio session and the social side of farm life will be stressed. The regular Grange plan for conducting meetings will be carried out and parts of the ritual will be broadcast. Membership cards will be issued to all applicants, the only qualification being a letter addressed to the radio station, expressing a desire to join. From time to time special state programs will be given on which occasion the entire program will be presented by members of the state Grange represented.

Spring and the Automobile

Spring and recreation are truly synonymous. Nature manifests its new life in man quite as prominently as it does in the flowers, fields and trees. Just a day or two of balmy sunshine, and the rigors of winter quickly scamper away.

We get out our automobile, whether pleasure car or truck, and proceed to enjoy the best possible use out of it during the long Spring and Summer days to come.

This cannot be done, however, without a responsibility. The joys of business or pleasure use of the automobile should not be marred by the failure of the owner to protect his own estate and the public by taking out automobile insurance.

It is too late after the accident and the summons to appear in court, with possibly heavy damages staring you in the face.

Let us assume your liability for you under a special automobile insurance proposition which we have for every Granger.

We give you excellent claim service, carefully investigate your case, provide the attorney, and pay any judgment for which you are legally liable.

If you have a pleasure car—any make—you can get Liability \$5,000/10,000 limits, and Property Damage \$1,000 limits, at \$18.00 per year. On a truck the cost for the same coverage would be \$23.00. Order now on the blank below. Fire and Theft rates given on request.

Only a Granger can enjoy these rates.

GRANGE MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY 925 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GENTLEMEN

I hereby request you to secure for me Liability and Property Damage Insurance on the following described automobile.

Name of Automobile and Year Model	KIND--State Whether Pleasure Car or Truck	Give Manufacturers or Engine No. or Both Take same from License Card

This order is given with the understanding that if the car insured is a pleasure car the premium will be \$18.00. If a truck or delivery car, the cost will be \$23.00.

NAME..... ADDRESS.....

MEMBER OF..... GRANGE NO.....

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

BEDFORD County Pomona, No. 24 convened in first quarterly meet in Koontz Hall, Bedford, with a good attendance. Worthy Master, V. Ross Nicodemus, presiding.

The forenoon was devoted to the business session and reports were made by 13 subordinate Granges, showing that Bedford Grange received the largest number of new members and Loysburg had the largest number of applications on hand in the past quarter, \$3,508 was the gain in Fire Insurance risks.

Resolutions approving Legislative recommendations by the State Grange were passed as well as the bill for \$5,000,000 for Township reward for improving roads.

The afternoon session was public and Past Master Jno. A. McSparran installed the officers. Addresses were made by V. Ross Nicodemus and W. F. Biddle and by Bro. McSparran who spoke on "Grange work and its relation to a Christian Nation."

The evening session was somewhat of a diversion from the strenuous day meeting and the Gleaners Drill by Spring Valley Grange was exhibited skillfully and many favorable comments were made. Bro. McSparran spoke on the subject, "What the Grange has done, and what it could do." The June meeting will be held at Loysburg on June 2, and the annual Grange Tour will be held in the latter part of June.

INDIANA Pomona Grange meeting at Clymer was attended by 175 members from all parts of the county. Most of the thirty local Granges were represented at the County or Pomona Grange.

The meeting was in charge of Roy McElhoes, Master of the County Grange. The morning session was devoted to business and reports from the local Granges.

The afternoon session reports from 20 Granges were received and delegates were present from 13. Susquehanna Granges are in a prosperous condition. An address by Prof. John Morgan, Supt. of Wyoming County Schools on the subject of "The Spirit of the Times" was well received.

Considerable discussion centered in the Methods of Real Estate Assessments and after a lengthy discussion a resolution was passed appointing a committee to wait upon the County Commissioners and apprise them of the attitude of Pomona.

The literary features of the day were all of a high order and much interest centered in the question box.

The fifth degree was conferred upon a class of 15 candidates at the evening session; Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Elsworth of Wyoming County acting as Stewards. The students of the High School concluded the program by giving an entertainment consisting of demonstrations in milk testing and egg candling as well as the play "How Pennsylvania Potatoes Get Their Eyes."

SOMERSET County Pomona met in regular session, April 9th, at Somerset, J. B. W. Stuffs, presiding. Routine business and reports showed progress in Grange work in Somerset County. The Keystone Grange is patronized and there is evident interest that this Pomona is alive to other Grange activities.

J. A. Boak, Master of the State Grange made the principal address speaking on "Grange Principles." G. M. Griffin stressed the ritualistic work and W. P. Phillips of Washington County, spoke on "An Optimistic Granger."

The Lecturer's program was well rendered and the Home Economics Committee was met by Mrs. M. P. Phillips of the State Grange Committee, and plans were discussed for the furtherance of the Dormitory project in Somerset County.

W. D. Phillips, J. A. Boak, H. S. Rairigh and others.

"Should We Have Compulsory Automobile Insurance?" was discussed by E. M. Thompson, W. D. Phillips and others. There were several musical selections and recitations and talks given by Mrs. Lee Scott and Mrs. Flack of Washington County, Mrs. Ambrose and Mr. Baker of Westmoreland County and Mrs. J. A. Boak of Lawrence County.

At the evening session the topic: "Ways in Which Farmers and Local Merchants can Cooperate to Their Mutual Advantage," was discussed by L. F. Robinson, L. S. Deabenderfer, John R. Smith, Homer Dick and J. A. Boak.

Resolutions were passed that the Pomona Grange get squarely behind the State Grange Memorial and raise the full quota allotted to Indiana County. A resolution was also adopted requesting members of the Grange to avail themselves of the various forms of insurance carried by the Grange.

It was also voted that Pomona Grange subscribe \$200 to the State Grange Memorial Dormitory. The next meeting will be held with Cush Grange at Wilgus on June 20. A class of 19 received the Fifth Degree at the evening session.

SUSQUEHANNA County Pomona met in regular session at Brooklyn on April 6th. Chas. B. Dayton, Pomona Master, had charge and the usual routine of business reports were received at the forenoon session.

Prof. Hardy of Brooklyn High School invited the members to visit the new High School Building after which dinner was served by Brooklyn Grange. At the afternoon session reports from 20 Granges were received and delegates were present from 13. Susquehanna Granges are in a prosperous condition.

An address by Prof. John Morgan, Supt. of Wyoming County Schools on the subject of "The Spirit of the Times" was well received. Considerable discussion centered in the Methods of Real Estate Assessments and after a lengthy discussion a resolution was passed appointing a committee to wait upon the County Commissioners and apprise them of the attitude of Pomona.

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WESTMORELAND County Pomona met in Greensburg, March 2d, with a good attendance. The officers were installed

by G. M. Griffin, State Deputy.

The matter of increased interest in Grange work received attention and Pomona voted to pay \$20 to any subordinate Grange that will be instrumental in establishing a new Grange. A committee to suggest suitable lines of Grange work was created with power to arrange premiums for same.

COLUMBIA County Pomona Grange, No. 5, at the quarterly meeting determined upon a membership campaign and social visits among the subordinate Granges.

Twelve subordinate Granges reported increased membership and Bloomingdale Grange stands first in the increase of membership and in cooperative buying. A splendid Literary Program, Fifth Degree work and Important Resolutions were features of the meeting.

The following resolutions were adopted: "Resolved, We condemn traveling carnivals and midway for robbing the people of their morals and money."

"Resolved, That we favor a resumption of farm relief legislation."

"Resolved, That we disapprove of any and all legislation favorable to an open Sunday."

"WHEREAS, The reports from the subordinate Granges from Pomona No. 5 to the State Grange for 1926 show a decrease in membership with two exceptions and we believe that a determined effort should be made to gain the lost ground, and believing that social visits between the Granges of the district would be productive of results, therefore be it

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to divide the district in three divisions and sub-committees appointed to make arrangements for the visitation of the Granges."

"Resolved, That we extend to Columbia Grange a rising vote of thanks for their hospitality and use of their comfortable home."

Members of the resolution committee were C. H. Dildine and C. F. Gorton.

JEFFERSON County Pomona met in quarterly session with Rathmel Grange and heard numerous reports from Subordinate Granges. The forenoon session was given over to the work of the Fifth Degree and a business session. Basket lunch was served for noon luncheon by the sisters of Rathmel Grange.

The afternoon session was open to the Public and many important discussions were held. Topics relating to agriculture were discussed and Resolutions passed, opposing a \$300,000 improvement in Jefferson County Court House, as well as defining Pomona's attitude on leading legislative matters.

The fifth degree was conferred at the evening session and a literary program rendered by Rathmel Grange concluded the session.

On March 31st, the two degree teams of Brandywine Grange, No. 60, visited Honey Brook Grange, No. 1688, and initiated a class of 20 candidates in the first and Second Degrees, giving the work in full form with Tableaux. Honey Brook Township Grange is growing rapidly and is one of the strongest and most interesting Granges in Chester County.

The Tri County Committee consisting of Burton Lee, Mrs. R. H. McDougall and J. L. Shepler, reported the large booster and get-together meeting for Clearfield, Elk and Jefferson Counties to be held at Du-Bois in June. Several speakers of the State Grange and the National Master are expected to attend.

Rillton Grange, No. 1950, has grown from 17 charter members to 43 members in six months time.

The world turns aside to let any man pass who knows whether he is going.—David Starr Jordan.

HONORABLE MENTION

Writes a Patron from Port Allegany: "GRANGE NEWS is just fine, and growing better all the time. Some day I hope to send in some data from this part of the State."

Another from Grove City expresses himself thus: "Your last issue was surely a good one, especially on the corn borer and on taxation."

SPECIAL GRANGE OFFER

In order that you may become acquainted with our entertainments we will send you the following numbers for \$1.00. Bright ideas for Grange Lecturers, price 40c. Saved by the Grange (play of 1½ hours) price 35c. Happy Days on the Farm (Grange Pageant) price 25c. Sparkin' Peggy Jane, or any ONE of our novelty songs, price 35c. This offer limited time only. Catalogue Free. THE WILLIS N. BUGBEE CO., Dept. E, Syracuse, N. Y.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.

Grange Supplies
Officers' Sashes
Members' Badges, Subordinate No. 4, Reversible, 45 cents each. Pomona Badges, No. 14, Reversible 55 cents each. No. 450 U. S. Wool Bunting Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted with Eagle and Stand, \$6.50. Printed Silk Flag, 3x5 ft., Mounted as above, \$10.00. Printed Silk Flag 4x6 ft., Mounted as above, \$15.00.
OUR SPECIALTY
PAST MASTER JEWELS \$5.00 to \$20.00
PINS BUTTONS RINGS
Send for our prices before you buy.
BOSTON REGALIA CO.
93 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Be Protected!

Our Policy saves you money, gives complete protection and relieves you of all liability in case of accident to any men you hire.

Our Policy Provides Protection For Owners or Employer

and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

Write for our rates TODAY! BE PREPARED

Penna. Thresherman & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.
311 Kunkel Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

New Plays for Your Grange

that you will enjoy giving

Putting It Up to Patty (royalty)- 35c
Brown Eyed Betty - 35c
Step On It, Stan (royalty) - 35c
Welcome Home Jimmy (royalty) 35c
The Old Codger (royalty) - 35c

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Franklin, Ohio, also Denver, Col., 922 So. Ogden St.

Juvenile Supplies

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C. J. BAINBRIDGE

134 Seymour St., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

By HOWARD G. EISAMAN, State Lecturer

WITH the call of Spring as the grasses, trees, plants, and flowers awoken to life again, one is reminded of our deep gratitude to the Omnipotent for the grandeur, beauty and glory of nature. Somehow the budding of the trees, the songs of the birds and the renewed life of the creatures of the earth, awaken in the hearts of every human being a finer and keener sense of appreciation of the infinite work of the Molder of the universe. There is something in the freshness and the fragrance of the Springtime which creates in mankind a fervent desire to plant and sow, and cultivate, and care for those expressions of our Creator's goodness. The whole atmosphere of Spring seems conducive to a desire on the part of men, women and children to aid nature in her beautifying process. Rakes are taken from their hooks, and the debris which has accumulated through the bleak winter months is raked into piles from around our farmstead and burned. The pruning shears click in their effort to shape the hedges, trees and shrubs, "and to remove the useless and injurious growths from our trees, plants and vines." Spades are sharpened, preparatory to the task of digging up and mellowing the flower gardens. All activities of the thrifty and the gentle folks are directed toward the beautifying of their natural surroundings, and toward the creation of a natural environment which will tend to encourage in the accomplishments of their daily tasks. There is perhaps nothing that tends more to denote thrift and prosperity and to encourage peace and contentment than the orderly, neat and well-kept homestead. When one views an untidy dooryard, strewn with unsightly debris of one kind or another, weeds growing where flowers should thrive, there immediately comes into the mind of the observer an impression of thriftlessness, failure and poverty. The

scene is depressing and disheartening.

That which is true of the homestead is equally true of the Grange. The Grange Hall which has its surroundings clean and orderly, with a well-kept lawn, interspersed with flowers and shrubs, sheds and out-buildings painted and in good repair, presents an inspiring figure. This sort of a Grange Hall presents an appearance which is pleasing and inviting. Upon the approach to such a Grange one is inspired by the attractiveness and beauty and at once there is created a desire to render a worth-while service in the meeting. A sense of pride is felt, and an impression of Grange importance is made upon all who are a part of such an organization. Not only our membership, our farm and homes, but our entire community may be judged by the appearance of the Grange Hall and its surroundings. Let us then as Grangers, all endeavor to make only favorable impressions by our appearance.

Would it not be a splendid idea for each and every Grange to appoint a ground's committee whose duty it shall be to make a careful survey of the grounds and buildings, then make recommendations for changes that will tend to brighten and beautify your Grange Home. Acting upon the recommendations of this committee, nothing could be finer than to have the master designate a day to be known as clean-up day. Then all the members would turn out and perform whatever service was needed in an effort to make our meeting places more attractive.

It is not too late this year to plant hardy plants, trees and shrubs that in the years to come will stand as a memorial of your vision and thoughtfulness.

Let us all strive to the end, that in every community, the most restful, the most comforting, and the most beautiful spot shall be the Grange Hall and its environs.

SUPPLEMENT TO LECTURER'S HAND BOOK

It has been said and correctly so, that the farmer has no better friend than the bird. Too many of us have failed to acquaint ourselves with the habits and lives of our native birds. The roll call for this meeting will afford an opportunity for helpful and educational discussion on this subject. The following bulletins issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Division of Publications, Washington, D. C., will furnish valuable information relative to our birds. No. 497, "Common Birds in Relation to Man"; No. 609, "Bird Houses and How to Build them"; No. 621, "How to Attract Birds in Northeastern U. S."; No. 630, "Common Birds Useful to the Farmer"; No. 1102, "The Crow and Its Relation to Agriculture."

Would suggest that a member who is a high school student be assigned the Essay on Origin and History of Memorial Day.

The question, "Do Farmers as a Whole and Their Families, Etc.," will open an avenue for discussion on a very worthwhile subject. Would suggest that both a Brother and a Sister be asked to open this question, each treating a different phase of the question. After the question is opened, encourage a free discussion on the question by your membership.

The paper on "Coöperative Opportunities, Etc.," should be assigned to a Patron whom you know to be interested in coöperative enterprises. Many helpful suggestions on organizing coöperative organizations, financing, managing, etc., will be found in Bulletin No. 429, "Coöperative Buying and Selling Among Farmers," issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg. This may be secured by addressing Geo. F. Johnson, Dept. of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

Every Grange should conduct a memorial service within the year. The Lecturer should give this matter considerable thought in preparation and due care should be taken to see that the services are dignified and impressive. The following memorial service was conducted by Woodland Grange, No. 1736, of Illinois in May, 1926:

Selection—"In Heavenly Love Abiding."

Scripture Reading—Twenty-third Psalm.

Prayer—Chaplain; followed by Lord's Prayer by all.

Musical Response (Violin and Piano).

Reading—Love Triumphant.

Selection—"Abide With Me" (Quartet).

Memorial Address.

Decorations of the Altar.

Selection—"One Sweetly Solemn Thought" (Quartet).

Reading—"Crossing the Bar."

Hymn—"Father, We'll Rest in Thy Love."

Benediction—Chaplain.

FIRST JUNE MEETING

One of the problems which continues to perplex rural leaders is that of interesting the youth of our farms and rural communities in projects which are peculiarly agricultural. The two questions found in the June program which deal with phases of this question will furnish an opportunity for the discussion of this problem from various angles.

Each year with its increasing number of automobiles opens wider the avenues and possibilities for roadside selling. This outlet for farm produce has many promises for the farmers who will conduct their roadside markets in a manner that will invite repeat or continued patronage. Much help can be given in the discussion of this question by those who have had experience.

In securing data pertaining to cow testing associations, I would suggest that you write your County Agent asking for information relative to specific cases where the cow testing associations have proven their worth.

The Sister to whom you assign the task of preparing a paper, "Kitchen Step Savers," will find valuable aid in the following U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletins No. 607, "Farm Kitchen as a Workshop," and No. 927, "Farm Home Conveniences."

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 750, "Roses for the Home," will be found helpful in preparing discussion on roses.

Never neglect music and singing in the Grange. If your Grange does not possess plenty of song books containing favorite songs, use your influence in having your Grange secure the books. The Grange song book "Patron" is splendid; it can be procured from the state Secretary.

RESPONSES TO DUTY

The following contributions are acknowledged by GRANGE NEWS.

Bootjack Grange, No. 1630	 \$5 00
Schmecksville Grange, No. 1684	8 00
Eldred Grange, No. 467	2 00
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Hillcrest Grange, No. 1674	5 00
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Every man is the architect of his own fortune.—Pseudo-Sallust.

Pennsylvania State Grange

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In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts. Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,
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Write for descriptive circular and prices.

We make the complete equipment for Subordinate, Pomona and State Granges.

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(Oldest Grange House; established 1885)

HOME ECONOMICS

Under Auspices of the State Grange Committee

STUDIES FOR THE MONTHS
 May—Child Health Week—aim is for Blue Ribbon Children.
 Music Week—try a community sing; sing the old as well as the new songs.
 Boy Week—the boy's hobby.
 Mother's Day—Use the new Grange song—"Mother and Home."
 Memorial Day—Memories kept green.
 June—Give the story of our flag.
 First canning of the season—what?
 House-cleaning—past and present.

IT IS MAY

By MAUDE WOOD HENRY
 It is May in the land;
 Get a basket and come
 Where the buttercups grow
 And the honey-bees hum;
 Where the thrushes and robins
 Are singing all day;
 To the woods let us go,
 It is spring—it is May.
 Come away to the woods,
 It's like fairyland there;
 There are trilliums hiding
 And frail maidenhair;
 The windflowers are blowing,
 The violets are blue,
 There are Johnny-jump-ups
 That will jump up for you.
 Oh, it's sweet and it's fair
 And it's fragrant in May;
 Bring a basket and come,
 Let us hurry away;
 To capture the springtime
 We'll need to be fleet.
 If you pause or delay
 You may miss a rare treat.

The green trees are bowing
 A greeting to you,
 They're waving their branches
 And beckoning, too;
 "It is time to go maying,"
 The bird voices sing;
 Can you hear what they're saying?
 "It is May—it is spring."

"BRIGHTEN THE CORNER WHERE YOU ARE"

Any one who has had the opportunity of travelling over the highways of this State and of other States will differ with me unless he agrees that the scenery of Pennsylvania in variety and effect is not excelled in any other State. The great development of our highways in recent years and the accompanying development of automobiles and road house conveniences, unite in placing the beauty of this State before all who will. "In the love of nature hold communion with her visible forms." It has been my great privilege to drink deep from the fountain of variegated beauty as I have found it in every county. People are traveling more. The range of vision is widened. Love of beauty is being developed very fast.

We are disposed to contribute more to the end that we may have beauty. Have it too not exclusively for ourselves. We are learning that we contribute pleasure to others as we beautify our surroundings. The song "Brighten the corner where you are" may help us plant a few more roses.

Or, "Let me live in a house by the side of the road and be a friend to man" may become a living reality to each of us who will set some pretty roses in the yard and along the road this spring.

To plant a rose at a fence post does not cost much in money or time, but it adds to the beauty of your roadside and to the delights of travel.

I have no quarrel with those who will

plant some other flower, shrub or tree. Personally roses by their beauty and fragrance appeal most to me and below I will name a few varieties that we have growing and that do best here. They are all climbers as I think climbers are best for roadside beautifying.

American Pillar. Very hardy. Canes stiff, thorny, foliage good and lustrous, no diseases. Flowers are single but are two colored and the berries that follow the flowers are pretty red and hang all winter.

Ramblers. May be had in different colors. Easy to propagate and to grow but mildew badly.

The Philadelphia and Dorothy Perkins are good. The former has better foliage and bright scarlet bloom; the latter is semi-reclining, flowers pink, bush will grow any place.

Silver Moon has single flowers large, white or creamy. Showy in bud or bloom. Stalk stiff, thorny and will grow fifteen feet in a season.

Dr. Van Fleet has finely formed buds and flowers suitable for cutting for bouquets. Each color, fragrant. Is a good hardy plant that will stand pruning. Will beautify a doorway or trellis. The double flowers are beautiful and lasting.

Pauls Scarlet. A flaming scarlet rose that hangs for a long time. Pretty in bud form. Double flower with long stems, medium thorny, hardy.

Space forbids mentioning more. The above are cheaply procured and when one has a start, others may be propagated from them either by layering or by sticking flowering stems in the ground after blooming. Keep moist. W. F. HILL.

LET A MACHINE DO IT

Some months ago a physician was called to see a homemaker who had reached the verge of collapse.

"What have you been doing to put you in this condition?" was the natural question when the list of symptoms stood revealed.

"Not one thing that I didn't have to!"

"Are you positive about that? For one week I am going to keep you in bed, and for one week you are not to do a single thing that some other member of the family can do just as well. We'll make a list presently, and you will be surprised to find how few are the things that you alone can do. Perhaps you will be surprised, too, when you stop to think how vitally important those few things are. Better a makeshift home for one week than a home permanently motherless."

"Why, you surely don't think I'm going to die?"

"No, I intend that you shall live. And I intend that you shall not leave your family unmothered. Mothering those children (yes, and your husband, too) is the one duty that no one can perform but yourself. Even their physical welfare can be looked after, in some fashion, without you. But their success in life, their mental and spiritual outlook, their relations with their fellow-men,—these all depend on the mothering you are able to give them."

"Has it occurred to you that your doing without a washing-machine may cheat Johnnie out of being the man he might have been if you were not too tired to develop that fine nature of his?"

—Mrs. Ida S. Harrington.

THE COOK BOOK

When we talked at state meeting about adding a supplement to the cook book the feeling was that GRANGE NEWS carry some special recipes that we wanted. So here are the first. Clip them and paste on your blank leaf under the subject to which they belong.

I want to take this opportunity to

thank those who have sent them so promptly.

ROAST TURKEY

For a dressed turkey weighing about 12 pounds.

1 loaf bread.
 ½ lb. butter.
 Salt and pepper to taste.
 Mix all together and fill loosely into fowl.

Truss; putting gizzard over opening at vent to keep filling in place. Place in roaster and cover; add a little water to keep from burning and roast until tender, about 3 hours.

Baste frequently.
 Turn frequently to brown evenly.

Mrs. ROY. P. PEBBLES,
 Plain Grove Grange,
 Lawrence Co.

TO CAN BEANS

Use variety of snap bean you like best. Break to size preferred.
 Fill jars full.

1 teaspoon salt to each quart jar. Fill jars with cold water. Partially seal.
 Cook 3 hours, in wash boiler (or canning outfit) with water reaching almost to neck of jar. Seal tightly as soon as removed.

Mrs. ANDY BYERS,
 West Alexander Grange,
 Washington Co.

TURNTIPS AND CARROTS

Cook carrots and turnips separately. Season as preferred—either with butter, salt and sugar; or a cream sauce. Pour together and serve hot.

For special occasions—make "turnip cups"—by hollowing large turnips; cook until tender; fill with seasoned carrots and turnips; garnish with parsley.

Mrs. FRANK CULLY,
 West Alexander Grange,
 Washington Co.

A request comes for best way to cook wild duck. Who knows how to make this wild game delectable? Send recipe!

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 13 cents each, postage prepaid.



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The House We Live In.

Conducted by Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

MOTHER'S DAY

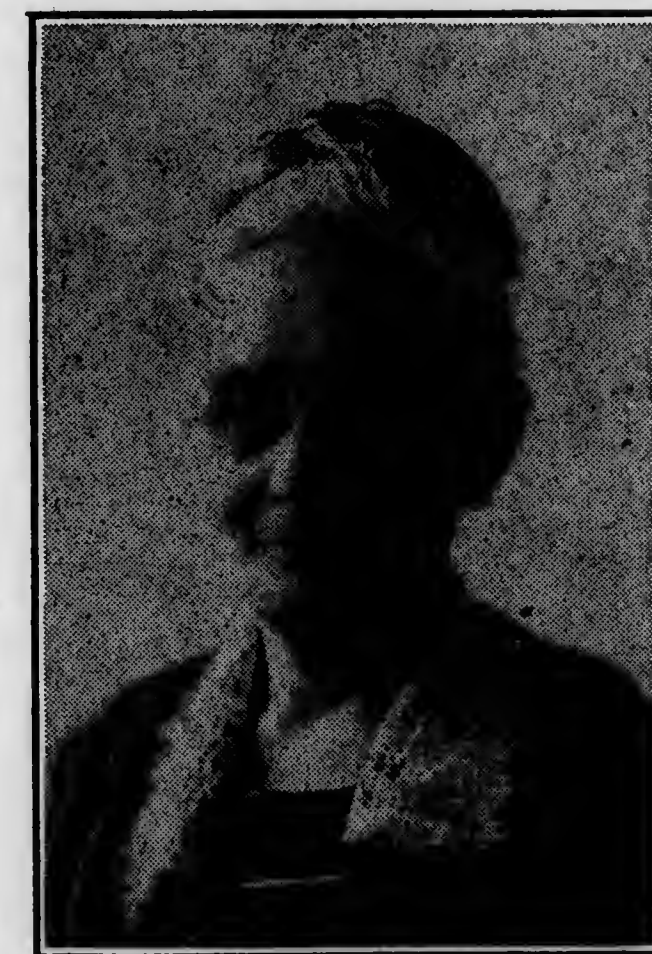
The men of earth build houses
 With pillars, walls and domes
 But the women of the earth,—God knows!
 The women build the homes.

MOTHER'S DAY

In 1906 Miss Anna Jarvis, of Philadelphia, suggested that the second Sunday in May be observed as Mother's Day. Miss Jarvis' original idea was to memorialize the "home going" of her own dear mother. The idea, however struck a popular chord and the observance of Mother's Day spread. A little later Dr. George W. Bailey, then the president of the World's Sunday-school Association, issued a call for the celebration of Mother's Day. The purposes of this celebration as stated by Dr. Bailey were:

"To recall the memories of the mothers that are gone, and through loving words and loving care to brighten the lives of the mothers that remain, and to help children, men and women to a greater blessing in honoring their fathers and mothers."

"To recall mother's prayers, mother's dying words, and the promises made to mother by the big boy that still mourns her, and to stop and think a little of what she was in her life to her family."



DR. HANNAH MCK. LYONS

Chairman, Home Economics Committee.

"Others who are blessed with their good mothers still near them may show their appreciation by some deed of gratitude or love."

But the provisions for the celebration of Mother's Day did not stop here. Early in May, 1914, a bill was passed by Congress, authorizing and requesting the President of the United States to issue a proclamation calling upon government officials to display on the second Sunday in May the American flag on all government buildings. The general public was requested similarly to display the flag at their homes and other suitable places "as a public expression of our love and reverence for the mothers of our country."

The Mother's Day Act was passed by both branches of Congress and approved by the President on May 8, 1914. On the following day Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation directing that the second Sunday in May should be observed as Mother's Day in accordance with the act just mentioned. In 1918 President Wilson issued a special message, calling attention to the patriotic sacrifices of the mothers of America and directing that

the observance that year be in remembrance of them.

The white carnation has been adopted as a symbol for Mother's Day. It may well suggest the purity of a mother's love and the genuineness of her sacrifice.

Christ is still the world's best example of a dutiful son. Christ was essentially domestic; he loved the quiet atmosphere of the family circle. His first miracle was at a wedding, and it was his mother who pointed out the need.

On the cross Christ's last thought was of the future of his sorrowing mother, who with a mother's love was near him in the hour of his death agony.

The strength of a nation is in its mothers. The people that have respected woman and kept sacred the family ties have been virile; when woman has become the plaything of man's passion, a nation has been well started toward decay. When Spartan mothers gave shields to their sons, with the commission to return either victorious with these shields, or borne on them as a sacrifice, Sparta was powerful; and when Greek women were actuated by such virtue, Greece was a great name in the world. When however Greek women were courtesans, an dthe marriage tie a mere convenience, Greece immediately went into decline.

In the American Civil War, the women gave great encouragement to the men, and their support was of large influence. Women were never more militant than they showed themselves in the great World War. Except for their heroism and support, armies could scarcely have been sent to the field or kept there when sent. In the large we may say that no nation is nobler or stronger than are its mothers.

In personal life women have played a tremendous rôle. The influence and power of consecrated mother love are wonderfully shown in the life of the boy Samuel. It was to widowed mothers that Washington, Henry Clay, and Garfield owed much by way of encouragement and stimulus.

The Westminster Review well points out the moral, "It is the women of the world who are creating the men of the world, and if the men are a poor lot, it is the woman's fault."... This is true, because—The mother bears the torch of life physically. She takes her life into her hands in bringing children into the world.

The mother bears the torch of life intellectually. Her teaching, inspiration, confidence, hope, and ambition for her child are the strongest stimuli.

Finally, the mother bears the torch of life, spiritually. Her early teaching, the prayers which are learned at her knee, the yearning of the mother love for the highest and holiest for her child, all have tremendous effect in holding him firm in times of temptation or in reclaiming him if he has slipped.

Oh, mother when I think of thee
 'Tis but a step to Calvary.
 Thy gentle hand is on my brow,
 'Tis leading me to Jesus now."

Sketched from "Outstanding Days."
 CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, PH.D., LL.D.
 President Girard College.

A FOREST HYMN

The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned
 To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave
 And spread the roof above them—ere he framed

The lofty vault, to gather and roll back
 The sound of anthems, in the darkling wood,
 Amid the cool and silence, he knelt down
 And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks

And supplication.
 —William Cullen Bryant.

TWO OF THEM

In the farmhouse porch the farmer sat,
 With his daughter having a cozy chat;
 She was his only child, and he
 Thought her as fair as a girl could be,
 A wee bit jealous the old man grew
 If he fancied any might come to woo;
 His one pet lamb and her loving care
 He wished with nobody else to share.

"There should be two of you, child,"
 said he—
 "There should be two to welcome me
 When I come home from the field at night;

Two would make the old homestead bright.
 There's neighbor Grey with his children four,

To be glad together. Had I one more
 A proud old father I'd be my dear,
 With two good children to greet me here."

Down by the gate 'neath the old elm tree
 Donald waited alone; and she
 For whom he waited his love-call heard,
 And on either cheek the blushes stirred.

"Father," she said and knelt her down,
 And kissed the hand that was old and brown,
 "Father, there may be two, if you will,
 And I your only daughter still."

"Two to welcome you home at night;
 Two to make the old homestead bright;
 I—and somebody else." "I see,"
 Said the farmer, "and who may some-

body be?"
 Oh, the dimples in Bessie's cheek,
 That played with blushes at hide-and-seek!

Away from his gaze she turned her head,
 "One of neighbor Grey's children," she said.
 "H'm," said the farmer, "make it plain;

Is it Susan, Alice, or Mary Jane?"
 Another kiss on the aged hand,
 To help the farmer to understand (!)
 "H'm," said the farmer, "yes; I see—
 It is two for yourself and one for me."

But Bessie said, "There can be but one
 For me and my heart till life is done."
 —Anonymus.

MILK MOST BENEFICIAL
 WHEN SIPPED SLOWLY

For several years the slogan for nutrition workers has been "A quart of milk a day for each child." The welfare worker, the public health nurse, the parent-teacher associations and the club women all have sponsored the cause of milk.

Yet, Charles A. Hoak pointed out that many people who realize that milk is a valuable food do not appreciate, that it is one thing to drink milk and quite another thing to drink it in order to get all the benefits to be derived from it. One of the most important items of knowledge relative to milk as a food is that which concerns its digestion and assimilation.

Anyone who watches a baby secure its milk sees that it gets its food in very small quantities. Sucking causes the salivary glands of the mouth to be compressed and this insures a very liberal secretion of saliva. This is very important. As far as the carbohydrate content of the milk is concerned, the milk is digested pretty much in the mouth. It establishes that milk should be sipped and not gulped down rapidly.

ADAMS COUNTY LEADS
 STATE IN APPLE SHIPPING

Recent reports are that Pennsylvania apple growers shipped 3,919 carloads of apples in 1926, over 60 per cent more than in 1925, says the Bureau of Markets, State Department of Agriculture. Most of the cars were shipped during the last four months of the year. The large crop last fall is revealed by comparing the 3,341 cars shipped during the fall of 1926 with the 1,786 cars in the same period of 1925.

Adams County still holds the title of "Leading Apple Shipping County"

which it gained in 1925 after Franklin County had held the lead for three years. Shipments from this county last year reached a total of 1,857 cars as compared with 952 in 1925. Biglerville, which shipped 728 cars last year, was the heaviest loading point in the State. Other points in the county which shipped over 100 cars are, in the order of their importance: Gettysburg, Guernsey, Bendersville, Seven Stars and Gardners.

Franklin County is second on the list with 1,273 cars to its credit, over 40 per cent more than were shipped in 1925. Waynesboro was the heaviest loading point in the county with Chambersburg, Scotland, and Quincy each shipping over 100 cars.

Cumberland County held third place which it has held for the last four years. In 1926, 307 cars were shipped from points in this county, 117 cars more than in 1925. About 40 per cent of the shipments were from Shippensburg and the rest from eight loading points.

Fourth on the list of leading apple shipping counties is York County which shipped 174 cars last year as compared with 125 cars the preceding year.

Wyoming County comes fifth. Last year 46 cars were shipped by growers in this county.

Other counties in the order of their importance are: Bedford, 33 cars; Snyder, 26; Centre, 23; Union, 23; Lycoming, 19 cars.

No man's world is any bigger than the man himself. That which his eye can see, his ear can hear, his heart can feel, make up for him the universe. For no man has anything he can't use. What good is money to a Hottentot, or a magnificent picture to an idiot? The whole world for you lies under your own hat, and it is just as large and just as varied as your own mind will let it become.

PLANTS—5 ACRES June and July delivery, Capen-
 hagen Market, Flat Dutch, and Danish Ball-
 head Cabbage, prepaid, 100, 45c.; 300,
 \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.25; Express,
 5,000, \$7.50. Cauliflower, 50, 50c.; 100,
 70c.; 1,000, \$3.75. Critically assorted.
 Mass packed. Guaranteed.

W. J. MYERS, R. 2, MASSILLON, OHIO.

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QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock, S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks: \$15 per 100. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs \$8.00 per 100 up. Several breeds rabbits. Circular free. Shipments will be made from one of our nearest associated hatcheries.

Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm
Ridgewood New Jersey

Why Do So Many Chicks Die?

All Chick diseases are caused from a deficiency of the proper food elements in the system.

Don't lose them this season, try this out.

Use in the drinking water every day for the first three weeks, Hen-Cura, Vitality Chick Grower, and feed from the start every day in their mash, the Cod Liver Oil Combination.

These preparations positively prevent Leg Weakness, White Diarrhea, and Coccidiosis, and cures them if they have occurred.

Try them out and raise all your chicks.

Chick Grower—50¢ 1/2 lb., \$1 lb.
Cod Liver Oil Combination—50¢ 1/2 lb., \$1.75 1 lb., \$3 8 lbs., \$8 25 lbs.
Parcel Post prepaid.

LEWIS B. RIGLER
Hawthorne St. (Frankford)
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BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY

White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, \$14.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Anconas, \$15.00; White and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Black Minorcas, \$16.00; Jersey Black Giants, \$23.00; Mammoth White Pekin Ducklings, \$38.00 per 100.

We can furnish many other breeds, write your wants. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed.

Charles H. G. Sweigart,
Avondale, Chester Co., Pa.

Sturdy Chicks
Leading Breeds
Best Blood
9¢ c up
Write
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Lanesville Hatchery
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Quality Chicks,
Heavy Layers,
Cured Flocks.
Large Illustrated
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Give Your Chicks
SAYLOR'S RoupREMEDY
and
White Diarrhoea

Quickly checks both Roup and White Diarrhoea in your flocks and keeps all your fowls in good condition. Our new package medicates 250 gallons of drinking water. Sent postpaid to any address, with full directions, for \$1.00.

A. R. SAYLOR, Manufacturer
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Smith-Hatched Master BREEDERS CHICKS

come to you in Blue Ribbon boxes from thorobred stock, mated and especially culled for heavy egg production. Write for the prices and order early, as quantity is limited.

LANCASTER CHICK HATCHERY,
532 Dauphin Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Quality Chicks—15,000 weekly, White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Mixed Broilers, 9¢ up.

Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

KEYSTONE CHICKS

LEADERS SINCE 1910
30,000 Weekly—9 cents
each and up.

Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Box 22, RICHFIELD, PA.

Agricultural Briefs

***According to reports received at the crop information service at Harrisburg, farmers of Pennsylvania do not intend to plant as much corn this year as they did in 1926.

***American Forest week was observed in Pennsylvania between April 24th to 30th, the hope being expressed that more interest will be shown in forestry by people of all ages.

***According to a recent survey in this State, the best sellers among apples produced in Pennsylvania are the Jonathan, Delicious, Stayman, Rome and Baldwin.

***A Baby Beef Club has been organized in Adams County, a large number of young steers being taken in charge by boys and girls, although the number is smaller than it was last year.

***Farmers of Lehigh County are reported to realize over one million dollars in crops produced each year, potatoes being the outstanding profit maker.

***Holstein cows enjoying life in Schuylkill County have been making high records in milk production. Three hundred and sixty-nine cows were tested, and the yield averaged 375 pounds of butter per cow for the year.

***Lancaster's newest and first cooperative market was inaugurated during the last week in April, and with many innovations planned, the opening was a success.

***About 350 farmers of Butler County enlisted to aid the County Farm Bureau and State agricultural officials in making war on the European corn borer.

Tractors were used in deep plowing as one of the means of destroying the borer in its pupa stage. An inspection was held by the Federal Government officers.

***Poultry specialists of State College say that a broody hen may be corrected by removing her the first night she goes on her nest, putting in a crop and feeding her a laying mash, clean water and green feed.

***According to Dr. Gress, State Botanist of the State Department of Agriculture, the annual loss to farmers of Pennsylvania, due to numerous weeds, is estimated at \$2 per tillable acre of land.

***A veterinarian from Pennsylvania who went west for saddle horses for the State Police, found animals of this type very scarce, and in view of this, concludes that farmers may find it profitable to engage in horse breeding.

***From an examination of soils in Franklin County, this State, the farm agent found that very few fields that did not need applications of lime.

***An inhabitant of Peru has been in Lancaster County, trying to induce farmers to avail themselves of an opportunity to work extensive farms in South America on the mutual sharing basis, and to introduce modern methods of farming among the natives.

POULTRY

As soon as I settle a problem,
A new one my life confronts,
If it isn't one thing its another—
And sometimes its two at once.
(The Cheerful Cherub of the Philadelphia Bulletin surely knew the poultry business.)

SELL BROILERS ON TIME

Do not hold the broilers too long. The supply is now increasing and the price consequently decreasing. Additional weight is put on, therefore, at great expense.

Cut clover sods and place them near the brooder. Scratching in the moist soil seems to help in giving chicks sturdy, strong legs. The fresh green feed that sprouts from the sods is beneficial. Sprouted oats and sour milk contain vitamins and improve the vigor of chicks. I think you will find one of the commercial dried buttermilk starting mash a good investment to carry the brooder chicks beyond the danger period.—E. G. K.

SCHWEGLER'S TWO-COLORED BABY "HUE-AND-LO" CHICKS

Our breeders are bred for high egg production. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 12¢ and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. FREE CHICK BOOK.

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QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Five extra chicks given free of charge with every box of one hundred ordered.

Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black \$14 per 100
Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas 16 per 100
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes 18 per 100
Broiler chicks, odds and ends left 10 per 100

Lower prices on larger quantities. Our chicks are hatched from healthy, free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for folder or call at our hatchery and make your own selection from the thousands in our brooders. Inspection invited.

SHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 330 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1694 or 337.

OUR TWENTY-SECOND SEASON

Big husky chicks from carefully culled and selected Free Range breeding stock. Large English White Leghorns. Superb Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, shipped C. O. D. Write for our 30 day special discount prices.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
Chambersburg, Pa.

1910-CHICKS-1927

Our 17th year in business

"Keystone" Utility full of vitality chicks for May delivery. Hatches due May 3, 10, 17 and 24. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 11¢ each, \$100 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas, 12¢ each, \$110 per 1,000. S. C. Reds, 14¢ each, \$140 per 1,000. Mixed, 11¢ each, \$100 per 1,000. L. B. Mixed, 9¢ each, \$80 per 1,000. 100% live delivery guaranteed, prepaid to your door by parcel post. \$1.00 will book your order. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
Richfield (The Old Reliable Plant) Penna.

STURDY CHICKS

Quality chicks at lower prices. White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds.

Send for prices.

HIGHLAND FARMS
Route 15 Freeport, Penna.

The Valley Hatchery
R. 1, Box 45, Richfield, Pa.

500,000 BABY CHICKS—Free Range healthy flocks of Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Anconas. Culled for high record layers; good size and color. Catalogue free.

L. R. WALOK HATCHERIES
Department E, Greenacres, Pa.

Aristocrat Baby Chicks

America's best free range breeders with a reputation of higher quality at 7¢ each up. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons. Illustrated catalogue. For a safe place to buy chicks write. Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

YOUTZ HATCHERY FOR HUSKY CHICKS—Leghorns, Reds, Giants. R. D. 4. SUNBURY, PA.

Our Juvenile Granges

Among the Young Folks of the Order

Bible Reading—1 Samuel 11: 1-10.

MOTHER UNDERSTANDS

By CAROLYN R. FREEMAN

My mother is the nicest kind
Of friend I ever knew;
And if you were in my place,
Why, I know you'd say so, too.
I tell her all my troubles,
If they're big, or if they're small,
And no matter what has happened,
Mother understands it all.

She helps me with my reading,
And with my 'rithmetic.
She knows a nicer way to teach
Than with a hick'ry stick.
I am the very luckiest boy
In all this whole big land,
'Cause I have the kind of mother
That will always understand.

MAY BASKETS

By MYRTLE WALLACE MARTIN

We had the mostest fun last year,
'Lizabeth, Tony, and me!
Hanging May baskets and running away
Before any one could see.

We put them on porches, we hung them
on doors,
Then, knocking as loud as could be,
We'd scamper away and hide in the dark.
'Lizabeth, Tony, and me!

The 'big folks would come, and they'd
look, and they'd hunt,
And sometimes they'd catch us three,
And every one said it was awfully cute
Of 'Lizabeth, Tony and me!

THE OLD GUARD

By SARAH GRAMES CLARK

Just a handful of brave vet'rans
A-marching all in line,
With a silver-haired old drummer
A-beating out the time;
With a blinded color-bearer—
And faded flag so true,—
We'll remember these old soldiers
Fought their best for me and you.

Every year the ranks grow thinner,
Every year their numbers few;
But they play the same old melodies
That they played in '62.
Each year the steps grow faltering,
But Old Glory's held as high!
'Tis for us to cheer their pathways—
To give honor, you and I.

200 Rats Killed

At One Baiting—Not a Poison

"Was over-run—seemed to be several hundred. After everything else failed," writes H. Stenfort, a Michigan farmer, "I tried a new liquid rat killer, and was quickly rid of them all. Found rat skeletons all over farm."

This new liquid is easy and safe to use as it is deadly only to Brown Rats, Mice and Gophers. Harmless to other animals, poultry or humans. Greedily eaten on bait. Pests die outside, away from buildings.

You can kill these pests without delay or risk a cent. Send no money—just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, 2164 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and you will be sent a large \$2.00 Farm Size Bottle of this new Rat Killer for only \$1 by C. O. D. mail. If it does not quickly rid your premises of these expensive pests, even this special price will be promptly refunded. So write today.

Orchard Slope Stock Farm

Hood Farm Jersey Cattle and Registered Chester White Swine
J. A. BOAK & SONS, New Castle, Pa.

DEAR JUVENILE MEMBERS:

This is the Springtime of the year. Soon all the little plants and the green leaves will be out. Some already are braving the cold winds to give us their message of cheer. Now is the time for us to put new life and growth into our Juvenile Granges. I will put in a little verse for some of the little folks to learn for your lecture hour. Perhaps you can go up to the "big" Grange and give it for them.

"In the heart of a seed, buried deep, so deep!
A dear little plant lay fast asleep.
'Wake,' said the sunshine, 'creep to the light,'
'Wake,' said the voice of the raindrops bright;
The little plant heard and arose to see
What the wonderful outside world might be."
CLARA E. DEWEY,
Juvenile Deputy.

ANSWERS TO LAST MONTH'S HISTORY RHYMES

1. Washington.
2. George the Third.
3. Nathan Hale.
4. Lafayette.
5. Hamilton.
6. Betsy Ross.
7. Lord Cornwallis.
8. Paul Revere.

GUESS ANOTHER

1. What is that which no one wishes to have, yet no one wishes to lose?
2. Why is a wedding ring like eternity?
3. With which two animals do you always go to bed?
4. When is water most likely to escape?
5. On which day of the year do people talk the least?
6. Why should a man named Benjamin marry a girl named Annie?
7. What is it that goes up and down hill but never moves?
8. Why is a good husband like dough?
9. Why is a pen manufacturer a corrupt man?
10. Why is the selfish friend like the letter P?

OPPOSES LICENSE ON CATS

At regular meeting of Light Street Grange, No. 31, Columbia County, we favor the following resolution by unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, Some so-called sportsmen would like to have a law enacted to kill and license cats

WHEREAS, The cat is the most valuable property guardian the farmer or any other property owner can have, being on guard 365 days and nights a year, killing hundreds of rats, mice and vermin of all kinds that cannot be killed in any other way

Any farmer who does not have cats for a year or two will find his buildings damaged to the extent of hundreds of dollars. The roof if it is of shingles will be gnawed full of holes, the timbers if there are any where there is hay or grain will be gnawed off, if there are stone walls the rats will have tunnels under and around them for the water to work in and then down goes your wall. Not saying anything about other damage to feed, fruit, grain or anything they can get at.

WHEREAS, It may be true an old mother cat with young ones and food scarce may resort to killing a rabbit or two and carry it to her young. And again nine times out of ten these rabbits are rabbits that stay close to buildings and do a lot of damage to small fruit trees and gardens and fed by property owners.

WHEREAS, If the sportsman really

wants to protect game and declare war on any thing why don't they declare it on the crow. One pair of crows through a mating season will destroy more bird nests and eggs, young rabbits, etc., than all the cats in the county. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we go on record as Grangers and property owners that we are opposed and resent any such action. And be it further

Resolved, That we WILL each and every one of this order pledge ourselves to post all land prohibiting hunting owned by us and induce our neighbors to do likewise.

COLUMBIA'S EMBLEM

Blazon Columbia's Emblem,
The bounteous, golden Corn!
Zeons ago, of the great sun's glow
And the joy of earth, 'twas born.
From Superior's shore to Chile,
From the ocean of dawn to the west,
With its banners of green and silken sheen,
It sprang at the sun's behest;
And by dew and shower, from its natal hour
With honey and wine 'twas fed,
Till the gods were fain to share with men
The perfect feast outspread.
For the rarest boon to the land they loved
Was the Corn so rich and fair,
Nor star nor breeze o'er the farthest seas
Could find its like elsewhere.

In their holiest temples the Incas
Offered the heaven-sent Maize—
Grains wrought of gold, in a silver fold,
For the sun's enraptured gaze;
And its harvest came to the wandering tribe
As the gods' own gift and seal;
And Montezuma's feastal bread
Was made of its sacred meal.
Narrow their cherished fields; but ours
Are broad as the continent's breast,
And lavish as leaves, the rustling sheaves
Bring plenty and joy and rest.
For they strew the plains and crowd the wains
When the reapers meet at morn,
Till blithe cheers ring and west winds sing
A song for the garnered Corn.

Save Forests from Fire
Fires have done more damage to forests than all other agencies combined. The menace can be stopped by the exercise of reasonable care on the part of those who use or travel through the woodlands. Prevent forest fires. It pays!

In the minds of many people, democracy rests upon the colossal untruth that "one man is as good as another," so that a large number are more likely to be right than a small number. In reality democracy rests upon the ubiquitous fact that all men are directly interested in securing good government, while its successes have often been due to its practical recognition of the truth that some men are born to lead and others to follow.—John Fiske.

Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory; but in lowliness of mind let each esteem the other better than themselves.—Philippians 2:3.

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a rate of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

SNODGRASS

When the Master sends His death angel into our ranks and takes away such lovable, talented members as Sister Clara Snodgrass of Chartiers Grange, No. 1487, we marvel at the mystery of Divine Wisdom and can simply bow in humble submission to the Master's will.

Sister Snodgrass, whose death occurred October 29, 1926, will be sadly missed in Chartiers Grange. We shall inscribe these words in our minutes in loving memory of her noble life and faithful service in our Order.

Mrs. SUDIE GAMBLE,
Mrs. JAS. P. HOUSTON,
H. S. KUDER, Committee.

WHEREAS, It has been God's will to call from our midst our beloved brother, Emory Cannon; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Leeches Corners Grange, No. 1609, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that these resolutions be put on our minutes, a copy be sent to the GRANGE NEWS, also to the bereaved wife and children.

PAUL MYERS,
CLYDE BARROWS,
ANDY YOUNGBLOOD, Committee.

PAGE

WHEREAS, We are again called upon to note the passing of one of our faithful members, Sister Rosa Hartman Page, wife of Past Master Conrad M. Page, we, the members of Valley Grange, No. 1360, in regular session assembled, herewith desire to place on record a deserved appreciation of so deserving and worthy character; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the removal of such a personage by death from home, church, grange and community leaves a vacancy that no other can fill.

Resolved further, That the faith, hope and fortitude displayed by our sister during her long period of suffering, demonstrates a courage under such hostile conditions of health that is worthy of our highest emulation; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby extend to the family and relatives our most earnest compassion, hoping that such a Christian character may imbue us with a broader feeling of brotherhood and a higher standard of righteousness. That a copy of these resolutions be tendered the family, recorded in the minutes of this Grange, and printed in GRANGE NEWS.

Mrs. ROSA MILLER,
ROBERT M. SHUFF,
JOHN P. HAYS, Committee.

A GIANT WAITS TO SERVE YOU

By LEWIS EDWIN THEISS

Electricity is still in its infancy. Its possibilities have barely been scratched. Mr. Theiss, a Pennsylvania farmer, is interested in the electrical power now being undertaken in that state. He is particularly fitted to discuss the subject both from the farmer's and engineer's point of view.

In the physical world mechanical power holds the same place that truth does in the spiritual—it sets men free. If you do not believe it, glance backward a few centuries and see how little of freedom men had. Labor was then terrible and never-ending. Necessarily it was all hand work. It occupied every moment of daylight, and left the toiler so wearied that all he could do was to fall asleep. He was not free to read or study or improve himself. His situation was little better than that of the horse or the ox. The price of existence was too severe that at the same time it maintained life, it shortened it.

Came the invention of the steam engine, the development of machinery, the creation of electric power. Man's condition altered incredibly. The working day was cut to twelve, to ten, and finally eight hours. Work was made light. From producing a bare existence in sixteen hours, man came, by the use of power, in eight hours to produce a surplus. He was free from fear of starvation and poverty, free to travel and educate and enjoy himself. By the use of power he freed himself in two or three hundred years from much of the weight that formerly, like an old man of the sea, clung round his neck.

That is, he did in part—the part that lives in towns. The part that lives in the country did not keep pace in utilizing power and machinery. So the farmer fell behind. He continued to work largely with his hands. His returns were for hand work. His brother in the city used mechanical power, more and more of it, and with every additional use of power his wages went up. A man using mechanical power can produce more wealth in a day than a man using only his muscles. Hence he can draw more pay, for wages are necessarily based on production. And so, as cities grew, and more machinery and power were used, the city worker earned relatively more and more money. Power had set him free.

If the farmer also had the machines and the power to drive them, he, too, could earn more. Alone he could do as much as formerly he did with hired help. With mechanical power to cury the horses, milk the cows, separate the cream, pump the water, hoist the hay, grind the feed, saw the wood, shell the corn, and do a hundred other tasks now done so slowly and laboriously, by hand, the farmer could be much like the worker in a city mill. He could watch over machines that did the actual labor, and operate several machines at once.

The reason it is not like that on farms generally to-day is because the farmer cannot command the use of mechanical power. If he can, too frequently it is on terms he cannot meet. Practically, the only power available to the average farmer is the gasoline or coal oil engine. Like all isolated plants, these are costly. When the farmer can get electricity, he often pays fifteen cents per kilowatt hour as against three to five cents paid by the big city manufacturer.

To be on a par with the city worker, the farmer must have ample cheap power. If industry is to prosper, it, too, must have ample cheap power. All future development of our country, both industrial and agricultural, hinges upon power. Power will be the limiting factor. Not another spindle can turn, not another factory start, not another farm be electrified, without the creation of additional power. Each year sees an increase of something like ten per cent in the demand for power. When electricity is made available for farms generally, the demand will increase enormously. Power, power, and still more power will be needed through the years. And if we

build up a gigantic civilization founded on power, and then run short of power, the disaster would be appalling beyond description.

Consequently, with power as our very life blood, we must give heed to the question of the proper development of our power resources. We think of them as unlimited. The fact is that, like our timber, our oil, and our coal, our power, too, is limited. Too often we think of our power resources in terms of water power, which we shall harness when our coal is gone. That is a harmful idea, for if all the potential water power in the United States were harnessed to-day, it would not operate the machines now in use. Steam power must always supplement water power. That means that when our fuel is gone, our power supply will become inadequate. Every day that we allow our water power to go to waste by not utilizing it, we are wasting coal; for we are burning coal to do work that water should do. And whenever we burn coal inefficiently, we further waste our supply.

How efficiently do we use our coal? To begin with, we haul it vast distances, at a terrible cost in coal used for transporting it, and then burn it in the most wasteful way. Even the best of our isolated plants utilize hardly more than 16 per cent of the energy in the coal. And they burn twice as much coal as would produce the same amount of energy in large central power stations. In other words, it has been taking four pounds of coal to produce one horse power in isolated plants. Recent improvements have cut that figure to something like three pounds per horse power. But in large, central generating plants, such as should be constructed near the mouths of the mines, one horse power could be produced by burning one and a half pounds of coal.

Again, in the isolated plants that now produce our power, no by-products are recovered. In our coke ovens the coal is processed and these by-products recovered. But not one pound of coal used for fuel in America is so processed. The result is the absolute loss of all the by-products. These are ammonia, useful for fertilizer; tar, for making roads, etc.; hydro-carbons, useful in making dyes and otherwise in industry; and other products. We throw them away as smoke and gas, and their value is one billion dollars a year!

Formerly it was not possible to make power in great central stations and transmit that power long distances. Hence the multiplicity of power plants. The power had to be where the machinery was. But recent developments in electrical power transmission have stretched the power belt. Now it is possible to transmit energy hundreds of miles, with

very little leakage of power. That makes possible the generation of power in huge central stations where power can be made cheaply, and the transmission of that power to places where it is needed. Our waterfalls can now be harnessed, no matter where they are located, and the power transmitted long distances to the cities, towns, and farms where it is needed. This should be done at once, to conserve coal. Whatever power is then lacking can be supplied by great steam plants located as near the mouths of the mines as water conditions permit.

When this is done, power can be produced at prices undreamed of to-day. Power generated by falling water is incredibly cheap. With coal freights practically eliminated, with the economies possible in such large-scale operation, and with by-product recovery to reduce power production costs, steam-generated electricity would cost hardly more than water-generated electricity. Steinmetz, the great electrical engineer, said that the creation of such a power system would make electricity so cheap it would not pay to have meters.

Yet the economies outlined are only a part of the economies that would result from the creation of such a Giant Power system. There would be no coal for the railroads to haul. One-third of all railway freight is coal. The cars must be hauled back to the mine empty, adding to the freight burden. The coal used by steam locomotives—isolated power plants of the most wasteful type—would be sufficient to run vast industries. This coal would be saved, for a direct result of the creation of such a power system would be the prompt electrification of the railroads. The saving in freight capacity, through getting rid of coal freights, would put the railroads on their feet once more. Admittedly they are not now able to cope with the freight situation in times of high prosperity. We all recall the freight embargoes of recent years, when the roads, clogged with goods they could not handle, refused to accept further shipments. The farmers suffered not a little through these embargoes. So did the merchants. So did we all. By taking away the coal freight, and only by so doing, can we enable the roads to handle all the freight offered when the next wave of prosperity comes.

Now, the accomplishment of these things is possible only if we keep sharp hold of the situation and do not give our power resources away, as we gave away our coal and oil and timber lands, to individuals, and if we develop our power resources with a view to the common good rather than with the idea of benefiting some individual, or corporation, or particular section or state.

Naturally our country divides itself into a number of power regions, topo-

graphically determined, each of which should be a power pool or unit. That is, all the power that can be generated in a district should be fed into a common pool and tapped out wherever needed. That is the sense of the situation. That is the only way to serve all the people and effect the greatest economies and give the widest service.

But in addition to the natural selfishness of men, there are some foolish state laws and narrow local notions that stand in the way of such power development in places. That is particularly true in the northeast section—Maryland northward and Ohio eastward, which is a natural power district. Maine prohibits the exportation of power from the state. Connecticut forbids the importation of any into the state. New York claims its power is for New Yorkers only. Such narrow ideas must be broken down. Pennsylvania has the right idea. Realizing that her coal measures make her really the keystone in the power arch of this section, she is planning to develop her power resources with a view to the common good. Governor Pinchot got the State Legislature to create a Giant Power Survey to examine the State's power resources and recommend plans for their development along broad, patriotic lines.

The outstanding example of pooled power is the far West. The war brought the threat of insufficient power to run the war industries. A power dictator was created. He at once linked up all the power lines along the west coast. The result is a power system 1,200 miles long, which will soon be increased to 1,600 miles. This insures universal service at low rates, and will give the West a great advantage over the other sections unless like measures are taken. In California the farms are electrified as they are no where else. Eighty-three per cent of all California homes have electricity. Only the remotest farms cannot get power. If farms generally are to have power, it can come only through the development of such Giant Power systems, the transmission lines of which will cross the land like main highways, with distribution lines running hither and thither to convey power wherever it is needed.

EXERCISING THE PIGS

There are many ways to exercise hogs. Some people arrange the sleeping quarters at a distance from the feeding floors, thereby obliging the sow to walk to the feed. Some scatter oats on the ground for the sows to work at. Others even drive the sows each day.

On our farm we have practiced all of the above methods, but last year we hit upon a plan which has produced such fine results that we intend to follow it hereafter.

We planted a small field, not far from the hogyards, to soy beans. When the beans were ripe we cut them with a mower and stacked them in a rick along the hogyards. In the fall, after the beans had been hauled off the field, we turned the brood sows onto the ground to glean the field of beans which had shattered in handling. Here the sows formed the habit of exercise; then, when the snow came, we began feeding the beans from the stack into the yards.

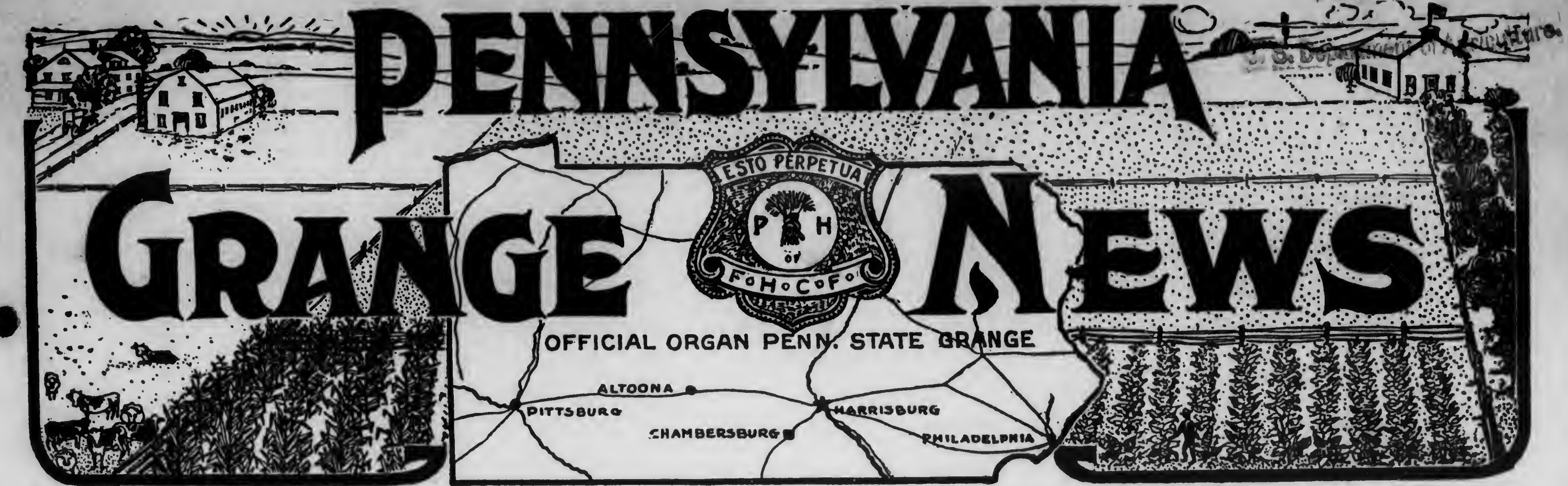
It is a slow job for the sows to pick out the beans but they delight in it and it keeps them working a large share of the time. It not only affords exercise, but the beans are rich in protein and make a healthful, nourishing food. Mineral matter, in which soy beans are deficient, we supplied in the form of bone meal, put into the slop. In all our experience we have not had sows come through more strong and robust than this year. As part of the ration and an inducement to exercise, soy beans have proved valuable.—W. B. Perrin, Minnesota.

My cow is very modest;

Since the day that she was born

She's 'tended to her business

And never blown her horn.



VOL. XXIII

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., JUNE, 1927

No. 3

Governor Fisher Disposes of all Bills Passed by the Assembly

Approves \$4,000,000 for State College, \$2,400,000 for Cattle Indemnities, Signs the Omnibus Road Bill and Vetoes Others

RECALLING that the Legislative session which closed on April 14, was the shortest in recent years, more bills were passed than during recent sessions that last considerably longer.

The time limit set by the Constitution in which the Governor is required to pass upon bills is thirty days from date of adjournment and on May 13, Governor Fisher had disposed of all bills on schedule time.

During the session, there was a state-wide interest in the endeavor to secure a liberal appropriation for the payment of cattle indemnities to stamp out tuberculosis among cattle and we are gratified with the approval of \$2,160,000 for indemnities and \$340,000 for deficiency.

The department reports that on May 1, there were on file 3,100 applications for herds to be tested and 225 townships in 44 counties have already been tested on the area plan. About 44% of 1,340,000 cattle in the State have been tested and are pronounced clean herds.

The applications on file will be taken up in the order of file and the testing is in progress under the recent appropriations, and if present plans are carried out, at the end of the present biennium 70 to 75% of the cattle of the State will be tested. The counties of Crawford, Mercer, Lawrence, Butler, Clearfield, Indiana, Jefferson, McKean and Cameron are already accredited, and the counties of Potter, Tioga, Union and Columbia have been tested county-wide.

Pennsylvania State College will receive \$4,000,000 for the next two years, the most it has been given in recent years by the State. The Legislature passed the Scott bill calling for \$4,240,500, but the governor reduced this amount to \$4,000,000; of this amount \$1,000,000 is for new buildings, \$2,100,000 for general maintenance, \$630,000 for extension work, and \$270,000 for agricultural research. Allowances as approved by the governor for other institutions are as follows:

University of Pennsylvania	\$1,500,000
Temple University	400,000
Women's Medical College	64,000
Jefferson Medical College	135,000
Hahnemann Medical College	50,000

This is the first time Jefferson and Hahnemann received State aid.

For highways the governor approved the sum of \$3,000,000 for township roads, to be paid out in the form of "rewards" according to the law now in force, under

which the State pays 50%, counties 25%, and townships 25% for the improvement of township roads upon application by supervisors to the State Highway Department. The appropriation is for the same amount as for the last biennium. An additional \$5,000,000 was appropriated for State aid construction work on roads. This money is available to counties upon applications of county commissioners and roads are built according to State specifications upon a 50-50 basis; the counties and the State sharing equally in the cost of construction and the maintenance and up-keep is carried on a 50-50 basis with township supervisors.

It was with reluctance that the governor signed the Omnibus Bill, adding 1,212 miles to the secondary highway system, because of the gross inequalities in mileage allotments. And we believe that if the attention given to the 1,200 miles added in a similar measure in 1925 is any index of the future effort to improve these omnibus roads, the bill had better not been passed. Approximately

50 miles of the 1925 mileage has been improved and on the balance neither townships, counties nor State has done anything and many of them are in a deplorable condition. It will be remembered that our legislators from the rural districts were strong for this Omnibus Bill as well as the 3-cent tax on the plea that we must have money to improve country roads. Under the terms of the Omnibus Bill, the State will assume control of the roads, July 1, 1928, and in the meantime it is safe to assume that supervisors will do as little as possible on these roads. By counties the mileage is as follows:

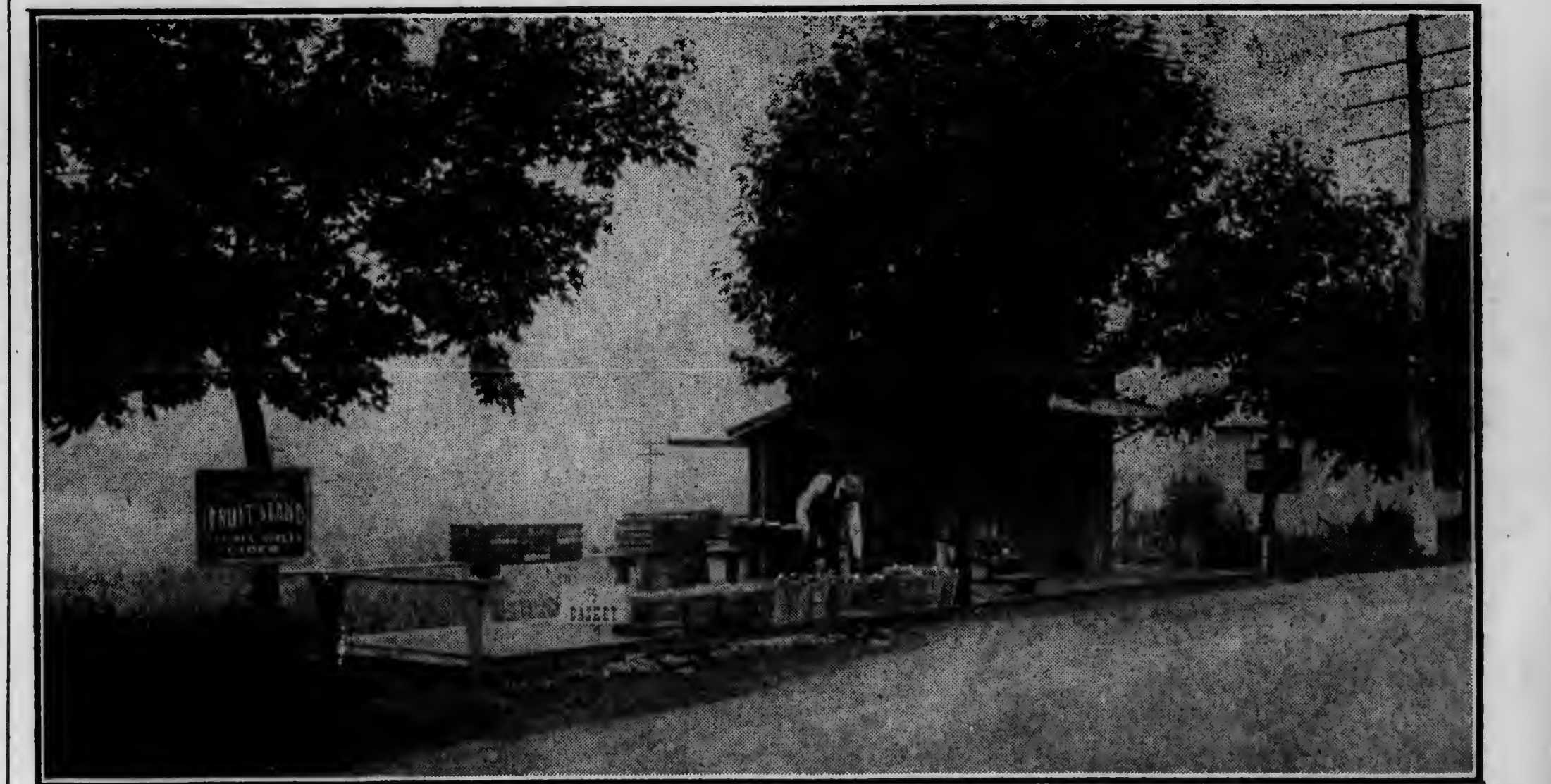
Adams, 11.80;	Allegheny, 49.30;
Armstrong, 21.33;	Beaver, 18.65;
Bedford, 15.55;	Berks, 15.55;
Blair, 11.10;	Bradford, 15.90;
Bucks, 24.80;	Butler, 15.80;
Cambria, 12.91;	Cameron, 14.50;
Carbon, 18.33;	Centre, 28.30;
Chester, 21.30;	Clarion, 15.80;
Clearfield, 21.25;	Crawford, 18.88;
Clinton, 9;	Columbia, 2.10;
Dauphin, 17.60;	Delaware, 32.4;
Fayette, 15.30;	Franklin, 16.80;
Fulton, 11.80;	Greene, 18.70;
Huntingdon, 11;	Indiana, 30.60;
Jefferson, 19.90;	Lackawanna, 13;
Lancaster, 17.05;	Lawrence, 27.05;
Lebanon, 2.33;	Lehigh, 24.45;
Luzerne, 40.6;	Maryland, 21.35;
McKean, 17.35;	Mersey, 12;
Monroe, 12.09;	Montour, 10.36;
Northampton, 15.60;	Northumberland, 15.60;
Perry, 10.40;	Pike, 7.90;
Potter, 27.05;	Schuylkill, 32.85;
Snyder, 10.40;	Somerset, 17.40;
Sullivan, 11.93;	Susquehanna, 17.64;

(Concluded on page 3.)

Roadside Marketing and the Highway

Long before there was a general demand for the modern speedway, and before the advent of the automobile the Grange was the advocate of Good Roads. In fact every Good Roads movement had its origin among the rural folks and the Grange as an advocate championed this cause when legislators in both state and nation both disregarded and belittled the idea. Back of the advocacy for Good Roads lay the necessity of the means for more accessible and better markets. Little did we dream thirty years ago that good roads would serve a two-fold purpose. Not only have our modern highways made it possible to get to markets with ease and speed but they have brought the markets to our very doors, through the establishment of roadside markets. Our city populations come to the farmers' very door to purchase vegetables direct from the garden. We can readily see the unusual significance in the rapid increase in wayside markets, and in the early stages of this new method of marketing there may be a real argument for the construction of many more miles of road both from the producers and consumers point of view.

In the last year the Roadside markets did a business of \$2,000,000 monthly and with the normal increase from month to month it is safe to guess an annual revenue of \$50,000,000. At present these roadside markets are located principally along the great thoroughfares and roads (Concluded on page 3.)



A MODEL ROADSIDE MARKET

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS TO BE VOTED ON IN 1928

The tendency towards bonded indebtedness of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can best be seen by the number of Amendments increasing indebtedness to be voted upon at the General Election in 1928.

The State now has a Bonded Debt of \$100,000,000 contracted for the construction of Highways and at the 1928 Election, the voters will be called upon to pass upon a further indebtedness of \$138,000,000 distributed as follows:

- \$50,000,000 for improving and rebuilding highways.
- 25,000,000 for reforestation.
- 8,000,000 for State College Buildings and Equipment.
- 50,000,000 for the acquisition of lands and buildings and the construction and improvement of State-owned buildings and equipment thereof.
- 5,000,000 for State Armories and Equipment.

Other Amendments to be voted upon are: Authorizing a State Printing Plant. Authorizing exemption in State Inheritance Taxes.

Increasing the discretion of the Court of Quarter Sessions in changing boundaries of election districts.

Permitting the Legislature to authorize Pittsburgh to levy special assessments for Public Improvements.

Permitting Philadelphia to increase its debt from 10 per cent on all taxable property to 14 per cent of the assessed value of realty.

Permitting the consolidation of municipalities in the County of Allegheny to be known as the City of Pittsburgh.

Authorizing the Legislature to permit the use of voting machines at all elections or primaries at the option of townships boroughs or cities.

Permitting Pittsburgh and Scranton to increase their indebtedness to 10 per cent of the assessed value of taxable property.

Permitting laws that grant exemptions or rebates to residents of other states which grant similar exemptions to residents of Pennsylvania.

It will be recalled that the Pennsylvania State Grange at the Lancaster Session renewed its favor of the Bond Issues for Reforestation, and for State College and disapproved the proposed plans to launch the State into the enormous debts for "betterments that are not permanent and therefore should not be provided for by a public debt."

SECOND TRIENNIAL FARM CENSUS STARTS IN JUNE

The second triennial farm census to be made in Pennsylvania will start in June in Allegheny County, according to L. H. Wible, director, Bureau of Statistics, State Department of Agriculture. The first census was taken in 1924 by the assessors at the time of taking their regular triennial assessments for county purposes, as required by an act of the 1921 Legislature. With few exceptions, this first census was most satisfactory, Mr. Wible states. It is hoped that the second census will be even more complete. Several new features have been added this year. These include number of farms having running water in kitchen, furnace heat and telephones in homes, and milking machines in use.

For the first time in the history of the State, an attempt is being made in this census to secure information on farm acreage permanently abandoned for agricultural purposes.

While the census will start in several counties in June, July and August, the work will not be fully under way in most counties until September.

There is one court whose "findings" are incontrovertible, and whose sessions are held in our own breast.—Ballow.

Dates Announced for Holding of Pennsylvania County Fairs

THE time and place of holding sixty-six county fairs and exhibitions in Pennsylvania have been compiled by L. H. Wible, director, Bureau of Statistics, State Department of Agriculture. The first fair will open at Bridgetown, York County, on August 10, while the last fair of the year is scheduled for Oil City, beginning October 13.

Subject to minor changes in dates in a few cases, the schedule of all fairs reporting to the department up to May 1, is as follows:

County	Association or Society	Place	Date
Armstrong	Armstrong Co. Fair Assn.	Ford City	Aug. 17-20
Armstrong	Dayton Agr. and Mech. Assn.	Dayton	Sept. 6-9
Beaver	Beaver Co. Agr. Assn.	Beaver	Sept. 22-26
Bedford	Bedford Co. Agr. Society	Bedford	Sept. 27-30
Berks	Agr. and Hort. Assn. of Berks Co.	Reading	Sept. 13-17
Berks	Kutztown Fair Assn.	Kutztown	Aug. 16-19
Bradford	Bradford Co. Agr. Society	Towanda	Aug. 30-Sept. 3
Bradford	Inter-State Fair Assn.	Athens	Sept. 12-16
Bradford	Grange Enc. and Centre Co. Fair	Center Hall	Aug. 27-Sept. 2
Bucks	Bucks Co. Agr. Society	Quakertown	Aug. 23-27
Bucks	Doylestown Fair Assn.	Doylestown	Oct. 4-8
Butler	Butler Fair and Exposition	Butler	Aug. 23-26
Butler	North Washington Agr. Assn.	N. Washington	Aug. 30-Sept. 2
Cambria	Cambria Co. Fair Assn.	Ebensburg	Sept. 5-10
Carbon	Carbon Co. Agr. Assn.	Carrolltown	Sept. 20-23
Carbon	Grange Enc. and Centre Co. Fair	Lehighton	Sept. 13-17
Centre	Chester Co. Agr. Assn.	West Chester	Sept. 1-3
Centre	Clarion Co. Fair Assn.	Clarion	Aug. 30-Sept. 3
Clearfield	Clearfield Co. Agr. Society	Clearfield	Sept. 13-16
Columbia	Columbia Co. Agr. Assn.	Center	Sept. 1-3
Columbia	Oil Creek Agr. Assn.	Titusville	Aug. 30-Sept. 2
Cumberland	Mifflin Agr. Assn.	Newville	Sept. 20-23
Dauphin	Dauphin Co. Grange Fair Assn.	Harrisburg	Sept. 5-9
Dauphin	Graetz Hort. Assn.	Graetz	Sept. 20-23
Elk	Elk Co. Farmers' Agr. Fair Assn.	St. Mary's	Sept. 5-9
Elk	Wattsburg Agr. Society	Wattsburg	Aug. 30-Sept. 2
Fayette	Fayette Co. Fair Assn.	Dawson	Sept. 5-9
Franklin	Franklin Co. Fair & Exh. Assn.	Chambersburg	Sept. 6-9
Franklin	Waynesburg Fair and Agr. Assn.	Waynesburg	Aug. 23-26
Huntingdon	Huntingdon Co. Agr. Assn.	Huntingdon	Aug. 23-26
Indiana	Indiana Co. Agr. Society	Indiana	Sept. 13-16
Indiana	Green Twp. Community Assn.	Cookport	Sept. 29-Oct. 1
Jefferson	Jefferson Co. Fair Assn.	Brookville	Sept. 20-23
Juniata	Juniata Co. Agr. Society	Port Royal	Sept. 13-16
Lackawanna	Keystone Agr. Society	Clarks Summit	Sept. 14-17
Lancaster	New Castle Agr. Assn.	New Castle	Sept. 27-30
Lebanon	Lebanon Valley Fair Assn.	Lebanon	Aug. 30-Sept. 3
Lehigh	Lehigh Co. Agr. Society	Allentown	Sept. 20-24
Lycoming	Lycoming Co. Fair Assn.	Hughesville	Oct. 11-14
McKean	McKean Co. Fair Assn.	Smithport	Aug. 31-Sept. 3
Mercer	Mercer Co. Agr. Society	Stoneboro	Sept. 3-7
Mercer	Mercer Cent. Agr. Society	Mercer	Sept. 13-15
Mifflin	Mifflin Co. Agr. & Hort. Assn.	Lewistown	Sept. 16-20
Montgomery	Montgomery Co. Agr. Assn.	Lewistown	Aug. 30-Sept. 5
Perry	Perry Co. Agr. Assn.	Newport	Sept. 20-23
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania Hort. Society	Philadelphia	Sept. 27-28
Schuylkill	The Schuylkill Co. Fair Assn.	Coopersburg	Sept. 6-9
Somerset	Somerset Co. Fair Assn.	Meyersdale	Sept. 13-16
Somerset	Jenner Fair Assn.	Jenners	Sept. 13-16
Sullivan	Sullivan Co. Agr. Society	Forkville	Sept. 27-30
Susquehanna	Hartford Agr. Society	Hartford	Sept. 13-15
Tioga	Snythe Park Assn.	Hansfield	Sept. 20-22
Union	Union Co. Fair Assn.	Lewisburg	Sept. 27-30
Venango	Venango Co. Fair & Frt. Gr. Assn.	Oil City	Oct. 13-15
Warren	Warren Co. Agr. Assn.	Warren	Sept. 5-9
Washington	Washington Fair Assn.	Washington	Aug. 30-Sept. 2
Washington	Union Agr. Assn.	Burgessville	Oct. 4-6
Washington	The West Alexander Agr. Assn.	W. Alexander	Sept. 13-15
Wayne	Wayne Co. Agr. Society	Honesdale	Sept. 27-30
Wayne	Green Dreher Com. Fair Assn.	Newfoundland	Sept. 22-24
Wyoming	Wyoming Co. Fair Assn.	Tunkhannock	Sept. 20-24
York	York Co. Agr. Society	York	Oct. 4-8
York	Hanover Agr. Society Inc.	Hanover	Sept. 20-24
York	Stewartstown Agr. Assn.	Stewartstown	Sept. 14-17
York	Fawn Grove Fair Assn.	Bridgetown	Aug. 10-13

AGREEMENT SOUGHT ON FARM RELIEF BILL

Prospects of the national farm organizations getting together at their meetings to be held in the autumn on a unified farm relief legislative program are bright, Louis T. Taber, of Columbus, Ohio, National Master of the National Grange, declared on May 4 at the White House. Mr. Taber conferred with President Coolidge on the farm problem and farm relief legislation.

The executive heads of three farm organizations, the American Federation Farm Bureau, the National Grange and the National Farm Union, will meet in Washington in October to attempt to formulate a united farm program for farm relief legislative. If one is agreed upon, Mr. Taber said, the executives will lay it before the annual meetings of these organizations for approval and then submit it to Congress.

After his conference, Mr. Taber stated orally that the President indicated to him that he was very strongly in favor of some united program of farm relief legislation for presentation at the next session of Congress.

The Federal Farm Loan Board, Mr. Taber said, has done more good for farmers than any other legislation enacted in the last 25 years. In his opinion, he said, the Intermediate Credit Banks system is working out so that it will

function better in the future. He thought, he said, that additional legislation is necessary.

Mr. Taber said that in his opinion the export debenture plan which the National Grange backed last year is the real panacea for the farmers' difficulties.

HORSES ON INCREASE IN KEYSTONE STATE

A marked increase in the breeding of horses in Pennsylvania has been noted by J. M. Vial, extension horse specialist of the Pennsylvania State College. This is especially true in Fayette, Westmoreland, and Washington counties. The increase in the state began in 1924 and has continued since.

There also is considerable interest displayed in showing horses at fairs and expositions this year. As the Sesqui-Centennial livestock show in September the Pennsylvania State College exhibited three Percherons and four Clydesdales; Jesse Darlington, Darlington, showed three Percherons; Hayfield Farm, Wilkes-Barre, 18 Clydesdales; E. A. Nicodemus, Waynesboro, 10 Percherons, and Raythorn Farm, Bryn Athyn, nine Belgians.

"We shape ourselves the joy or fear,
Of which the coming life is made,
And fill our future atmosphere
With sunshine or with shade."

NEW PLAN FOR FARM ELECTRIC SERVICE

Farmers in many sections now have the best opportunity ever made available to them for securing electric light and power, according to leading officials of farm organizations and of the Pennsylvania Electric Association, who base their statement on Order 28 issued recently by the Public Service Commission.

This Order specifies that electric companies shall extend their city rates to farmers and other consumers getting service from rural extension lines. It provides a plan whereby farmers and the electric companies can cooperate in constructing the electric lines to the advantage and benefit of both parties. It makes it possible for farmers to get their electrical current through one meter for both light and power.

PROCEDURE FOR FARMERS

The procedure for the farmer who wants electric service is to confer with or write to the electric company which supplies electricity in or nearest to his community, and make a request for a service extension. The company will then send a man to canvass the entire situation and to make a proposition to the farmer covering the revenue which the farmer must guarantee to the company before the extension can be made. The Order requires that the electric company must pay the cost of the extension with the understanding that the consumers shall pay a monthly minimum charge which will be a fixed percentage of the cost of the line extension. The consumers, however, have the opportunity to reduce the original cost and the amount of the monthly minimum payments which they must guarantee by contributing labor or material or both. The larger the number of consumers on an extension the lower this minimum can be made, thus giving an incentive to get the whole community lined up.

This new Order applies to all areas in the State not yet being served. It is the result of months of effort on the part of committees of the State Council of Agricultural Association and of the Pennsylvania Electric Association which represents the electric companies in the state. The effective application of the Order will be facilitated by the continuance of a committee representing both interests whose job it is to see that farmers get electric service in accordance with the order.

MILLIONS TO BE SPENT

Authorities on electrification report that in order to build line extension to connect 80 per cent of the farms in the arable area in Pennsylvania the Electric companies will have to spend approximately eighty million dollars and construct many hundreds of miles of pole lines. They, therefore, call attention to the fact that this electric service cannot be extended to a majority of the farms all at once, but rather extension of lines will start at the source of power and continually branch out into the more sparsely settled area in the state.

It is estimated that at least ten years will be required to bring to completion an electrification program of such large proportions, and it will be necessary to practice patience on the part of prospective electric users who are so unfortunately situated geographically as to be remote from the source.

Copies of Order 28 can be secured by writing to the Public Service Commission at Harrisburg.

REPAIR SPRAY MACHINES

The spray machinery should be gone over and carefully inspected. Worn parts should be replaced or at least replacement parts secured. After the sprayer gets into the field, it will be too late to order new valve seats, hose, nozzle discs, etc.

Occupation alone is happiness.—Samuel Johnson.

GOVERNOR FISHER DISPOSES OF ALL BILLS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY

(Concluded from page 1.)

Tioga, 12.30; Union, 10.97; Venango, 17.81; Warren, 8; Washington, 10.70; Wayne, 29.10; Westmoreland, 24.55; Wyoming, 16.64; York, 25.75.

The governor also signed the Hess Bill which carries an appropriation of \$500,000 for the City of Philadelphia to be used in construction and maintenance of city streets.

The bill appropriates that amount to counties of the first class, but Philadelphia is the only county of the first class and the city and county are co-extensive.

Approval by the Governor of the half-million-dollar appropriation for Philadelphia streets ends a long controversy which has been waged by officials of that city, who have contended the city was entitled to a share of the vast sums spent by the State for road work. Ten or more years ago an appropriation was made to Philadelphia for road work in the farming district in the northeastern part of the city.

A proposition was advanced during the last Legislature and was endorsed by Governor Fisher to have the State construct State highways through cities for a width of 18 feet.

Governor Fisher has also signed a bill that may have far-reaching consequences in the matter of State aid for rural schools. Hitherto the Commonwealth has paid 25 per cent of the basic salary of school teachers in districts of the first class; 35 per cent in districts of the second and third classes; and 50 per cent in districts of the fourth class. To provide better opportunities in the less wealthy districts the Legislature of 1923 created two preferential groups. Where the estimated true value of realty was less than \$50,000 per teacher, the State undertook to pay 75 per cent of the basic salary, and where the estimated true value of realty was between \$50,000 and \$100,000 per teacher, the State would pay 60 per cent of the basic salary.

As a result the districts had a tendency to move into the preferential groups by reporting their assessed value as the true value. The State Tax Commission mentioned this matter in its report. With something more than 2,300 fourth-class districts in the State, though the number is shrinking slightly, 253 were listed in the 75 per cent class for the 1923-25 biennium, while preliminary figures for the 1927-29 biennium indicated an increase to 319. The State Council of Education, theoretically, has had the power to revise these assessments, but lacked the necessary equipment.

Bills enacted into law of minor importance affecting agriculture are not referred to in this report, neither are those of a special character.

THE COUNTRY DOCTOR QUESTION

At the Lancaster meeting the State Grange made a start toward an effort to solve the problem of the fast disappearing old fashioned country doctor. The Health and Sanitation committee was made a standing committee and to it was referred this question, with the recommendation that it act, for the time, as a sort of clearing house between communities needing physicians and those doctors who are looking for a place to locate. As a start toward that end if Granges that are interested in this subject will communicate their needs to the committee a list will be kept and an effort will be made to get in touch with the colleges and get some of their graduates connected up with these Grange needs. Please give the approximate number to be served; church and school facilities, distance to nearest physician in each direction and a history of who is now or has been doing the service in the recent past.

Fraternally,
ELLIS M. SANTEE, M.D.
Chairman, Health and Sanitation Com.

A NEW FIELD FOR GRANGE SERVICE

Heidelberg Grange No. 1504, Lebanon County held a special meeting, Friday evening May 6, 1927, to discuss the subject of First Aid in case of accidents. This is the first meeting of its kind in Grange work and it was also the first meeting addressed by Dr. E. M. Santee, Hunlock Creek, the Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Health & Sanitation created at the meeting of the State Grange at Lancaster, Pa.

Dr. Santee defined "First Aid" as what to do until the doctor comes and said that a little knowledge of the subject is oftentimes dangerous but that a full conception of the four high lights of the subject, viz., How to prevent hemorrhages, How to prevent infection in wound, How to produce artificial respiration and how to treat shock from injuries, has saved many a life. In discussing the subject of hemorrhages he distinguished clearly between the two kinds of blood, paid considerable attention to the subject of circulation of blood discussing at length the importance of knowing whether a hemorrhage is from arteries or veins and made it clear how to treat hemorrhages from both.

Removing foreign substances should usually be left to the doctor. He

cautioned that open wounds must never be touched with unclean hands. Infection in wounds caused by cuts and abrasions are the chief source of after trouble. Artificial respiration was fully discussed, both the old and new methods being described in detail. The explanations were all devoid of scientific and medical terms and the interest manifested as shown by questions asked indicated the intense interest in the subject.

The subject of shock brought about by accident was taken up and its unmistakable signs, pallor, cold hands, slow pulse, etc., must be cared for long before the doctor comes. Dr. Santee declared. Limbs must be rubbed, always toward the heart, hot water, blankets applied and hot coffee, hot tea and aromatic spirits of ammonia given as soon as consciousness is restored.

The importance of a Medicine Chest came in for a good bit of attention and the warning against poisons and medicines in the same compartment was given. Fractures, dislocations, convulsions and many every occurrences were called up by questions at the close of the lecture. Dr. Santee was entertained at the home of Bro. John H. Bennet, Sheridan and the meeting was in charge of Allen Keener, Past Master of Heidelberg Grange.

ROADSIDE MARKETING AND THE HIGHWAY

(Concluded from page 1.)

of large importance; and, as time passes, city folk will combine business with pleasure and do a large part of their marketing regardless of the highway.

Through highways have become infested with all sorts of roadside markets from the bona fide farm stand to peddlers, supposed "farm dinners" and barbecue stand. On a certain highway crossing two mid-western states there are approximately 500 of these stands, about half of them real farm markets. Because of unfair competition, lack of sanitary conditions and even the depraved character of certain type of these roadside storekeepers, laws are already in the making, looking towards a proper business attitude and fair dealing. Our own Governor Fisher has just signed a bill making it a misdemeanor to harbor dances and public assemblages after 1 A. M. in rural districts. This applies particularly to roadside houses and amusement places. As early as the summer of last year farmers began to organize for their own protection in this business. Eight counties of the State of New Jersey have banded themselves together against unfair competition. A code of ethics has been adopted and the motto of the organization is, "Real Native Farm Products, Honestly Packed at a Reasonable Price."

In the State of Michigan there is a similar organization which gets certificates from the Michigan Department of Agriculture by subscribing to the following:

1. I will maintain my roadside market in the best possible sanitary condition.
2. I will conform to the General Food Law and the dairy laws in the sale and serving of all food and dairy products.
3. I will not expose for sale, offer for sale or sell any fruit or vegetables that are wormy or in any stage of decay.
4. I will not misrepresent any fruit or vegetable package by excessively facing such with mature, large stock on top of inferior stock beneath, nor will I willingly misrepresent the varieties.

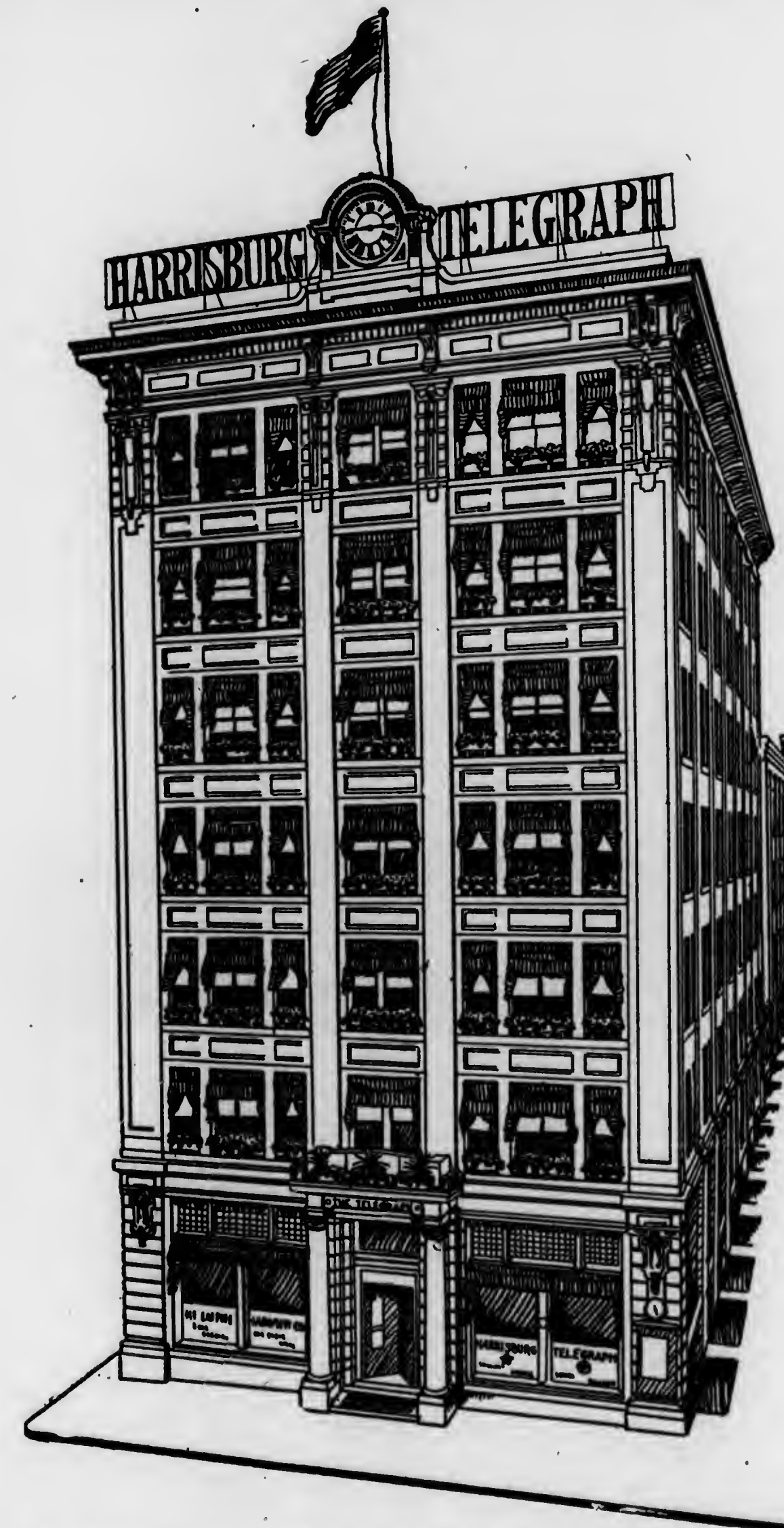
As the years go by, this business will undoubtedly expand and both state and National Laws must necessarily be made to throw the protecting arms about this legitimate manner of selling our own products. Organization on the farmers part must necessarily bring the needed protection for him and it is none too early for every Grange in the State to discuss this coming sales problem.

TUBERCULOSIS-FREE HERDS INCREASE RAPIDLY

More than 40 per cent of the dairy and breeding cattle in Pennsylvania have been tested at least once for tuberculosis, states the latest report from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. In addition to the individual herds tested throughout the state, all the cattle in 477 townships located in 42 counties covering 66,012 herds and comprising 413,859 cattle, have been tested under the area plan.

Immediately following the completion of the first tuberculin test of all the cattle in a township, the township is quarantined insofar as the movement of cattle into the tested area is concerned. The purpose of the quarantine is not to penalize the owners for having their herds tested but to protect the tested herds against the further introduction of the disease. The records of the Bureau of Animal Industry show that in dealing with infected herds and taking them as a class, the disease can be reduced to less than one per cent, after the completion of the ninety day retest. This could not be done if precautions were not taken against the introduction of more disease.

Eventually the only unused timber in America will be the political platform.



TELEGRAPH BUILDING, HARRISBURG, PA., HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA
STATE GRANGE AND KEYSTONE GRANGE EXCHANGE

T. B. TESTING IN MCKEAN COUNTY

By Dr. Wm. V. McGROARTY

Now that the retest of infected herds which disclosed tuberculous animals on the last annual test of the county has been completed, it seems an opportune time to call attention to just what this work of bovine tuberculosis eradication has meant to McKean county.

The work was started about seven years ago in this county when individual herds scattered over the entire county were tested in an attempt to eradicate or at least to reduce to a minimum tuberculosis among the cattle of the county.

These first tests revealed the fact that a large number of herds were free from tuberculosis but in every community over the entire county a few herds were found to be badly infected with generalized cases of tuberculosis known as spreaders of the infection.

The testing of these first herds for owners who requested it and whose farms were located in every community of the county served to create an enormous number of requests from cattle owners to have their herds tested, so that a plan was inaugurated to include all the cattle in the county. This work has now been completed. All the cattle of the county were tested in 1925 and again retested in 1926 and all tuberculous animals found were removed and slaughtered and the premises disinfected. The results of this last annual test was gratifying as the infection was found to have been reduced to .29 of one per cent.

But what benefit has this been to the people of McKean County? It has been of hygienic importance in relation to the transmission of disease to consumers of meat and milk and has been of economic importance in relation to the livestock industry. Tuberculosis can be and is transmitted from animal to man through the consumption of infected milk and meat. Medical authorities estimate that 25% of tuberculosis in man can be charged to the tuberculous cow.

If milk is made safe, in lieu of the tuberculin test by pasteurization it is not practical nor economically sound for each producer to install a pasteurizing plant on the farm. It must be borne in mind that the agricultural population constitutes a large part of the consuming public and the farmer is interested in his own health and that of his family even more than he is concerned with the health of his livestock.

Pasteurization has not always proven to be an effective protection for the city consumer as it is not always done thoroughly enough to kill the bacilli.

Probably no disease affecting either the human race or livestock is better known or has been the object of so much study as tuberculosis. Present knowledge of the disease is derived from many sources including the work of eminent scientists who discovered its cause and studies of the numerous ways in which it is spread, of the manner by which animals and man and especially children contract it and the effects it produces.

Tuberculosis is a deceptive disease. If tuberculosis were similar to foot and mouth disease in cattle, sheep and swine, which causes rather spectacular symptoms it would arouse immediate alarm among the livestock owners, who would insist upon its immediate eradication; but because it is generally slow in developing and its symptoms commonly are not easily recognized from the general outward appearance of the animal, many people believe that it does comparatively little damage among livestock. Contrary to such opinions, however, the loss from tuberculosis is one of the heaviest taxes imposed upon our livestock industry, amounting probably to at least \$40,000,000 a year in the United States.

McKean county has derived certain other benefits from the eradication of bovine tuberculosis on a county basis. It is the means of laying a sound foundation for a profitable dairy industry because it is a matter of education, it creates an interest that points the way

for improved methods of dairying. As healthy herds are the basis of constructive breeding on the part of the individual breeder and also permits the establishing of cooperative bull clubs and it has increased the sale of livestock at a higher sales average than the value of untested cattle. The name of the county has been published as accredited in newspapers and pamphlets of the state and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and has thereby established confidence of those who desire to purchase cattle to add to their herds. There is also the satisfaction of knowing that the dairy products offered for sale are free from disease germs and the elimination of economic losses caused by the disease. With the continued splendid cooperation of the cattle owners there is every reason to believe that the infection will not be reintroduced by untested cattle being brought into McKean county.

MISUSE OF CATTLE TAGS, A SERIOUS OFFENSE

A case of much interest to cattle owners was recently heard in the Franklin County, Pennsylvania, Court of Quarter Sessions.

Beattie Coldsmit, a farmer and cattle dealer, plead guilty to charges of obtaining money by false pretense. The charge grew out of the misuse of two official ear tags of the kind used by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, to mark cattle that have passed an official tuberculin test. Coldsmit held a cattle sale on February 3 at which he represented that all cattle had been tuberculin tested and officially tagged. The Bureau of Animal Industry learned that Coldsmit had obtained surreptitiously two identification tags and placed them in the ears of two untested cows and sold them to unsuspecting purchasers who believed the cows were tested.

The Bureau then brought the charge of defrauding the buyers to which Coldsmit plead guilty. When passing sentence on the defendant Judge Davison pointed out that while it may seem a slight offense to misuse a tag the offense had grave possibilities and that the extreme penalty for the offense may be \$500 fine and three years imprisonment.

At the request of the Bureau representative who made the complaint against Coldsmit the Court suspended sentence for two years after ordering the defendant to pay \$50 and the costs of prosecution before October 1, 1927.

I've often stopped to wonder
At fate's peculiar ways;
For nearly all our famous men
Were born on holidays.

HALF OF PENNSYLVANIA FARMS RAISE WHEAT, THREE-FOURTHS PRODUCE CORN AND POTATOES, AND NINE-TENTHS HAVE CHICKENS

More than half of the farmers in Pennsylvania raise wheat, three-fourths produce corn and potatoes and nine out of every ten farms have chickens, according to figures compiled from the last triennial farm census by L. H. Wible, director, Bureau of Statistics, for Secretary of Agriculture, C. G. Jordan.

Dairy cows are kept on more than three-fourths of the farms and swine on more than two-thirds.

Montour takes first place in percentage of farms raising wheat.

Montour and Somerset Counties lead in percentage of farms producing oats, and Cumberland County in corn.

Northumberland County, with 94 per cent of its farms growing potatoes, takes first place.

Chester County tops the list in percentage of farms growing alfalfa, with Sullivan County leading in tame hay.

Mifflin and Perry are tied for first place in percentage of farms having bearing apple trees while Westmoreland leads in bearing peach trees.

York County leads in percentage of farms having swine, Mifflin in percentage having dairy cows, and Green in percentage having sheep.

Lancaster is the leading chicken County with hens and pullets on 99 per cent of its farms.

Bedford County has bees on a larger percentage of its farms than any other county.

"Such figures, which are the first of the kind ever to be compiled in this State, show that Pennsylvania is a real farming state with 200,000 well diversified farms run by genuine dirt farmers," asserts Dr. Jordan.

CEREAL FILLER IN WEINERS CAUSE ARREST

Using vegetable flour and cereals with artificial coloring in weiners and bologna caused the arrest of eight dealers in Pennsylvania during April, according to the monthly report of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Pure food officials are determined to put a stop to the use of such "fillers" in meat products. The arrests were made in Fulton, Lawrence, Lycoming and Northampton Counties.

Rector: "At the end of the service to-night the choir will sing a special anthem composed by the organist, after which the church will be closed for a month for necessary repairs."—Goblin.

PLANTS—5 ACRES June and July delivery, Capenhagen Market, Plat Dutche, and Danish Ball-head Cabbage, prepaid, 100, 45c.; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.25; Express, 5,000, \$7.50. Cauliflower, 50, 50c.; 100, 70c.; 1,000, \$3.75. Critically assorted. Mass packed. Guaranteed.

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BELLEFONTE PENNA.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CONSERVATION COUNCIL

The Conservation Council of Pennsylvania, composed of 58 organizations, of which the Pennsylvania State Grange is one, held its fifth Annual Meeting in Fahnstock Hall, Harrisburg, Pa., on May 6. The State Grange was represented by J. A. Boak, John A. McSparan, John H. Light and H. H. Pratt. Addresses, discussions and routine business together with reports of committees was the business order. The report of the Committee on Farming is of interest to the State at large and is noted here in full:

"In the space of this report we cannot go into detail regarding the many aspects of conservation which pertain to the farm itself. Our endeavor will be limited to giving an expression of a farm viewpoint toward certain conservation problems of which all the member organizations composing this Council are directly interested.

"The farmer is interested in the present movement for reforestation in this State, particularly in the building up of the farm wood-lot which comprises one-fourth of our total area and contains two-thirds of the standing timber of the State. Your committee feels that one of the problems yet to be worked out satisfactorily in regard to both wood-lots and forest areas in general is an enlightened tax policy, so shaped as to encourage owners of such areas to hold their growing trees until maturity rather than be obliged to cut the timber prematurely because of the excessive taxes levied under our present system.

"In regard to the \$25,000,000 forestry bond issue coming before the voters of the State in 1928, we assure this body that the farmers of the State are vitally interested in this project, the Pennsylvania State Grange having endorsed the Bond issue from its very inception.

"The farmer is an owner of one-half of the area of the State; is vitally concerned in the continued recognition of the sacredness of private property. He asks for no more in protection and recognition of rights under the law than is given to the owner of town and city property. But he does object to indiscriminate trespassing upon his property in contrast to other property owners. With the growing use of the automobile, even the most remote areas are now accessible and the farmer finds his property being damaged, sometimes innocently and sometimes maliciously. The result is that the farmer is in need of relief and protection from this form of trespassing. We believe that this Council should stand for the principle that permission should be given before entering upon private land.

"The present game situation in Pennsylvania, especially as it relates to deer, affects the farmers' interests very vitally. It is for that reason that the Farm Committee feels that at least one or more farmers should be appointed to serve as members of the Game Commission. We believe that this would help to eliminate causes of friction between farmers and sportsmen and would bring a better understanding with reference to the questions involved. According to the report of Dr. Donaldson, the President of the Game Commission, there is no relief suggested before Nov. 20, and we feel that this will in no way relieve the damage that will be done this Summer and the coming Fall in fruit orchards, grain fields and truck patches. We accordingly suggest that the Council recommend to the Game Commission that it on its own initiative reduce numbers of deer in such

localities where damages are heavy, by deputizing wardens to do the work. We believe that the Game Commission has power now to do so and that the responsibility rests upon the Commission to bring relief at once. We believe that everything possible should be done to prevent the pollution of our streams of the discharge into them of sewer and industrial waste. Every effort made in this direction should, however, bear the stamp of reasonableness and feasibility. "Report adopted."

The following were elected officers: President Grover C. Ladner, Philadelphia; Vice-presidents, Miles Horst, Lebanon; Wm. B. McCaleb, St. Davids; John B. Semple, Sewickley; Treasurer, Wm. B. McCaleb; Secretary, A. O. Vorse, Harrisburg.

TREE CONSERVATION A NATIONAL NEED, FORESTRY BODY TOLD

As long as conservation is a dominant factor in the perpetuation of the country's forests, the people of the United States must accept forestry as an opportunity as well as a responsibility, E. A. Sherman, associate forester of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, told the American Forestry Association at the annual meeting in New Haven.

The fact that the dark side of forestry has been overdrawn, Mr. Sherman asserts, is largely the result of the magnitude of the task involved in the conservation and restoration of our forests. The evidence of the economic disaster confronting our nation has made forestry somewhat of a bugbear, he said, notwithstanding the fact that the intelligent people of the United States now thoroughly understand and deplore the fact that 81 million acres of forest land are idle, and that the United States is consuming each year four times as much timber as it grows.

"For long years past," declared Mr. Sherman, "we have bewailed our wasted forests, our idle acres, our silent mills and abandoned towns, the rapid diminution of our remaining forest resources, the blindness and stupidity of our national carelessness with fire. We have preached the curse of wasted resources, blackened stumps, barren lands, and economic damnation generally; but I want to urge that henceforth we preach the blessing of new and better forests, industries restored upon a permanent basis, and the landscape beautiful arising from the ashes of the landscape desolated."

Mr. Sherman emphasizing that the fight for conservation has in no wise ended, said:

"It seems to me that the jobs ahead of foresters to-day are just as important and as compelling from a national standpoint as ever before in the history of forestry. It may be that the written law of conservation is more firmly fixed in our statute books to-day than ever before, but to keep it there requires unceasing vigilance."

Viewing the forestry situation to-day, Mr. Sherman declared the people of the nation must realize expenditures for forest protection and production increase our national wealth and tend to reduce the national burden upon industry, and that such expenditures are an exceedingly safe and profitable investment.

"We must sell to our people the idea that beauty as well as the utility of our forests has a real value measurable in dollars and cents in that it makes the country more attractive for the habitation of man and adds materially to the sale value of every acre of land within the radius of its influence," he continued.

The value of replanting trees on denuded forest lands was also brought out by the speaker, who declared that 3,000 acres are being restored by artificial means in Michigan each year.

"A planting program of 10,000 acres a year would in 50 years make this idle land the most valuable solid body of rural land of comparable size anywhere in Michigan," he asserted. "The net

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President

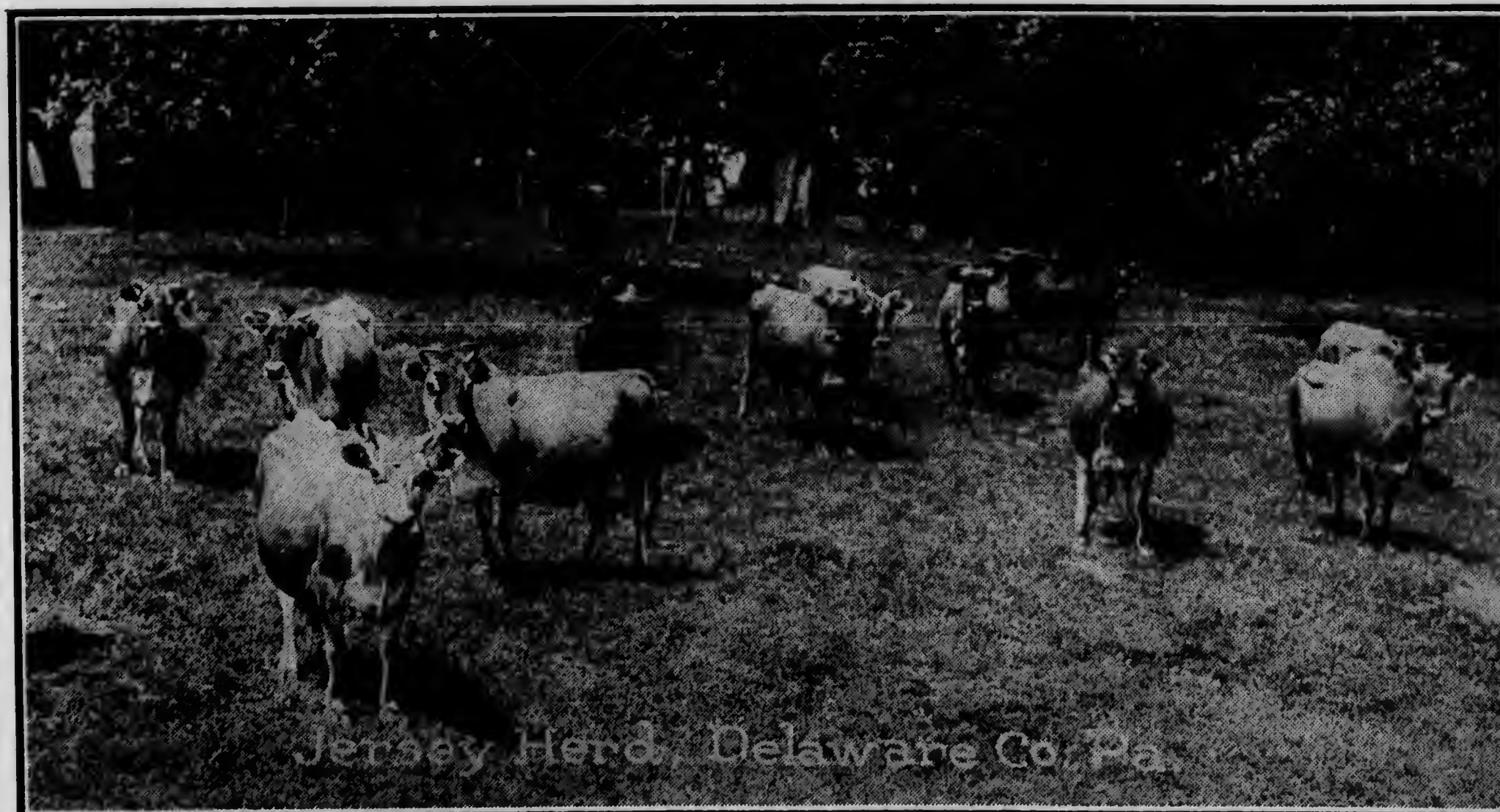
HOG CHOLERA SITUATION IS NORMAL IN PENNA.

The hog cholera situation is entirely normal in Pennsylvania in spite of a serious general epizootic in the Middle West during the past two months, according to Dr. T. E. Munce, director, Bureau of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture.

There is always a slight increase in the number of hog cholera cases reported during the fall and early winter months over other months, Dr. Munce says, but the number reported so far this year has not been any greater than the number reported a year ago.

The Bureau has an adequate supply of officially tested and potent anti-hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus on hand to distribute to practicing veterinarians for vaccinating their clients' hogs against cholera.

Few persons have sufficient wisdom to prefer censure, which is useful to them, to praise, which deceives them.—La Rochefoucauld.



Jersey Herd, Delaware Co. Pa.

Orchard Slope Stock Farm OFFERS

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Contributions to the Girls' Dormitory at State College

DURING the month from April 20, 1927 to May 20, 1927, the sum of \$250.59 was received from Granges throughout the State, and \$445.64 accrued interest was added, making a total cash in the fund of \$48,795.68.

The Master, the Secretary and the Lecturer of every subordinate and Pomona Grange are the properly constituted committee in charge of raising money for this purpose; and, all contributions to the fund should be sent direct to John H. Light, Secretary Pennsylvania State Grange, 428-430 Telegraph Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa. Following is an itemized list of the contributions received during the month above indicated:

County	Grange	Amount
Allegheny	Mifflin, No. 1941	\$3.90
Somerset	Hillcrest, No. 1674	7.20
Chester	Wyebooke, No. 1306	44.42
Chester	Fernwood, No. 1329	7.50
Juniata	Walker, No. 736	58.67
Lebanon	Fontana, No. 1688	5.10
McKean	Ceres, No. 1253	15.00
Lawrence	Pleasant Hill, No. 1505	4.80
Allegheny	West Franklin, No. 1469	6.00
Wayne	Pomona	50.00
Warren	Mountain, No. 1152	30.00
Chester	Doe Run, No. 1269	15.00
Venango	Richland, No. 1413	3.00

Cash contributions previously acknowledged	\$250.59
Interest added May 5	48,099.45
	445.64
	\$48,795.68

WHY THE GRANGE MEMORIAL DORMITORY?

BY CHARLOTTE E. RAY, Dean of Women

Away, way back in the dim, dim past, as far back as 1871, the doors of Penn State were opened to women. However, it was not until 1887, with the establishing of a Ladies' Course in Literature, that women students began coming with serious intent to graduate. (The mid-Victorian appellation of this course reveals the attitude of that day as to the mentality of women.) For this course they came in small numbers until 1907, when a four-year course in Home Economics was established. The latter and the School of Liberal Arts, opened to women in 1908, began to attract more students. Up to 1910 no graduating class had included more than three women, but in 1915 the number had grown to fifteen, and in 1926 to ninety-seven. The very recent increase in numbers is seen in the fact that an enrollment of 292 in September, 1921, gave place to an enrollment of 530 in September, 1926. Considering that this year's Freshman class included 126 girls, and that more women students than ever before were this year admitted with advanced standing, it is evident that only lack of classroom and housing facilities can prevent the expansion of women's interests to much greater proportions. And it is the question of housing which now demands our attention.

In the good old days when Woman's Building accommodated eight girls and a group of about thirty-two faculty men and women (four chaperones to each girl), there was no dormitory question to vex college officials. But in course of time it became necessary to devote Woman's Building entirely to students, then to acquire McAllister Hall, then to add the five cottages now in use. The latter marked the limit of expansion on the campus until new dormitories should be built. As the capacity of campus houses is only two hundred sixty, all women students above this number must live in town; though about one hundred of these are local girls for whom the college need make no provision. Each year more houses in town are added to the approved list, and by this means only is it possible to continue any growth in numbers. The girls assigned to live in town are usually those admitted from normal schools or other colleges, and they have to forego dormitory life in order to be admitted at all. Even so, these students live in the fond hope that they

may some time before graduation gain that taste of college life to be had only on the campus. Their claim is a just one, so also is that of many well-qualified high school graduates refused admission each year to Penn State for lack of dormitory accommodations.

It was the claims of these two groups that led the Pennsylvania State Grange nearly four years ago to interest its members in the gift of a woman's dormitory. For many years this organization had been closely affiliated with State College, so it was a cause for no great surprise but for much gratitude when the Grange early in 1923 pledged \$250,000 for a dormitory. The site chosen was between McAllister Hall and Everyn Cottage, an excellent location because of its nearness to the principal college buildings and to the girls' athletic field. The proposed dormitory will house at least one hundred girls and provide parlors and reading-rooms that will seem luxurious in contrast to present facilities.

Though many persons are active in promoting the building project, we associate with it the names of Mr. Dewey, Former State Grange Master; Deputy Secretary of Agriculture R. G. Bressler, and Mrs. William D. Phillips, who have worked early and late to bring the Grange within sight of the worthy goal it has set. For more than two years before Mrs. Phillips became the first woman trustee of Pennsylvania State College, she has been organizing and supervising the Grange activities of Washington County, with the result that it was the first county to complete its quota. Not content with the accomplishments of one county, Mrs. Phillips has been assisting campaigns in other parts of the state, particularly with the sale of the Grange Cook-Book, which has come to be one of the chief sources of revenue for the building fund. Centre County, under the leadership of Professor Bressler, Mrs. Broyles, and Mr. Dale, has also met its pledge, and is now cooperating in state-wide plans to hasten the realization of the high aim adopted by the organization.

The whole-hearted interest of the Grange in our women students is a source of deep gratification to the college. The Grange represents our rural communities, from which, according to Professor Espenshade's study of 1925, we draw a larger proportion of women than from the cities. To these communities many of our women graduates return as teachers; another bond between State College and the farm interests. But even with these relations between the farm and the col-

lege, we thrill with admiration and gratitude at the thought that an organization so representative as the Pennsylvania State Grange adds to its many duties the responsibility of providing a beautiful new dormitory for the women students of its own State College. May its fondest hopes be realized! And may the Grange continue to stand for the highest ideals of progress and enlightenment!

HONOR GRANGES IN DORMITORY CAMPAIGN

Sixty-nine Granges out of a total of 911 Granges in the State have raised a quota of \$2 and more per member. It is interesting to note that Washington Grange in Centre County, with 20 members, has raised \$166.15; Robinson in Allegheny, with 22 members, \$63; Beechwood in Cameron has 18 members and paid \$60; Walson in Warren, with only 15 members, has given \$75, and Brandywine Grange in Chester, having a membership of 244, has given \$1,081. Brandywine has a standing challenge to match any Grange of its size and give dollar for dollar for all raised above its contribution. The Granges having raised the original quota, follow:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Robinson, Hope, Fairview, Oak Valley, Penn, New Texas.

BEAVER—North Sewickley, Chippewa.

BERKS—Fleetwood.

BRADFORD—Wysauking, Orwell, Asylum, Troy, Sheshequin, Standing Stone.

BUCKS—Pineville, Middletown.

CAMERON—Beechwood.

CENTRE—Washington.

CHESTER—Kennett, Russellville, Vincent, Brandywine, Sadsbury, London Grove and Lyndell.

CLARION—Maple Grove.

DELAWARE—Concord.

ERIE—Union City, Conneaut, Lake Shore, Mill Village, West Greene.

INDIANA—Conemaugh.

LANCASTER—Fulton.

LAWRENCE—Plain Grove, Westfield, Fairview, East Brook, Wilmington, Big Beaver, North Beaver, Liberty.

LEHIGH—South Whitehall, Milford.

MCKEAN—Valley.

MONTGOMERY—Wissahickon.

MONTOUR—Valley, Mahoning.

NORTHUMBERLAND—Northumberland.

WARREN—Watson.

WASHINGTON—Jefferson, Dairy Fallowfield, Chartiers, Washington, Claysville, Prosperity, Ginger Hill, Cross Creek Village, Chestnut Ridge, Deemston, North Strabane, Davis, Burgettstown, Hopewell, Buffalo, Eureka.

WESTMORELAND—Sewickley.

DORMITORY NOTES

Washington Grange 157, Centre County organized 1874, membership 20, took first prize in the Subordinate Grange play contest, given at Centre Hall Grange Encampment and Fair and received \$40.00. Later the play was presented in the college auditorium and several community halls in the county. The proceeds from this entertainment, amounting to \$160, was for the Dormitory project and is the largest amount per member of any one Grange. The result of the action is intensified interest, better attendance and additional new members.

CAROLYN DALE.

BUT ONLY ONE MOTHER

Most all the other beautiful things in life come by twos and threes, by dozens and hundreds. Plenty of roses, stars, sunsets, rainbows, brothers and sisters, aunts and cousins, but only one mother in the whole world.



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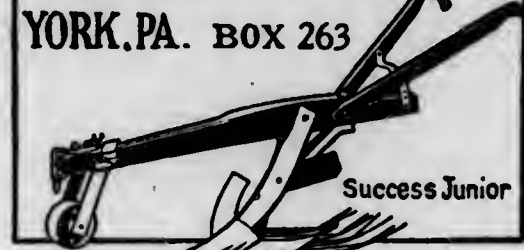
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Twelve Meetings of Grange Interest Arranged for Penna.

National Master Taber Has Planned Cooperatively for Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York Twelve Meetings for Each State

AS THIS issue of GRANGE NEWS reaches you, our sister State of Ohio has gained an increase of more than 5,000 members since Jan. 1, 1927, and Brother Taber of the National Grange has arranged for meetings to cover the entire states of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio in order to better the work in these States and to set them all in the list of States gaining in membership instead of the losing class.

It is the purpose to inspire hundreds of Granges to compete for the desirable distinction of "Honor Granges," by carrying out of the following five requirements:

1. Initiate a class of candidates using full Grange ceremony for all degrees, and make a net gain in membership for the year.
2. Complete and report a piece of community service during the year.
3. A worth-while Lecture Hour program at every meeting excepting installation, election and initiation meetings.
4. Open and close on time and without the use of the manual.
5. Prompt payment of dues to the State Secretary.

In order to carry out the plans of the National Master, there will be three groups of meetings of four days each, distributed over the entire State, from June 21 to June 24, inclusive. Each meeting will be addressed by three speakers, one from each of the above mentioned states.

Group No. 1 will hold meetings as follows:

- June 21, Butler Fair Grounds.
- June 22, Marion, Centre, Indiana Counties.
- June 23, Blair County.
- June 24, Fayette County.

Group No. 2 will cover northern Pennsylvania and meetings are scheduled for

- June 21, Crawford.
- June 22, Clearfield (DuBois).
- June 24, Bradford.

Group No. 3 will hold meetings in the following counties:

- June 21, York.
- June 22, Berks.
- June 23, Columbia.
- June 24, Susquehanna.

The meetings have been so arranged as to cover the largest area of Grange membership in each district. Realizing that it is impossible to accommodate every member with twelve meetings the hope is entertained that members everywhere make an effort to attend some meeting. Local arrangements will be in charge of committees in the various sections. All meetings are scheduled to open at 1:30 p. m. and will include music in charge of local committee, and three addresses by speakers from Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania. Judging by the list of speakers these meetings promise to stimulate uplift work in the Grange. There

never was a time when a strong farm organization was needed so urgently as now, and an opportunity like these booster meetings should not be allowed to pass without helpful assistance by every member of the Order.

The anticipation is held that a thousand folk attend every meeting. Enthusiasm for better work, aggressive plans for increased membership, and a more active Grange in every community should be the watchword of every committee.

Similar meetings will be held in the States of Ohio and New York, following the Pennsylvania meetings at which Pennsylvania will be represented by three speakers under the same arrangements as made for Pennsylvania.

A PROSPEROUS GRANGE

A report from Victor Grange, Centre County, says, "The present interest in our Grange is due in a great measure to our Master who attended State Grange last December for the first time and was very much inspired, and to the worthy Lecturer, a young farmer and graduate of Penn State, as well as those members who attended the Leadership Conference at Centre Hall last Summer. We hope more will avail themselves of this privilege and attend the conference this year." The writer requests to withhold his name but we wish to endorse these sentiments.—(EDITOR.)

All minds quote.—Emerson.

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June

Earth gets its price for what Earth gives us;
The beggar is taxed for a corner to die in,
The priest hath his fee who comes and shrives us,
We bargain for the graves we lie in;
At the Devil's booth are all things sold,
Each ounce of dross costs its ounce of gold;
For a cap and bells our lives we pay,
Bubbles we earn with a whole soul's tasking;
'Tis heaven alone that is given away,
'Tis only God may be had for the asking;
There is no price set on the lavish summer;
And June may be had by the poorest comer.

And what is so rare as a day in June?
Then, if ever, come perfect days;
Then Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,
And over it softly her warm ear lays;
Whether we look, or whether we listen,
We hear life murmur, or see it glisten;
Every clod feels a stir of might,
An instinct within it that reaches and towers
And, groping blindly above it for light,
Climbs to a soul in grass and flowers;
The flush of life may well be seen
Thrilling back over hills and valleys;
The cowslip startles in meadows green,
The buttercup catches the sun in its chalice,
And there's never a leaf or a blade too mean
To be some happy creature's palace;
The little bird sits at his door in the sun,
As if he were a blossom among the leaves,
And lets his illumined being o'errun
With the deluge of summer it receives;
His mate feels the eggs beneath her wings,
And the heart in her dumb breast flutters and sings;
He sings to the wide world, and she to her nest,
In the nice ear of Nature, which song is the best?
—James Russell Lowell.

1927 Grange Forward Movement

1. Every Grange to initiate a class of candidates.
2. Every Grange to complete some community project.
3. Every Patron in the State to give one full day's work in promoting Grange growth and welfare.

Every Master to present this movement to his Grange, and secretaries to report to Secretary of State Grange before September 30, 1927.

Financing Public Improvements

ELSEWHERE in this issue appears a summary of the proposed Amendments to our State Constitution and it will be noted that six of these Amendments are for increasing the Bonded indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

The question naturally arises is this the best method of paying for public improvements in the State as well as municipalities? Should improvements be paid for out of current funds or should future generations, yet unborn, help to pay them?

From the standpoint of sound economics the better of the two methods is without a doubt the first; it will permit of a gradual development of improvements and allow adjustment to the actual requirements of the times; it will allow abandonment of plans if unsatisfactory; it is the best method advanced by bankers for the conduct of an individual business; and upon the completion of an improvement the project is paid for. This plan naturally limits improvements to available income but such limitation may often serve as a check on hastily considered plans and even unnecessary improvements but need not be any hindrance to progress. More careful municipal as well as State-wide planning obtains and the needs of any municipality are generally planned with a consistent progressive improvement policy.

The Bonding method has its advantages, as well, for oftentimes a municipality grows very rapidly that its facilities are so inadequate that the needed improvements cannot be made unless a resort to Bond Issues. It further allows a city or town to plan for a series of improvements to be paid in years according to the terms of the bonds.

It provides such an easy method for spending money and putting off the day of payment that the plan must be safeguarded with extreme care. It places a burden on future generations that the method can be defended upon on one ground only, viz., that the improvements must outlive the bonds that paid for them and that the character of the improvement is destined to be permanent as to location and place for there can be no justification of creating a Bonded indebtedness for a project that may be subject to relocation or destruction in a given time. The issuance of bonds can only be defended if the total cost is within an assured income and that future generations are fully compensated. The Grange plan to pay-as-you-go is always sound and while progress may be somewhat slower it is in accord with sound business policies and is to be recommended for municipal and public adoption everywhere.

The Grange In Education

IT IS frequently asserted by the unthinking and those unacquainted with rural life that the Grange is opposed to the General Scheme of Educational Policies. This is a fallacy, for ever since the days of Father Kelley and the Founders of the Order the one prime object has been, "the Education and Elevation of the Farmer." For sixty years our children of the great out doors have been taught, not only book learning, but by experiences and training in practical affairs they have excelled their city cousins in every walk of life. In defense of this system of well rounded education we would state that eighty-two percent of the successful business men of America are country born. The oft condemned one-room school has contributed largely to the success of these men and women and we assert that any system is best judged by its product rather than by the amount of money expended for its finish, and it remains for a decade to determine the merits of our so called "improved school systems."

The Grange is as strong an advocate of the public schools as any organization. We believe in their worth and recognize them as the foundation of our government. We consistently support and appreciate the services of our teachers and have always stood for ample pay for them.

As an organization we have always opposed a system of centralization, whereby all administrative power is transferred to a central authority, and we deny the repeated charge that rural folk are not competent to manage their own school affairs, and we do insist that the time has come when the management

of the schools of Pennsylvania must be returned to Local Boards.

Several years ago, we felt that with the passing of Finnegan, there would be a change, but from all appearances we are still sailing under a Finnegan flag. Under the system in vogue the powers of local self-government has been removed almost entirely and Local Boards are at best only property custodians and collectors of taxes for expenses beyond their control. The Grange has always favored education in all its phases; it is one of the strongest supporters for our own Pennsylvania State College, but it does believe that the Department at the State Capitol should be advisory instead of autocratic and that there should be a return to the method of local administration by officers elected locally.

WHAT IS THE GRANGE?

The Grange is an educational order, teaching its members to have better homes, to be better citizens, and thus improve the churches, the schools and town affairs through better town officers; thus helping make a better world because Grange members have promoted a more satisfactory life, both for themselves and for others. Every Grange meeting should have some portion devoted especially to instructive features of some sort. It may be a song, a reading or a lecture, but the education should always continue, starting from each Grange meeting as a radiating center. Thus we will all be bigger, broader men and women because we joined the Grange.—JAMES W. HIBBS, Portland, Maine.

The activity and soundness of a man's actions will be determined by the activity and soundness of his thoughts.—H. W. Beecher.

Master's Letter to Granges

MEMORIAL

IT IS fitting that we turn aside from our daily activities to pay respect to our departed,—our heroes and our friends.

Memorial Day reminds of the bloody conflicts that our gallant defenders engaged in. We think of 1776, 1812, 1848, but more particularly to 1861-1865, also 1898 and 1918. We are proud of the records our boys of the different ages made. We enjoy many privileges and opportunities as the result of their sacrifices. Hence we should pay our respect to our fellow heroes and also to the survivors as well. But it is not the true spirit of the day to cultivate hatred for those whom our boys defeated.

Many of us can remember when Memorial or Decoration Day was observed only in the cities or large cemeteries, while the graves of the soldiers in the rural cemetery was neglected, but now the graves of all soldiers are decorated or remembered. It is well to cultivate the minds of the young to show respect.

We do not observe the day that we may do good to the departed, but rather to those who are left, we are the better for the time and thought we give.

I like the words of Lincoln in his

Gettysburg Address: "It is for us the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced." There are great battles yet to be fought. Those who prevent a war are greater than those who fight the battles. The importance of being an American citizen should be impressed on the minds of all. It is more of a citizen's duty to vote and vote intelligently than to carry a musket.

Before this reaches the readers, Memorial Day will be past, but I hope every patron shall have observed the day in a proper way.

The last meeting in May has been designated, by our worthy Lecturer, as a Memorial meeting, and he has given some splendid suggestions for the program in his handbook.

I hope if there are any Granges that have not already observed Memorial service that they will do so yet. While we know many Granges have not been called on to mourn the loss of any of their members yet they should stop to return thanks and ponder on the serious side of life.

Fraternally,
J. AUDLEY BOAK.

ADVANTAGES OF THE GRANGE IN DEVELOPING LEADERSHIP

By P. H. DEWEY,

For almost sixty years the Grange has been one of the greatest factors in building leadership in rural communities. The whole fabric has been built upon the foundation of four outstanding pillars, viz., Cooperation, Brotherhood, Association and Education. From a cooperative standpoint many achievements have been accomplished. The organization has caused more flowers to bloom; more fields of grain to wave in the breeze; and more fruit to ripen than any other organization in the world. It has helped encourage farmers everywhere to improve their surroundings, to beautify their homes, to install modern improvements in the home and on the farm, to use proper seed and fertilizer, to work with the extension agent and the home economics experts.

It has helped farmers to read farm papers and magazines, and profit from them, to use the tractor and electric light and power, to use the telephone, and to appreciate the R. F. D. It has helped him to enjoy life at its best, and to be patient and faithful in the hour of adversity. It has urged him to be law abiding, temperate and God-fearing.

More than 8,000 local branches of the order, with a total membership of more than 800,000, hold approximately 200,000 meetings each year, with an audience of approximately 20,000,000 people, greatly effect the country as a whole. It must be borne in mind that in these meetings, a period is set aside for literary and educational work. Each Grange has a lecturer whose duty it is to provide a program for each meeting. In these programs there are discussions, debates, readings, recitations, songs, dialogues, home-talent plays, etc., in which each member is given an opportunity to use whatever degree of talent he may possess.

CONTACTS GAINED

Every year 800,000 souls come into contact with one another through the various avenues which the Grange provides from time to time; such as the Juvenile Grange, the Subordinate, Pomona, State and National Grange. The fairs, bazaars, suppers, and picnics, make a continual round of social, fraternal, educational and cooperative activity. Aside from the church influence there is nothing that has been devised that can accomplish for rural people what the Grange does for the general uplift and welfare of its patrons. The Grange is

talent of the community, with which to work and mingle. In all cities and towns, there are Kiwanis Clubs, Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs, and lodges galore, serving humanity, and what these other societies are doing for the urban people, the Grange is doing for the rural people.

In the infancy of the human race, people were compelled to organize for mutual assistance and protection, and all through the ages human beings have displayed a disposition to commune, or congregate together for mutual benefit. The effects of this fraternal spirit can easily be seen during a single lifetime, and the universal effect upon civilization accounts for nearly all the improvement in social and fraternal mankind.

A BROAD FIELD COVERED

The Grange is not a one-track organization, but through its various avenues of action takes in everything pertaining to the household and home as well as the field and farm. It does not stop there for Grange people take a keen interest in the welfare of the community, and many projects of a purely community nature are fostered and performed. The Grange takes a keen interest also in the law-making bodies of both state and nation. The National Grange maintains a legislative bureau at Washington, and most of the strong Grange states maintain a similar bureau at the state capitol.

This is not in any sense a paid lobby, but a watchful and efficient representative to enlighten each local unit of pending legislation, that the members may know to a certainty just the nature of any proposed legislation that they may be able to signify their preference before it is too late.

Very often it happens that aspiring candidates are influenced by the sturdy and rugged honesty of the Grange people to such an extent that they will champion the farmers' cause because of the justice usually attendant and plainly visible. The Grange people as a rule will not grant or accept subsidies from federal sources, unless that subsidy would benefit all the people, instead of a single class. This is in keeping with the spirit of fair play for which the Grange is distinguished.

FOSTERS GOOD CITIZENSHIP

One of the strongest social privileges

the Grange cherishes, is that of home rule. Farmers have never flinched when it comes to a question of national defense in time of danger or war, and in like manner they have never refused to perform the natural duties that attend a township or county office.

Many a farmer has used a township office as a stepping stone to something better. Often performing those duties without a single cent of compensation, but simply as a loyal citizen doing his duty. Hence his reluctance to relinquish his opportunity to serve his state and government for a centralized form of government, that promises no reward, or relief in expense or taxation, but furnishes a real opportunity for designing politicians to build up a political machine similar to the dictatorship so common in European countries.

The Grange people believe in scattering the powers as well as the privileges of government among the people as much as possible, for thus no one man or set of men, whether good or bad can accomplish the downfall of the country, or cause a revolution of serious consequence. The four pillars that are fundamental to the rich full life of all rural people are: The Home; The School; The Church; and The Grange.

Often the neighbors are a mile or more apart in the country, with no light to be seen, no sound of traffic to be heard. Nothing to break the eternal monotony through the long evenings, especially in the winter. This is when the fireside is appreciated in the highest sense of the word. Every book on the shelf is read most eagerly, the children home from school study their lessons without interruption, the mother darts the stockings, and the father reads the paper. When Sunday comes along with its sacred influence, the period of rest, the whole family attends church together as a source of relief and edification.

In like manner the members of the Grange look forward to that social, fraternal, educational period when they can relax from the strenuous duties attendant to farm life, and greet each other at the Grange meeting. A fond and tender affection grows naturally among brothers and sisters of a fraternity that means so much to rural life.

Malice has a keen scent for blemishes.

Spring and the Automobile

Spring and recreation are truly synonymous. Nature manifests its new life in man quite as prominently as it does in the flowers, fields and trees. Just a day or two of balmy sunshine, and the rigors of winter quickly scamper away.

We get out our automobile, whether pleasure car or truck, and proceed to enjoy the best possible use out of it during the long Spring and Summer days to come.

This cannot be done, however, without a responsibility. The joys of business or pleasure use of the automobile should not be marred by the failure of the owner to protect his own estate and the public by taking out automobile insurance.

It is too late after the accident and the summons to appear in court, with possibly heavy damages staring you in the face.

Let us assume your liability for you under a special automobile insurance proposition which we have for every Granger.

We give you excellent claim service, carefully investigate your case, provide the attorney, and pay any judgment for which you are legally liable.

If you have a pleasure car—any make—you can get Liability \$5,000/10,000 limits, and Property Damage \$1,000 limits, at \$18.00 per year. On a truck the cost for the same coverage would be \$23.00. Order now on the blank below. Fire and Theft rates given on request.

Only a Granger can enjoy these rates.

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NAME..... ADDRESS.....
MEMBER OF..... GRANGE NO.....

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

By HOWARD G. EISAMAN, State Lecturer

FOR more than a half century, the Grange has continued to grow and prosper in the State of Pennsylvania, until to-day it commands the respect of hundreds of thousands of persons in all walks of life. It wields an influence greater perhaps than any other agricultural organization in this Commonwealth.

This growth, this influence, this prestige, can be attributed to no other cause, than the fact that the Grange has had always as its watchword: *Service*.

Service, not only to its members but service to all mankind, both upon the farms and in the urban centers.

In looking back over the years of Grange history, one sees along the pathways which the Grange has traveled. Landmarks denoting past services rendered by our noble order. The result of these services has been a higher type of rural manhood and womanhood, better fathers and mothers, a more public spirited citizenry, better and more comfortable homes, a higher standard of living, more progressive and flourishing communities and a more prosperous agriculture.

This all because men and women of vision within the Grange have dared to give, have dared to make a sacrifice for the future good of our order and its members.

It is this spirit of generosity inherent in humankind that has made for the world's progress.

We who live today in this glorious twentieth century reap the benefits of the labors and contributions of those who have gone on before. Ours is a fuller and richer and more happy life. We know less of the hardships, less of the drudgery than did our fathers.

Who would for a moment stop this onward march? Where is there a man or a woman who would not wish to conduct their life activities in such a way that their children and the children of others would some day enjoy even greater blessings than are ours? Every public spirited person desires to conduct his life in such a fashion, that at the end of life's journey, he may be comforted by that sweet solace that comes to those whose endeavors through the years, have made this world a better place in which to live. This is the spirit of *Service*.

SUPPLEMENT TO LECTURER'S HANDBOOK

SECOND JUNE MEETING

The roll call for this meeting should furnish many valuable suggestions to both the housewife and the farmer. Announce this roll call previously and urge every member present to respond.

Perhaps there is no better way in which the Grange can serve its community and aid in raising the moral standard in that community than by assisting the rural churches. Carefully prepared papers on the subjects relating to the rural church, should furnish much food for thought along these lines. It might not be a bad idea to invite in one of your local ministers, asking him to give a short talk on the value of the rural church to the community or some other kindred subject.

It is indeed very important that we make every effort to interest the young people in Grange work as well as rural life. Subjects treating on these topics should receive careful consideration. In the discussion on clovers you will find U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Bulletins Nos. 1151, 1170, 836, 820, 943, 956 very helpful. These may be procured by writing U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Division of Publications, Washington, D. C.

FIRST JULY MEETING

See that proper consideration is given to the discussion, "Benefits to Be De-

that ever dominates the Grange. Every generation of Grangers have had opportunities to render service, but no generation ever had an opportunity to render a greater service to womankind, than have this generation of Grangers in Pennsylvania.

The State Grange Memorial project affords an opportunity to the members to make a substantial contribution to the womanhood of Pennsylvania, that will live on through the ages as a momento of our vision, of our generosity, and of our thoughtfulness. What a blessing this dormitory at State College will be to the young women of this State. In the years to come it will enable tens of thousands of deserving young women, the opportunity of a higher education. The benefits that will evolve from this are inestimable. The influence of these young women, whose higher education is to be made possible by the Grange, will radiate out into every community. And they and their children and their children's children shall call the Grange blessed.

The Memorial Committee of the State Grange working jointly with the Home Economics Committee and the officers of the State Grange are making a determined effort to complete the Memorial project by the time State Grange meets at Erie next December. Let every Grange officer, let every member put his shoulder to the wheel and over the top we will go this year.

Make your personal contribution, hold socials, stage plays, serve suppers, sell cook books. There are many ways of raising the money, and while you are raising it your Grange will grow and thrive as a natural result of activity, and the Memorial will stand ever to your glory.

Remember, thousands of brothers and sisters have labored tirelessly in behalf of this project, and they have contributed liberally in full confidence that every other member would do his or her part. Our obligation is to them, let not one member fail.

Never yet has the Grange evaded an obligation. The State Grange has repeatedly said that it would build a girls' dormitory at State College as a Grange Memorial. Let us this year demonstrate to all that the Grange word is as good as a *Gold Bond*.

rived By Participation in the Centre Hall Conference." Every Grange should send its Lecturer to this conference, the Grange paying the expense. Call this matter to the attention of your Master and suggest that he bring it before the Grange for consideration. You will find this conference very helpful to you as a Lecturer. The ten-minute drill in parliamentary practice may be made very interesting and instructive. You will find in the back of the booklet on Grange Constitution and By-Laws a parliamentary guide which is very good for Grange purposes.

Would suggest that you ask some member to take charge of this feature who is well versed in parliamentary procedure. Then have different members put various motions with amendments. Call for a division of the Grange; make an appeal from the decision of the chair, etc., etc. The paper: "Responsibility of Subordinate Grange Toward Pomona Grange," should endeavor to create a greater interest in the Pomona meetings.

At a meeting of Greeley Grange, No. 1944, held May 7th, the officers for 1927 were installed and the first and second degrees were conferred by a delegation from Raymondskill Valley Grange. Oscar Dellert, Sr., is Master; Mrs. Mary C. Murphy Lecturer, and Oscar Dellert, Jr., Secretary.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC LECTURERS' CONFERENCE

State Grange Lecturers of the Middle Atlantic States met at New Brunswick, N. J. on May 2, to draw up a tentative program for a Lecturers' conference which is to be held at the New Jersey Agricultural College, New Brunswick, on August 23, 24, 25.

Much enthusiasm and interest is being manifested in this year's conference, which is the initial conference being arranged jointly by the State Granges of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. This conference promises to be one of the outstanding Grange features of the year and its future possibilities for Grange good are inestimable. The agricultural trend of to-day demands a better understanding of the interests of the several states, a closer unity among their people, and a broader and fuller fellowship among men and women of the agricultural world. No organization is better equipped to strengthen the bonds of fraternity and to extend the fields of fellowship, than is the Grange through its joint activities.

An instructive and pleasing program is being arranged, which will not only attract the Grange lecturer, but it will be of such a general nature that it will appeal to all Grangers who are interested in the advancement of our glorious fraternity.

The dormitories of the college will provide very comfortable and modern living quarters for all delegates. Space will also be provided on the campus for those who wish to camp out. Costs for meals and lodging will be held to a very minimum.

It is planned that most of the delegates will travel by automobile, meeting en route from different sections of the state and entering New Jersey in a group at designated places. They will be met by the New Jersey Patrol and escorted to New Brunswick. The good people of the New Jersey State Grange and of the Agricultural College are putting forth every effort to extend a magnanimous hospitality to all comers. Educational and interesting tours to places of interest in historic New Jersey are being planned. This conference will afford a splendid, high type and yet a very inexpensive vacation to the Grangers of this State. It is the hope that every Grange in Pennsylvania will take advantage of this most unusual opportunity and send a delegate to New Brunswick.

State Deputies and Pomona Masters this is your opportunity to do some real constructive Grange work. Organize your counties for this conference and arrange for automobiles that will carry delegates from several Granges. Car owners can be found who will make the trip for ten cents per mile. With each car carrying four passengers, this would reduce the traveling expense per individual to a very low figure.

Registration cards, ribbons, banners and announcements giving detailed information will be forwarded to every subordinate Grange in due time. But it is not too early now to prepare for the *Vacation of Your Life*.

HOWARD G. EISAMAN.

A SUGGESTION

The presumption is that whenever a suggestion is offered someone is going to be benefited. We leave it to our readers to decide whether the policeman in the following story thought this was true.

A traffic policeman at a busy crossing saw an old lady beckon to him one afternoon. He held up a dozen motor cars, a dray and two cabs to get to her side.

"What is it ma'am?" he said rather impatiently.

The old lady smiled and put her hand on his arm.

"Officer," she said in a soft voice, "I want to tell you that your number is the number of my favorite hymn."

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In order that you may become acquainted with our entertainments we will send you the following numbers for \$1.00.

Bright ideas for Grange Lecturers, price 40c
Saved by the Grange (play of 1 1/2 hours) price 35c.
Happy Days on the Farm (Grange Pageant) price 25c.
Sparkin' Peggy Jane, or any ONE of our novelty songs, price 35c.
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Officers' Sashes

Members' Badges, Subordinate No. 4, Reversible, 45 cents each.
Pomona Badges, No. 14, Reversible 55 cents each.

No. 650 U. S. Wool Bunting Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted with Eagle and Stars, \$6.50
Printed Silk Flag, 3x5 ft., Mounted as above, \$10.00. Printed Silk Flag 4x6 ft., Mounted as above, \$15.00.

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and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

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Putting It Up to Patty (royalty) - 35c
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AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

ACTIVITIES AT PENN STATE GRANGE

In April and May, State Deputy John S. Dale drilled a degree team for the first and second degrees, and Prof. W. A. Broyles and Mrs. Broyles, a similar one for the third and fourth degrees, conferring the first two May 3d and the last two May 17th on a class of 41. The teams were letter perfect in action of drills, symbols, memorizing the lectures and the artistic Grecian tableaux. The members of each team were about 25, all dressed in white, an impressive sight. Members came in from other Granges to see these young people carry out the work.

On May 18th, the second team were invited to Victor Grange to initiate into the third and fourth degrees, a class of 15 who had received the first and second degrees from the officers of Victor Grange. The value is untold to the State of Pennsylvania in the training these young people receive in Grange work, and it is the only Grange in the State, in which all the office holders are young people in their teens.

NOTES

Pomona

YORK—The quarterly meeting of York County Pomona was held on May 21st, in Zions View Community Hall near Amigsville. The principal address was delivered by Past Master John A. McSparran. Music was furnished by the Zions View Band.

J. A. Boak, Master of the State Grange, addressed the meeting of the Conservation Council of Pennsylvania at the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Friday evening May 6th, on the subject, "Agricultural Needs of Pennsylvania."

CHESTER and DELAWARE—The regular meeting of Pomona No. 3 was held on May 26th, in the Honey Brook Township Grange Hall.

LEBANON—The May meeting of this Pomona was held in the beautiful and spacious hall of North Jackson Grange on May 14th. The afternoon session was devoted to routine business and Grange Reports. Arrangements were made for the Annual Picnic on the Lebanon Fair Grounds to be held in August. In past years the Pomona has financed the trip of the Dairy Judging Team to State College during Young Farmers' Week and will do so again this year. A delegate was also named to attend the meeting at Penn State, June 11th for the election of College Trustees. The Semi-Annual Home Dedication Ceremony will be given at the home of Henry Mase, of Heidelberg Grange, near Schaefferstown, early in June. Supper was served by the sisters of N. Jackson and the fifth degree was conferred at the evening session.

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LACKAWANNA County Pomona met in quarterly session at Newton on May 5th, with T. M. Kresge presiding. The meeting was largely attended by patrons from Lackawanna, Wyoming and Luzerne Counties. John A. McSparran, Past Master of the State Grange, was the principal speaker. The evening session was devoted to conferring the fifth degree by the Wyoming County Fifth Degree Team.

YORK County Pomona met at Zions View on May 21st in quarterly session and at the afternoon session rendered the following program: Song, "America"; address of welcome, Rev. J. C. McCarney, pastor of Quickel Lutheran charge; response, John Hays; selection, Zions View band; address, "The Defeated Farm Bill," Congressman Franklin Menges; thirty-minute program of music and reading by the Grothe family; address, John A. McSparran; selection, Zions View band; piano solo, Miss Pink; address, Jacob Flinchbaugh, representative to the state legislature from the second district of York County, "The Responsibility of the Voters of Pennsylvania"; selection, male quartet; selection, Zions View band.

The fifth degree was conferred upon a class of candidates at the evening session by the degree team from Valley Grange.

GROWING RAPIDLY

Central Grange, No. 1216, Potter, initiated 18 candidates in the month of March and 8 during April. The Master is Minnie M. Klesia and one member says, this Grange "makes things move."

Wm. H. Farnham, Chaplain of McKeen County Pomona, died on April 18th. He was a member of Fidelity Grange and a regular attendant of Subordinate and Pomona meetings.

John A. McSparran, Past Master of the State Grange, was the speaker at the session of Middle Spring Grange, May 6th. The meeting was largely attended and the splendid program was greatly enjoyed by everybody present.

John H. Light, Secretary, was the speaker at the meeting of Peach Bottom Grange, Delta, Pa., May 4th. State Deputy R. J. Shettle and J. P. Hays assisted in the evening meeting.

RESPONSES TO DUTY

The following contributions are acknowledged by GRANGE NEWS:

Turbotville Grange, No. 249.....	\$2.00
Fontana Grange, No. 1866.....	1.50
Well's Tannery Grange, No. 1877	5.00
Menallen Grange, No. 1946.....	2.00
Towamensing Grange, No. 1806..	5.00
Millbrook Grange, No. 1601.....	5.00
Reynoldsville Grange, No. 1825 ..	5.00
Fulton Grange, No. 66.....	6.00
Mahoning Valley Grange, No. 1649	10.00
Egypt Grange, No. 1672.....	2.00

PAST MASTERS' BANQUET

An event of unusual significance in Grange circles in western Pennsylvania was the Past Masters' Banquet staged in Butler County on the evening of May 20th. Mr. Harvey S. Adams, formerly County Agent and a member of Jefferson Grange, is credited with much of the success of the affair. J. A. Boak, Master, and Howard G. Eisaman, Lecturer of the State Grange, were present and addressed the assembly, as well as H. A. Fullerton of the State Grange Executive Committee.

MUSIC WEEK OBSERVED BY EPHRATA GRANGE

National music week was observed by Ephrata Grange in a specially prepared program, consisting in part of the following:

Singing songs written by Stephen Foster. A paper—Music in the Home, printed herewith. Discussions—Music in the Grange; Music in the Community; Famous Composers. Minuet in G—(violin) Beethoven. Discussion—American composers with illustrations of their compositions by piano and solos.

MUSIC IN THE HOME

Music week was observed throughout our country in schools, churches and local organizations, with special attention given to community singing and amateur talent. The recent enthusiasm shown in the United States in celebrating the Beethoven anniversary was an indication of better musical appreciation, a quality which has been lacking in our materialistic country.

Since it is in the home that many times the first impetus for music is given it is of the utmost importance that we consider the type of home music and its influence. To-day an important factor in home music is, of course, the radio. It has become within the reach of many homes, and through it America has heard more music than ever before. Mother "listens in" while she washes dishes; father reads his paper to strains of old familiar tunes, and even the little kiddies may hear the nursery rhymes and songs. The radio has surely done its bit in keeping the family together and at home.

If the purpose of music is pure pleasure, how easily we can hear the best talent of the world by our own firesides. If education, improvement and uplift mean anything in our idea of home music, we can still turn to the radio. We can study through it, history of music, history of instruments, biographies of famous composers and artists; we can hear comparisons of famous selections from different schools of music, and we can even enlarge our musical vocabulary by careful attention to the announcer's pronunciations.

However it is for the homes individually to say how this musical influence is to be used. What good is it if we rail about our modern music and at the same time persistently tune in from one station to another to avoid music and pick out a steady diet of jazz? In how many criminal confessions of to-day has youth credited to the excited nerves and senses caused by our present day revival of the savage tom-tom and war dance, a crime of horror? Is it strange that the identical music and rhythm used to excite savages at the cannibal's feast can to-day incite our high-strung modern youth to an impulsive murder? Some jazz music in the home? Certainly, it has its place, but surely in moderation. Just try yourself to fall asleep with your pulses beating and your nerves tingling from the jazz tunes of your neighbor's music box.

Along with the radio we have the beautiful improved talking machines, with the great advantage of a chance for repetition and a chance for choosing programs. It is by constant repetition that our children learn to know and love the old classics. Our piano players and everything else in the way of "canned music" plays an important part in our home music and it is a great boon to our musical life if we do not allow it to exclude what is even a more important part, our very own music, that which we ourselves make. Neither is quite complete without the other.

Surely amateur music, no matter how crude, must hold its place in our home life. For every child, either with or without any special talent or genius, a certain amount of musical training, the ability to play even one instrument only fairly well, increases the real appreciation of music to an amazing extent. Can you picture a more charming home than that which contains a family orchestra?

The hours spent gathered together in such a home, each member of the family contributing his or her share of harmony, are never to be forgotten ones.

Let's recognize the importance of music in our home. Let's discriminate and place only the best music before our children. At present we shall probably need to serve a little jazz along with the rest of our meal, but only as we would use seasoning in our food.

After all, the home is well recognized as the important unit on which our nation must rise or fall, and just so will the kind of music in the home affect the trend of modern music and musical appreciation.

A GREAT LEADER DEAD

The death of John Tromble, President of the Kansas Farmers Union and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Farm Organizations, Washington, D. C., removes from organization activities one of the staunch supporters of American farm interests. Mr. Tromble organized the farmers of Kansas and under his leadership the Farmers Union of Kansas became one of the most powerful in the country.

It is not strength, but art, obtains the prize.—Pope.

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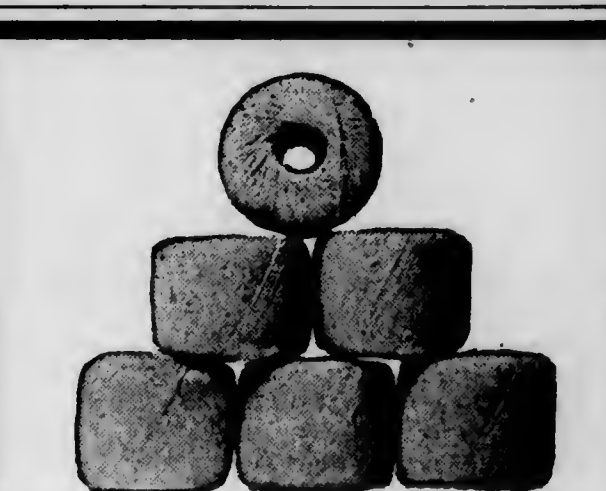
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HOME ECONOMICS

Under Auspices of the State Grange Committee

A LITTLE LEMON AID

By RICHARD S. BOND

Thirty years ago, in a little country schoolhouse, I studied my reading lessons one morning and discovered many things about a cow that I had never dreamed existed.

We had cows at home. I knew they furnished milk; that from milk, cream was procured; that butter came from churning this cream; that cheese, curds, and whey all owed their existence to the cow; and that the roast beef we had for dinner was the cow—or at least a steer, heifer, calf or some blood relation to the cow. Probably with this, I knew more than many city school children.

However, the book surprised me. I learned about hoofs and horns and glue; about the hair that was added to plaster; about the leather and a dozen other things. I learned that morning that if we merely accepted beef, milk, butter and cheese, we were not getting one hundred percent value from our friend the cow.

Later in life I learned that this ignorance is by no means limited to those of tender years. Adults go through life, eating, drinking, riding, wearing and using things about which they know practically nothing and out of which they obtain less than ten percent of the possible.

Probably this applies more strongly to foods than to anything else. Foods to most people are merely "foods." They eat them when they appear, use them in the same way over and over again, buy them when the spirit moves them and know nothing about their food value or the hundred and one other uses that may be made of them.

Nature sees to it that each year hundreds of herbs, plants, roots, vegetables and fruits grow and mature into the most perfect medicines imaginable. She stores her vitamins in lettuce, cabbage, oranges and milk—just waiting to be sipped or nibbled. She stores her fats in the olive, cheese, peanuts, tomatoes, prunes, rhubarb—in all fruits and greens in fact.

Yet most of us, when we know that our system needs a certain vitamin or a certain mineral, have not the slightest idea where to procure it. We know less about the carrot or the head of cabbage than the child knows about the by-products of the barnyard cow.

The study of foods is interesting. Not only are new dishes discovered but in many cases new uses for the food may be found—uses that will be of benefit to the student all through life.

Take the little lemon for instance. We have been acquainted with it for years. We buy it all the year 'round, no matter where we live. We know that it is good for lemonade in summer and for a cold in the head in the winter; that it is used for pies; and that before the war it was the ideal investment to make immediately before the little German band reached the corner. No horn could tout for long with a lemon-sucking urchin as an audience.

But here our knowledge of the lemon far too often ends. It comes from somewhere, grows somehow, reaches the store in some manner and contains something. Nothing very definite about that, but most of us are willing to let it go without further thought.

Were one to enumerate the uses that a lemon may actually be put to, the list would be so long that it would be actually tiresome. Here are a few uses, however, that will come in handy to anyone, and that are well worth remembering:

If you are suspicious of drinking

water and cannot boil it or get a better quality, use the juice of a lemon to each glass. The strong germicidal action of the juice should purify it.

Following out this same idea, when anyone is exposed to a contagious disease, he cannot do better than use a gargle of one part water and one part lemon juice, and to drink strong lemonade frequently.

Pure lemon juice, used as a gargle, will often cure a sore throat, while a cloth soaked in this juice and bound about an ordinary cut, will stop the bleeding.

The lemon bath of Queen Wilhelmina which she adopted from the Dutch Indies, was, according to her, responsible for the softness of her skin. She would cut five lemons into slices and allow them to soak in a basin of water for half an hour. Moderately hot water was then drawn for her bath and the lemon water added to it slowly, the whole being stirred as though it were cocoa that was being made.

These uses all have to do with the human body. Lemon juice, however, will remove ink, rust or fruit stains and will clean brass, silver and glass. It has an affinity for grease, kills odors, softens water and aids in removing mildew. Most of us need something several times the month, that will accomplish one or more of these things, but although lemons may be available, we do not appreciate their suitability.

To clean brass or other metal, cut a lemon and sprinkle salt on the cut surface. Rub well with this. If silver has grown discolored or stained, rubbing it first with lemon, and later with alcohol and common whiting mixed, will give it a high luster.

Hot water or soap should not be used for cleaning glassware or fine porcelain. You will do better to wash them in cold water with lemon juice added, for this will clear the glass to a sparkle.

Ink, rust or fruit stains may be removed by moistening the stained goods in cold water, putting out in a hot sun, squeezing a few drops of lemon juice on the stain, letting it dry, then repeating the juice and drying until stain is gone. For iron rust and ink stains, put a pinch of salt on the moistened stain and then apply the juice. Repeat. Only for uncolored goods.

Nothing will remove stains from unvarnished wood more quickly than to rub the discolored areas with half a lemon with which a little salt has been mixed.

For cooking and baking? Yes, the lemon may be used here in ways that the average housewife knows nothing about. The juice of one lemon to half a teaspoonful of baking soda will take the place of the best baking powder. Mix the soda with a sieve of flour and add the lemon juice.

The next time you have a particularly tough piece of meat to boil, add a teaspoonful of lemon juice to the water in which it is cooking and notice the improvement.

These are but a few of the uses that have been discovered by those who made a study of the lemon. The same careful study of many other foods would bring out a surprising number of new uses.

We owe it to ourselves to partake of a little lemon aid, some orange aid, olive aid, cabbage aid, and all the other aids that we have time for. It will pay us liberally.

Whether in the dwelling or in the greenhouse, flower-pots should be scrubbed occasionally to remove the moss and slime that collects on them. No plant can be expected to do well under adverse conditions.

Summer Moods

I love at eventide to walk alone,
Down narrow glens, o'erhung with dewy thorn,
Where from the long grass underneath, the snail,
Jet black, creeps out, and sprouts his timid horn,
I love to muse o'er meadows newly mown,
Where withering grass perfumes the sultry air;
Where bees search 'round, with sad and dreary drone,
In vain, for flowers that bloomed but newly there;
While in the juicy corn the hidden quail
Cries, "Wet my foot"; and, hid as thoughts unborn,
The fairy-like and seldom-seen land-rail
Utters "Craik, craik," like voices underground,
Right glad to meet the evening's dewy veil,
And see the light fade into gloom around.

JOHN CLARKE.

A man can bear

A world's contempt when he has that within

Which says he's worthy.

None without hope e'er loved the brightest fair;

But Love can hope where Reason would despair.

—Lord Lytton.

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Our Juvenile Granges

Among the Young Folks of the Order

FEW PEOPLE UNDERSTAND HOW MUCH GOOD JUVENILE GRANGES DO

Students in child affairs are watching with keen interest the new development in Grange activities which deals with rural boys and girls, by grouping them together in Juvenile Granges—a project which has gained great headway the past two years. There are now nearly 1,000 Juvenile Granges in the United States, admitting to membership youngsters from five to sixteen years, with new branches constantly springing up in fully a score of states. That here is certain to be an important factor in the rural affairs of the future is easily seen.

It is interesting to note that, besides carrying on its own personal activities, educational, social and ritualistic, the Juvenile Grange is teaching its youthful members the true spirit of community interest. One Juvenile in Idaho made an entire "model farm" for a local exhibition, designing a complete farm home, with household and outdoor equipment, showing of produce, etc. In some sections groups of Juveniles go on sight-seeing trips to spots of interest, industrial, scenic or historical, and then tell all about it at their next meeting. In scores of localities Juveniles are enlisted in clean-up campaigns and they frequently do valiant work in destroying the nests of tent caterpillars and similar pests.

Bird study is being systematically taken up in Juvenile Granges; kindness to animals taught; the use of profanity and slang in conversation repressed; care of health and person given much attention; loyalty to school and church widely stressed and respect for law and love for the flag held up constantly before the youthful Grangers. Attendance contests, ritual competitions, essay writing and lively debates stimulate interest among the boys and girls and the whole influence of the Juvenile Grange is kept wholesome and educational. It is going to be a big factor towards solving some of the future problems in America.

NEW JUVENILE GRANGES

The following Juvenile Granges have been organized during the month of May:

Valley, Tioga County, with 28 members, by Past Lecturer E. B. Dorsett.
McClure, Snyder County, with 50 members, by Past Lecturer E. B. Dorsett.
Eureka, Bedford County, with 24 members, by State Deputy W. F. Richards.
Valley, Somerset County, with 28 members, by Deputy Lucy Clyde Shober.

There are 86 Juvenile Granges in the State and we hope to reach the hundred mark by September 30th. The ruling of the National Grange is that the Master of any subordinate Grange has authority to organize a Juvenile Grange within his jurisdiction. Application must be made for a charter to the National Secretary just as in the case of a subordinate Grange. The charter fee is \$5, which pays for rituals, books of record, etc. The secret work comes in printed form with each set of Juvenile rituals. Information and charter application blanks can be secured from the secretary of the State Grange.

DEAR JUVENILES:

I hope to advance a few words of cheer and encouragement to the young men and women who are striving with noble efforts to make the best of their situation and Juvenile Grange; who believe there is some good in humanity; looking forward with cheerful hopefulness to a bright future, and most especially do I want to give some words of

hope to the young men or women who by nature and the training and education received in the Juvenile Granges will soon be called to places of responsibility and trust in the Subordinate and Pomona Granges in the community and operating of the farms, which is the greatest industry in America. Did you ever stop to think that the farmer is the hub around which the American wheel of commerce revolves? Did it ever occur to you that if the hub were removed this great commercial wheel would collapse?

It has been my good fortune to visit many Juvenile Granges and it has been a pleasure to see the work done under Grange parliamentary rules and in many instances without the use of the ritual which would be a good model for some of the Subordinate and Pomona to pattern after. I am very much interested, but must close, wishing you success in all your good efforts.

Yours fraternally,
C. H. DILDINE,
Juvenile Dept.

DADDY AND THE CHILDREN

Homely But Useful

One of the favorite treasures of the children was a large aquarium which had once been filled with gold fish, but they had sickened and died, so it stood empty for a long time. One day Harold asked Daddy if he might turn it into a vivarium. Permission was readily granted, so he went to work at once. He put three inches of rich soil on the bottom. Then he planted some ferns, mosses, and other small plants. When it was arranged to his satisfaction, he thoroughly wet the plants and covered the top of the vivarium with a pane of glass. As the water evaporated, it collected on the sides and top of the vivarium and dropped down in a gentle shower. In this way the soil was continually moistened, and no further attention was necessary.

One day, while Ruth and Esther were in the yard, they saw a small toad. Little Esther ran after it and picked it up. "See the dear little toady," she gleefully said to her sister.

"Uh! put the ugly thing down," Ruth replied. "Don't you know you will get full of warts if you handle it!"

"Nice toady!" Esther continued, ignoring her sister's remark.

Donald was busy in another part of the yard catching butterflies with his new butterfly net Daddy had given him for a birthday present. The little girl ran over to him and showed him her treasure.

"Ruth says I'll get full of warts if I hold him, but I don't believe it," she scornfully said.

"Of course you won't get full of warts," her brother assured her. "Some people believe it, but it isn't true."

"I love my little toady," she said, as she patted it on the back.

She carried it into the house where Harold was reading a new book he had just received.

When he saw the toad a happy idea came to him. "Let's put it in the vivarium, Esther," he said.

"Then I can play with him whenever I want to," and she gave it another pat.

"Sure, you can," her brother replied. So in he went.

Then the fun began. It kept the children busy all summer catching all sorts of insects and worms which the toad ate almost as soon as they were put into his new home.

Three years after Esther had caught her toad, he was still alive, and as happy as a king is supposed to be. Harold was feeding it some worms one day, and the other children were watching it snap them up. Even Ruth had become inter-

ested in the toad. Daddy came into the room, but they were so interested they did not hear him.

He watched them a few minutes and then said, "Your toad looks fine."

"Yes," replied Harold. "See how he has grown. He is not very handsome, but we love him just the same."

"He surely would not take the prize at a beauty show," laughingly replied Daddy, "but there is a reason for that. God has very wisely provided that every living creature has some way to protect itself from its numerous enemies, and that is one reason why the toad is so homely."

"I never thought of that," remarked Donald, "but I cannot see how being homely protects him from his enemies unless he scares them when they look at him. I never knew that anything but snakes ever bothered them."

"Well, they do. You see it is this way. It is estimated that each female toad lays from 5,000 to 10,000 eggs a year. If one toad should continue to lay eggs for ten years she would have a total of about 100,000 eggs to her credit, and almost every one hatches. If all the female toads kept on laying eggs at this rate, you can readily see what an enormous number of toads there would be in ten years, provided all of the eggs hatched and all of the tadpoles lived to change into toads. But Dr. Hodge, who has studied toads for years, says, 'Possibly two or three of each litter of toads live to grow up, while thousands of them never pass beyond the tadpole stage.'"

"What happens to them?" naturally asked Harold.

"Practically nothing interferes with the eggs, although it is probable that ducks eat some of them. But as soon as the tadpoles are born until they leave the water, they are devoured in great numbers by water beetles, dragon-fly larvae, newts, and sometimes by fish. In this way, the entire colony of a pond is often destroyed. Then, after the little toads leave the water, more dangers await them, for they are looked upon as a great delicacy by ducks, chickens, and many birds, and even full-grown toads are eaten by snakes, crows, hawks, and owls. Skunks also destroy a great many."

"Little toads suffer a great deal from heat, and hide under leaves, rubbish, stones, and in other cool places during the day. A. H. Kirkland says, 'The inability of little toads to endure heat serves as an indirect protection for them at this stage. They are delectable morsels to many birds and, were it not for the fact that they are obliged to seek shelter during the day, large numbers would be destroyed.' But even while protected in this way during the heat of the day, large numbers are destroyed by the night prowlers."

"I suppose you think I have gotten away off the track, for I started to tell you how the toad's homeliness protects it from its enemies, but I first wanted to show you who its enemies really are. So, now, please remember that since it has no means of defense or way to escape from its swift pursuers, its only hope to live lies in its being as inconspicuous as possible. It so resembles a lump of earth, that when it squats down, its enemies very often pass by without seeing it, whereas, if it were not for its resemblance to the earth, it would perhaps soon become extinct. Then, too, you must remember that insects must come close enough to the toad for it to capture them, because it is quite slow of movement, and seldom, if ever, snaps at anything that does not move. It, therefore, depends upon its food in looking like the earth over which it moves."

"I am glad you told us that, Daddy," remarked Ruth, "for I never knew why they are so ugly, but look at its eyes. Aren't they beautiful?" she said, as the toad turned and looked at them through the glass.

"Yes, they are pretty," said Daddy. "Naturalists tell us its eyes are among the most beautiful in nature. One writer calls them 'jewels in its head.'"

Harold had an inquisitive turn of mind, so, when he had a chance, he asked, "Are toads of any use?"

"Yes, indeed, they are," enthusiastically replied Daddy. "Although about eleven per cent of their food supply consists of many ground beetles, spiders, ladybirds, and some parasites that feed upon and kill destructive insects, it feeds on cutworms, army worms, caterpillars, gypsy moths, brown-tail moths, May beetles, and many other destructive insects, which makes it one of the most beneficial animals known to man, because it protects his gardens and fields by destroying great numbers of these harmful insects and grubs that would soon destroy all he could raise. Instead of killing toads, as many ignorant people do, laws should be passed to protect them, just as laws protect birds that are useful to mankind."

"Thank you, Daddy, for what you have told us," Donald replied. "I like our toad better than ever."

"I am glad you enjoyed our little talk. There is a lot more about toads that I would like to tell you, but I must go. Take good care of your toad and always remember that God never created a little animal that is more useful than the toad. Read all you can about him, and you will like him more and more for what he does. You will soon forget that he is one of the homeliest creatures in nature, but you will respect and protect him because he is so useful."

After Daddy had gone, the children caught more bugs for their toad, and enjoyed watching him eat them.

D. C. KAUFFMAN.

Centre County Pomona organized last Fall a league of plays in which three Granges participated, the winner to receive a silver cup. The plays all have been given at various places in the county. All the proceeds taken in State College auditorium go to the Memorial Fund. Penn State Grange has taken the play on the road, playing at Roaring Springs May 13th and in Catawissa May 20th. Miss Jane Creasy, a granddaughter of former State Master Wm. T. Creasy, is a member of the team.

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ONE HEAD OF WHEAT

NETS 5,000,000 BUSHELS

Pennsylvania farmers this year are richer by a million bushels of wheat off the same acreage than they were six years ago because of the now famous "Pennsylvania 44" wheat introduced in 1921 by the Pennsylvania State College.

One-sixth of the total wheat acreage in the State was planted this year with the "44" variety which has shown a steady tendency to yield at least five bushels to the acre more than the ordinary varieties grown in Pennsylvania prior to 1921. This estimate is made by Dr. Charles F. Noll, whose experiments here developed the new wheat from a single head. This year's Pennsylvania wheat acreage is 1,180,000 acres, and the State College variety was grown on about 200,000 acres, an estimated yield of over five million bushels.

Since the college distributed 2,500 bushels of the "Pennsylvania 44" in 1921, enough to sow about 1500 acres, farmers of the State have been planting this and other improved varieties that have also given high yields. This has tended towards more economical production of the wheat crop and will result in increasing the average acre yield for the State. While the college wheat no longer can be said to yield five more bushels to the acre than other Pennsylvania wheats because of the almost universal trend towards better yielding varieties, a great service has been rendered by the agricultural experiment station in paving the way towards economic crop production.

Two new varieties of medium-early maturing oats were also introduced by the college as the result of Dr. Noll's experiments in 1923, and are now being grown on about 20,000 acres in the State. They are known as "Keystone" and "Patterson." In 43 farm tests last year "Patterson" yielded seven bushels more per acre than local varieties.

HISTORIC LONG-HORN CATTLE TO BE PRESERVED BY GOVERNMENT

That the long-horned, or Spanish breed of cattle, once so numerous in the southwest, may be preserved from complete extinction, the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, will maintain a herd on the Wichita National Forest in Oklahoma, according to an announcement made to-day by Col. W. B. Greeley, Chief Forester. The agricultural appropriation bill signed by President Coolidge on January 17, carries an item for their purchase and maintenance. The department has for several years urged the necessity for a small herd of these picturesque examples of early pioneer life of the southwest for the benefit and education of future generations interested in pioneer history, said Colonel Greeley.

The Wichita National Forest lies right in the heart of the range of the old southern herds of plains buffalo, and is a part of the region formerly known as the Indian Territory, where now live more than fifty thousand Indians.

Here also grazed some of the pioneer herds of these long-horned cattle when the livestock industry in the southwest was in its infancy.

There are still a few living members of this once numerous breed of cattle to be found in Texas. The herd for the Government will be selected by expert cattlemen familiar with the characteristics of the cattle and of the southwestern ranges. They will be grazed in a pasture immediately adjoining the one occupied by the herd of buffalo now established on the forest.

Most of the improvement in the poultry business has been founded on the careful work of these contests and record keeping. Would that poultry keepers everywhere would apply the knowledge on breeding, culling and feeding gained by these investigators.

GRANGE PICNIC SPEAKERS

Granges desiring speakers for picnic dates will do well to make arrangements well in advance for a speaker. The Grange holding the picnic should furnish transportation to and from the grounds for the speaker, besides making prompt settlement for expenses.

Following is a list of speakers approved by the Grange:

W. F. Hill, Past Master, Huntingdon, Pa.
John A. McSparran, Past Master, Furness, Pa.
Hon. P. H. Dewey, Past Master, Harrisburg, Pa.
J. A. Boak, Acting Master, New Castle, Pa.
H. G. Eisman, State Lecturer, East Springfield, Pa.
John H. Light, State Secretary, Harrisburg, Pa.
William Armstrong, Executive Committee, Dallas.
A. H. Fullerton, Executive Committee, Edinburg.
Harry H. Pratt, Executive Committee, West Chester, 211 S. Walnut St.
Roland N. Benjamin, Overseer, Towanda, R. D. 4.
Rev. G. W. Hatch, Chaplain, Mount Union.
C. H. Dildine, State Deputy, Orangeville.
W. R. Tucker, State Deputy, Cambridge Springs.
T. E. Talbott, State Deputy, North Bingham.
Hon. Allan D. Miller, Legislative Committee, Susquehanna.
R. M. Day, Legislative Committee, Washington, Pa.

ANOTHER FARM HINT

Recent experiments reveal that hens lay best when their coops are lighted by electricity, and that cows give more milk when listening to the strains of a jazz tune. All of which leads to the belief that if there was some way of getting more night clubs and high life on the farms, the hired men might be content to stay.

CHICK CARE

Prevention of worms in poultry is better than attempting to control them after they have become entrenched. The best method is to follow a strict sanitation program. Raise the chicks in clean houses, with clean litter, use clean feed and water, and let them range only on clean ground.

USE GOOD SPRAY

It is better to be safe than sorry, say plant pathologists of the Pennsylvania State College, in recommending that lime sulphur which tests 1.008 be used. Some fruit growers believe that a weaker solution is satisfactory but the specialists say that this is true only in years when there is a poor germination of the apple scab ascospores.



A MODERN PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE HALL

PLANT PERENNIALS NOW

Many of the old-fashioned perennial flowers may be grown from seed. They may be sown now in boxes so that they will be sufficiently large to set out in early September. Most of these will bloom next year.

IMPROVE DAIRY HERD

Choose your next herd sire very carefully. No improvement in the herd is possible without bringing in some better blood. If a better herd is wanted in the future something must be done about it now. If you do not understand pedigrees get someone to help make the selection.

Do not sow seeds too thickly and then neglect to thin the plants. It is very easy to sow too much fine seed, such as carrot, lettuce, and radish. If the seed is sown thickly to insure a perfect stand of plants, be sure to do the thinning while the plants are young.



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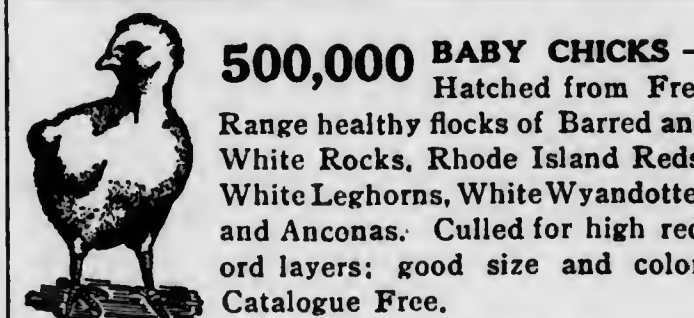
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ALL COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

The Story of Mary McLaughlin

Mary McLaughlin taught the same school in Franklin County for more than twenty years. She was graduated from the Normal School and began her work as a teacher in the country school at a salary of \$30.00 a month. She was interested in her work and the pupils were very much attached to her. At the close of two years of service she was offered a position in one of the larger towns of the country and because of the better salary and longer term she felt it necessary to accept the place.

Her home director was a Scotchman, John Thompson, who had children of his own in Miss McLaughlin's school. When he found that Miss McLaughlin intended to leave he went to her and found that she thought it necessary to leave the community because of the better financial opening in the town. He asked her whether she would be willing to remain in the country if her salary were increased \$20.00 a month. She told him she would be glad to do so. He went to the patrons of the school, laid the matter before them and offered to pay \$10.00 a month additional to Miss McLaughlin out of his own pocket if the rest of the community would raise the additional \$10.00. They agreed to do so and Miss McLaughlin remained in the school. This arrangement continued in force for more than twenty years. Mr. Thompson's children grew up but he continued on the board and continued to pay his half of the \$20.00 additional salary paid the teacher.

Some years ago one of our classes in rural sociology made a survey of the district in which Miss McLaughlin taught as we were interested in the fact that in the twenty years during which Miss McLaughlin taught thirty students came from her school to the Normal School. Twenty-one of these continued until they were graduated. Seven students entered college and other higher institutions and finished their work. During the same period the five other schools were taught by nearly one hundred different teachers. These five schools, although attended by students of exactly the same type of students as Miss McLaughlin sent only ten students to the Normal School; only three of whom were graduated. No record can be found of any student from these schools who went to college or higher institutions.

Among the students who went to Miss McLaughlin was a farmer boy, John W. Ryder, who was interested in insects such as beetles and butterflies. Miss McLaughlin supplied him with Wood's Natural History and other books. She encouraged him to go on with his work and succeeded in persuading his parents to allow him to go to college. He became Dr. John W. Ryder, the great economic zoologist of the University of Pennsylvania, the man who made possible the artificial propagation of fish for the Government. A member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania has recently said that Ryder's work was worth considerably more than \$100,000.00 to the Federal Government. Unfortunately, Dr. Ryder died about middle life but he lived long enough to make a most remarkable record.

Another student of Miss McLaughlin's was Fannie Cunningham, who is a missionary in China in charge of the educational work of one of the great churches. Rev. Dr. Robert Fuller, another pupil, is one of the pulpit leaders and orators in the western part of the United States. Tom Mahoney was the son of a poor Irish laborer. He attended Miss McLaughlin's school. She interested herself in him, helped him to complete the common school course and to get a business course. He is now one of the millionaire manufacturers with large interests in Kansas City and St. Louis. He is noted as a philanthropist and he is a man who has never had a strike among his employees. The work that these men and

women did was made possible through Miss McLaughlin's services.

In the twenty years that Miss McLaughlin received a bonus Mr. Thompson himself paid her about \$1,200.00. The patrons of the district paid her an equal sum, making a total bonus of about \$2,400.00. No one can estimate what the lives of the men and women who have become efficient teachers, better wives and mothers and better citizens has been worth to the community and to the state. The only one whose services can be estimated in cash is that of Dr. Ryder, whose services alone were worth, as indicated, more than \$100,000.00 to the Government. Certainly no \$1,200.00 was ever better invested.

WM. S. TAFT.

"We do not need more material development, we need more spiritual development. We do not need more intellectual power, we need more character. We do not need more government, we need more religion. We do not need more of the things that are seen, we need more of the things that are unseen."

PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE.

BUSINESS SAGACITY

That "the child is father to the man" is often seen in the shrewdness in striking a bargain, manifested at a very early period in the life of some children.

"Ma," exclaimed young Teddy, bursting into the house, "Mrs. Johnson said she would give me a penny if I told her what you said about her."

"I never heard of such a thing!" said his mother indignantly. "You're a very good boy not to have told! I wouldn't have her think I even mentioned her. Here's an apple, sonny, for being such a wise little lad."

"I should think I am, ma! When she showed me the penny I told her that what you said was something awful and worth a quarter at least!"

THE HAPPY FAMILY

New York housing report says that five persons can live in a two-room kitchenette apartment without bad effect. Before subscribing to this we'd like to see it tried on a test five, composed of Senator Borah, Mussolini, General Butler, Pussyfoot Johnson, and John Barleycorn. —Arkansas Gazette.

PRUNE FOR BETTER APPLES

In the bearing apple tree remember that it is the plump, well-nourished bud which produces blossoms and fruit. Secure such buds for next year by a careful thinning out of the ends of the branches which will insure plenty of sunlight and plant food reaching the buds on the remaining twigs.

During the recent strike in England the volunteer driver of the London-Liverpool express performed the miraculous feat of bringing the great train into Liverpool twenty-five minutes ahead of schedule time. The passengers went forward in a body to thank him. A pale green face emerged from the cab. "Don't thank me," he gasped; "thank God; I only found out how to stop this thing 10 minutes ago."

Farmers' cooperative marketing associations now handle about 9 per cent of the cotton, 12 per cent of the livestock, 25 per cent of the dairy products, 35 per cent of the tobacco, 54 per cent of the cranberries, 83 per cent of the walnuts, 85 per cent of the raisins and many other commodities in varying proportions grown in the United States each year.

Lying shatters mutual confidence and makes daily intercourse more difficult among men. A liar is hated by all who insist on honor and conscience. Open-heartedness and sincerity, on the other hand, gain for us the honor and respect of men.

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a rate of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

RUTLEDGE

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Fred A. Rutledge, a member of Unity Grange, No. 1710; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; be it further

Resolved, That we drape our Charter for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, that they be placed on the minutes of the Grange, and a copy be sent to the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS for publication.

W. J. LOY,
T. D. GREGG,
A. R. ABRAHAM,
Committee.

KRISE

WHEREAS, Girard Grange No. 788 P. of H., of Clearfield Co., must with deep sorrow record the death of one of its faithful members, sister Mary L. Krise; be it therefore

Resolved, That our Grange does in this manner express its regret to Brother Krise and his family, and its sympathy over his loss, and we, the members, further desire to express our appreciation of sister Krise's helpfulness in many years past.

Resolved, That our Charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread on the minutes, a copy be published in the Clearfield Progress and in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

REBECCA R. SMITH,
MRS. EDWARD N. LIEGEY,
MRS. HENRY SMITH.

WORK

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master to remove from our midst Brother Charley Work; therefore be it

Resolved, That we sympathize with the bereaved family and bow in submission to the Master's will; and further be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Work, Savan Grange has suffered an irreparable loss; and further be it

Resolved, That these words be spread on our minutes in loving remembrance of his life and works among us.

E. E. ELDER,
C. H. HUGHES,
A. G. BOWERS,
Committee.

BAKER-NESBIT

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Master to call from our midst our Worthy Brothers, John C. Baker and Charles Nesbit; be it therefore

Resolved, By Eureka Grange No. 1915, that we humbly bow to the supreme will of God; be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved families; be it also

Resolved, That as a token of respect, our charter be draped for thirty days, and that these resolutions be recorded on our minutes and be published in GRANGE NEWS and a copy be sent to the families.

C. G. GASSWINE,
G. M. LERREW,
MRS. FOREST ACALEY,
Committee.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbor himself, and discover not a secret to another.—Proverbs, 25:9.

No pain, no palm; no thorns, no throne; no gall, no glory; no cross, no crown.—William Penn.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per set (13)	\$3.50
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen	3.25
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9	2.75
Juvenile Grange Manuals, set of 13	2.75
Grange Seals	4.50
Digest	.45
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.10
Song Books, "The Patron," boar' covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.70
Secretary's Record Book	.70
Treasurer's Account Book	.60
Blank Reports, Subordinate Granges to Pomona, per hundred	.85
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	3.25
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	.65
Roll Book	.50
Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Pomona Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Juvenile Application Blanks, per hundred	.40
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.50
Trade Cards, per hundred	.01
Demit Cards, each	.01
Withdrawal Cards, each	.01
Better Degree Work, by S. H. Holland	2.00
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.10
Book of Patriotic Plays, Tableaux and Recitations	.25
Humorous Recitations, Poetry and Prose	.25
Floor Work of Fifth Degree (Rankin)	.20
A Brief History of the Grange Movement in Pennsylvania, by W. F. Hill	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

JOHN H. LIGHT, Secretary.

Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

HISTORY OF FLOOD IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Rains during the recent months have raised such a frequent discussion, concerning the cause of this devastating flood that has already caused damage to the extent of millions upon millions, rendered homeless thousands of people and left suffering, distress and damage everywhere, that we reprint herewith a history of the flood as reported by the U. S. Daily:

FLOOD HISTORY TOLD BY WEATHER BUREAU

Rains During Fall Months Had Part in Overflow of Mississippi River

Rains and floods in tributary streams dating back to the fall months of 1926 had a part in bringing about the present Mississippi River flood, which is the greatest in the history of the river, according to a statement covering the development of the flood which has just been made by the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture.

The Weather Bureau issued flood warnings constantly from October on through the winter in various localities. On April 13, the Weather Bureau found that every indication pointed to the greatest flood in the history of the lower Mississippi Valley, and at once issued bulletins to that effect.

The full text of the statement giving the history of floods which led up to the Mississippi River flood follows:

This has been a year of abnormal rains, and so we are having not only the unprecedented floods of the lower Mississippi—the greatest flood in its entire history—but scores of lesser floods in the large tributary streams that feed into the Mississippi, and in other large river systems in the central part of the United States. Meteorologists can predict rains only a few days in advance; they can often predict floods due to incessant rains many days in advance. They can not say why we have the rains.

The floods began as far back as last October, due to heavy rains in August and September. They have gone on all winter in one region or another, augmented by rain, and more rain, swelling the smaller waterways, which in turn swelled the greater until we have now the terrible devastation that is being produced by the Mississippi.

The Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture issued flood warnings constantly from October on through the winter in various localities, based on observations of rainfall and river stages, as one river system after another became affected by the long continued rains. The great Mississippi flood was not unheralded.

Many thousands of people, taking advantage of advance warnings, moved their families and possessions beyond danger of overflowed waters. Others, unable to leave their homes or business properties, made what preparations they could to endure the period of flood hazards and anxiety. Unfortunately, thousands of others have been unable to leave the threatened districts and are now suffering great hardships in spite of all efforts to warn and aid them.

The first flood of importance was that of the Neosho River, in Kansas and Oklahoma in October. This was the greatest flood on record for that region. Then came more rains, extending over Ohio and the upper Mississippi Valley. These rains caused floods in all streams tributary to the Ohio.

Normally October and November are the season of lowest water in rivers, yet in 1926 we came into early winter with nearly all the rivers in the Mississippi system, if not at "bankful" stage, at least at a stage much above normal. It was apparent to trained observers that with winter and early spring rainfall above normal any considerable increase must make big floods in the spring.

The rains came. The first great floods were in the southern tributaries of the

Ohio, especially the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. Both went into "great flood" during the last days of 1926, so much so that the flood in the Cumberland was the greatest ever known in that river. These floods immediately filled all the lower Ohio above the flood stage. Later in January there was a big flood in the upper Ohio, which rose to nearly 30 feet at Pittsburgh and above 59 feet at Cincinnati.

Then it began to rain more generally. Kansas and Oklahoma; Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, southern Iowa, western Kentucky, western Tennessee, and later, Louisiana, all had heavy rains. The rains occurred at intervals not more than two or three days apart, and occasionally they were of the torrential type. There was nothing to do but advise people to get ready for general floods.

Of course there were warnings for all these floods before they began. As the rains kept on the Weather Bureau soon found it necessary to issue additional warnings every two or three days for the lower Mississippi, from Cairo to its mouth, that still higher stages than those previously forecast would be reached. About April 13 the Weather Bureau found that every indication pointed to the greatest flood in the history of the lower Mississippi Valley, and at once issued bulletins to that effect, warning everybody interested to take all possible precautions to protect life and property.

These warnings were later repeated and emphasized, and since that time the Weather Bureau has issued daily advice of stages to be expected and the time when they are due. Beginning at Cairo it has been possible to make predictions of flood stages nearly a week in advance, and on going down the river warnings have been given at gradually increased periods in advance.

On April 2 the Vicksburg district was advised that the crest of the flood would be reached by the end of the month. People at New Orleans were advised on April 8 that the crest would be reached there during the first week in May, and at the same time the probable crest stages were given. Later rains made it necessary to increase the forecast of crest stages and to delay the dates thereof by 5 or 10 days. Otherwise there has not been much change in the forecasts.

Thus far the flood has exceeded all previous records from Cairo to Vicksburg, and with the additional rise that began April 27 at Vicksburg from the overflowed waters of the Yazoo basin, the stages below that point will yet exceed all previous stages except possibly where extreme corrective measures may be taken to prevent it.

Previous to this flood the 1922 flood was the greatest flood except between Cairo and Memphis, where the 1913 flood was slightly higher. Before 1913 perhaps the greatest flood was in 1882, although then the levee system was not nearly so extensive as at present, and a much greater area of land was subjected to natural overflow.

During this period there has also been a great flood in the Arkansas River, with stages above all records at Little Rock, and great flood in the Neosho River, a rather severe flood in the Osage River, in the Missouri from Kansas City eastward, and another great flood in the Illinois River, almost as large as the record-breaking flood of October. During the present month the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Des Moines River to Cairo has also been in flood with a stage a little over 36 feet at St. Louis, on April 26, the highest at that place since 1903.

YOUNG FARMERS TO MEET

June 15 to 17 are the dates set for the Eighth Annual Young Farmers' Week at the Pennsylvania State College. State-wide judging contests, which include dairy cattle, general livestock, and poultry will be features. At least four hundred farm boys and girls are expected for this week of education, inspiration and recreation.

TRAINING COW TESTERS IN PENN STATE COLLEGE

Prospective cow testers were given a short course of training at the Pennsylvania State College, March 28 to April 2. C. R. Gearhart, Pennsylvania State College Dairy Extension specialist in charge of cow testing associations in the State, announces. The work consisted of taking samples, testing, keeping records, feeding, care and management. Several such courses have been given in the past, and many of the testers in Pennsylvania's 50 associations have taken the training so offered. Others who started in as testers but are now herdsmen, creamerymen, dairy council workers, or students in college, likewise got their start in short courses. As Gearhart puts it, "Cow testing has been a stepping stone for many progressive young men."

PEDIGREE

John was at the foot of his spelling class, and all of his classmates had failed to spell the word "Pedigree," but when John's time came he spelt it correctly, and went to the head.

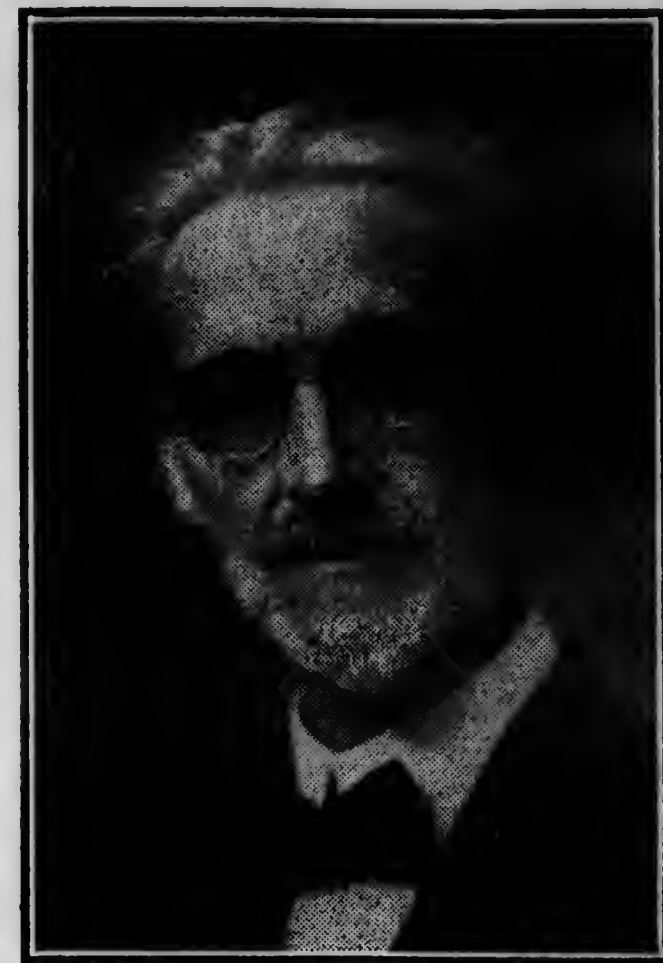
"Now," said the teacher, "who can tell me what it means?"

John's hand went up.

"Well, John, you may tell."

"I can't say that I know exactly what it means, but it's something William's bulldog's got."—"The Rice Journal," U. S. A.

I am a little sunburnt by the glare of life, but weatherbeaten by its storms.—Stephen A. Douglas.



MORRIS LLOYD

Business Manager, Grange News

ALL YOUNG STOCK now gone at the Wiant Farms, but wait for fall opening of young Berkshires. Wiant Farms, Huntington Mills, Pa.

U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS

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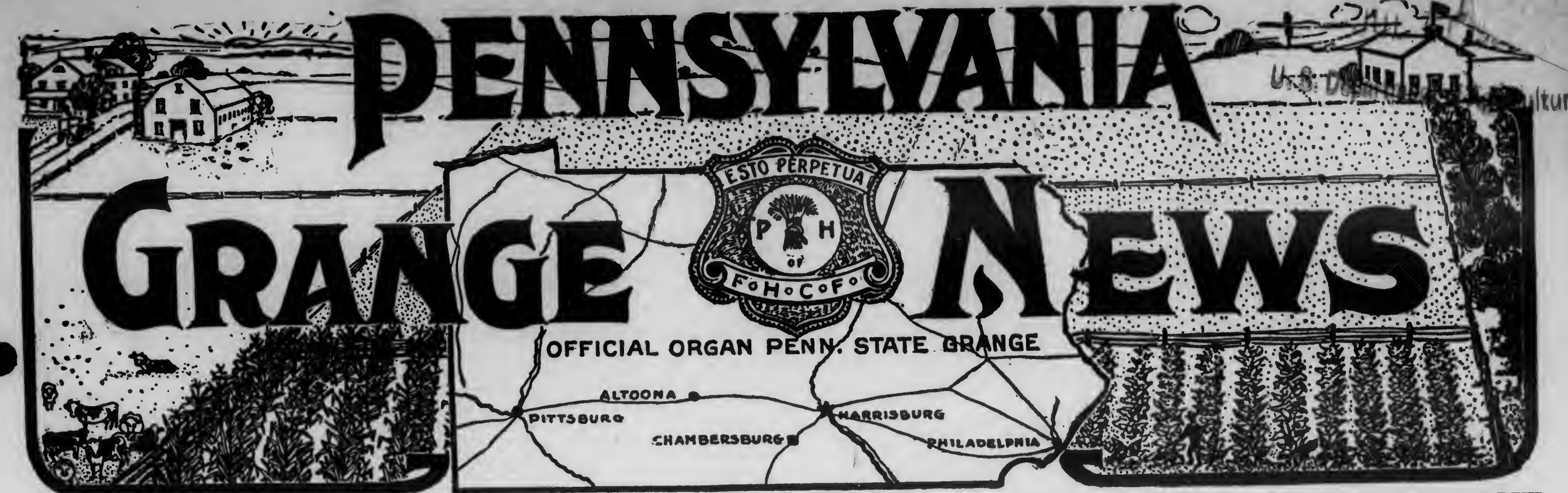
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VOL. XXIV

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., JULY, 1927

No. 4

Plans Completed for Center Hall Conference, Aug. 16-19

Laboratory Sessions; Caton, of Ohio, Whiton, of New Jersey, and Gardner, of Massachusetts, Are Features

LEADERSHIP in business, the professions, the sciences and all walks of life, is always the result of intense concentration. A leader is an earthly star. He shines out and lights up the dark places of social obscurity, he blazes the way for others to follow, in discovery, in science, in the arts, religion and education. In business, the successful executive chooses his subordinates and associates with a selectivity known only to the tact and skill of a great mind. He selects subordinates for specialized work who excel in their chosen line. Thus, mechanics, chemists, superintendents and advisers are selected for the specialized line by our great corporation chiefs.

The world's leaders come largely from the crowd. They may come from almost any home, anywhere without any notice whatever. Our history is replete with instances to prove this assertion. Only occasion and the need of the hour gave us a Franklin, a Lincoln and many others. Leaders are the illuminators of the world and sometimes we are apt to call them geniuses, but

(Concluded on page 2.)

THE FIRST FOR THIS YEAR

One new Subordinate Grange in Pennsylvania is the organization record of the last issue of GRANGE NEWS. Nicotville Grange No. 1953, Venango County, the home of State Chaplain Rev. Chas. I. Steffy was organized by Mrs. Estel Miles, Pomona Deputy with 20 charter members.

Dr. Hetzel Installed as President at Penn State

D R. RALPH DORN HETZEL was officially installed, the tenth president of Pennsylvania State College during the annual commencement week exercises, Tuesday, June 14. Assembled for the occasion was an audience of several thousand friends of the college together with the graduating class of 570 and candidates for higher degrees.

The seniors headed the commencement procession that wound its way over the campus to Old Main ahead of the faculty, the new president, Governor John S. Fisher and Judge H. Walton Mitchell, president of the board of trustees.

The installation ceremony opened the program, with the induction by Judge Mitchell, followed immediately by the

(Concluded on page 2.)



BERKS COUNTY POMONA DEGREE TEAM COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF MEMBERS OF CENTERPORT GRANGE. THEY GAVE THE FIFTH DEGREE AT LANCASTER LAST DECEMBER

PLANS COMPLETED FOR CENTER HALL CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

FROM WHEAT GENIUSES

From whence, tell me, do geniuses spring,
The ones who cause the world to swing?
They come from the crowds, and not from the clouds.

What magic touch aroused their souls,
And urged them on to worthy goals?
A mother's wise love, inspired from above.

Who fanned the spark of genius there,
And made it burn so bright and fair?
A teacher with skill to stir and to thrill.

How chance they to be known to fame,
And called throughout the world by name?
They've learned how to work, and never to shrink.

How do they reach the glorious heights?
How do they win the world's great fights?
Achieved through their pluck, and not any luck.

The founding of the Leadership School is based, primarily upon two things:

1. A lack of rural leaders.
2. Need of instruction for rural leaders.

The lack of rural leaders has always been more or less in evidence, since many of the best minds have always been drafted into the service of industry and the professions in our centers of population. The education of our youth has been cityward for many years and because of the great need for rural leaders with vision for improved farm conditions, the need for rural leadership is urgent. Training for leadership necessarily carries with it instruction and the fundamental purpose is carried out in the following program, with Young Peoples' Work as the underlying tone of this year's work.

All indications point to a record breaking attendance. The conference will again be held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Centre County Pomona and Pennsylvania State College. The meetings will be held at Center Hall, about twelve miles from State College. It can be reached by Pennsylvania and is located on the State road from Lewisburg to State College.

Center Hall is a place of historic interest to Pennsylvania Grangers and is well adapted to the purpose of the conference from many standpoints; it is centrally located for Pennsylvania patrons, easily accessible and for the conference it has all the advantages required. Interest in past years as well as many expressions of support promise that attendance this year will surpass all former years.

It is therefore important that all those planning to attend should send notice in advance to the secretary of the State Grange, 428 Telegraph Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

Programs and registration blanks have been mailed to all Granges and additional copies will be furnished upon request.

Expenses will be the same as in former years; registration fee \$5.00 and the total cost aside from transportation need not exceed more than \$11.00 per person. The registration fee will be payable at Center Hall upon arrival. Boarding houses on the grounds will furnish meals and tents and cots will be furnished free. The cost of transportation can be reduced to a minimum by getting up automobile parties, as many did in the past.

Each person will be expected to furnish blankets, pillows, towels, etc., for his or her comfort, and it is best to be provided for this need.

Every Grange should send its lecturer or some other delegate. However, all members of the Order, whether delegates or not, are invited to attend and the following program is sufficient guarantee that the session will be valuable for future Grange work.

Tuesday, August 16

Devotional period.
Introductory Remarks, H. G. Eisaman, lecturer.
The Health Needs of Farm Boys and

Girls, M. Mabel Eisaman, registered nurse.

Organized play session, R. G. Bressler.
Address, J. A. Bosk, overseer (acting master).
Question box.

NOON RECESS

Lecture, W. H. Whitton, lecturer N. J. State Grange.
Laboratory exercises: Making playground equipment, improving grounds about Grange halls, leadership of music for Granges, making of stage scenery, improving interiors of Grange halls, rural athletics.

SUPPER AND RECESS

Address, W. H. Whitton.
Camp Fire program, H. G. Eisaman, R. G. Bressler, W. R. Gordon.

Wednesday, August 17

Devotional exercises.
Needs of Farm Boys and Girls Education, Robert C. Shaw, Dep. Supt. of Instruction.
Organized play session, R. G. Bressler.
Question box.

NOON RECESS

Address, Fred Branchman, Washington Rep.
Address, Hon. Chas. G. Jordan, Secy. Agriculture.

SUPPER AND RECESS

Demonstration balanced program.

Thursday, August 18

Devotional exercises.
Spiritual Needs of Farm Boys and Girls, John A. McSparran.
Junior demonstration.
Question box.

NOON RECESS

Address, Chas. M. Gardner, high priest Demeter.
Trip to points of interest.

SUPPER AND RECESS

Session on the Unwritten Work, C. M. Gardner.
Ways in which the Grange Lecturer can aid in making the conferring of the degrees more interesting and impressive, Dr. Chas. C. Rankin.

Friday, August 19

Devotional exercises.
Leisure Time Activities of Farm Boys and Girls, Harry A. Caton, master Ohio State Grange.

Demonstration Lecture on Equipping the Country Stage.

"How the Grange May Serve in the Affairs of the Community," Kenzie Bagshaw, master Blair County Pomona.

NOON RECESS

Address, Harry A. Caton.
Address, Dr. R. D. Hetzel, Pres. State College.

SUPPER AND RECESS

Lecture, "Trip Around the World," Dean R. L. Watts.
Stunt program by various Granges.
Closing of conference.

DR. HETZEL INSTALLED AS PRESIDENT AT PENN STATE

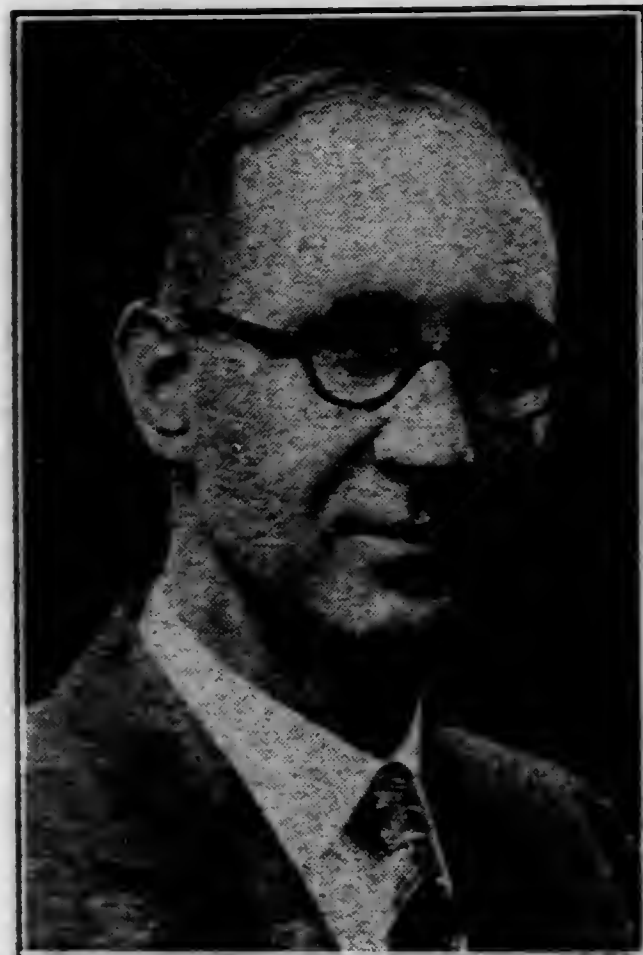
(Continued from page 1.)

administration of the oath of office by Governor Fisher, for a number of years a member of the college board of trustees.

LAND-GRANT COLLEGE

Early in his inaugural address President Hetzel launched into an illuminating account of the American land-grant colleges, of which Penn State is the Pennsylvania link of the chain extending into every state as the result of the signing by Abraham Lincoln of the Morrill Act of Congress during the darkest days of the Civil War. He thoroughly explained the founding, growth and present day functions of these great public institutions and their service to the people.

Doctor Hetzel's message to-day left no room for doubt but that Penn State, in its present basis, is giving exactly the kind of service that is required of it by State and Federal laws under which it was organized and has grown since its recognition by the State Legislature of 1863.



PENNSYLVANIA FOOD LAWS

The Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, through the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, has the power to enforce the Food Laws of our State.

The most effective method of engaging the cooperation of the public in respecting law is to let the public know the various laws and penalties for violation of them.

While "ignorance of the law is no excuse for breaking it," still there are cases where people have unwittingly sold adulterated food.

The food laws provide for the protection of the public health and the prevention of fraud and deception, by prohibiting the manufacture or sale or intent to sell of adulterated, misbranded or dangerous foods and fixing penalties for breaking these laws.

Pennsylvania's Food Laws stand high. Other states are more lenient in some manufactured articles, but when making them for Pennsylvania, they must be made to conform to our laws.

Some of the adulterations which are considered as such in these laws, are any substance which reduce, or lower, or affect the quality, strength or purity of an article; any substitute for an article; any change in color by coating, polishing, staining or bleaching of an article to deceive the purchaser; any chemical added that would injure the health—all these are adulterations.

The use of any diseased, filthy or decomposed substance, either animal or vegetable, or of the product of any animal that has died otherwise than by slaughter, shall be against the law.

NOT ALL AGRICULTURE

Stress was laid by President Hetzel, who is a member of the executive committee of the American Land-grant College Association, on the fact that these colleges have developed within little more than fifty years as the result of popular demand for education for "the industrial classes." Scientific studies were to be offered, not only in agriculture, but in chemistry, engineering, mining and all the mechanic arts.

The more or less popular opinion of to-day that land-grant colleges are primarily for the instruction of agriculture was completely refuted. Their ministry to other industries, if less than that of agriculture, is smaller by only a narrow margin and that is being overcome rapidly, he declared.

"These colleges," the new president added, "have been the largest single factor not only in the democratization of education, but in the democratization of idealism. They have forced higher education in America to be ever attentive and sympathetic with the needs and ambitions of all of our people; they have been a great factor in making higher education available to the American youth, irrespective of inheritance, of station or of wealth; they have been a great force in preserving public confidence in educated leadership. They have ever been the alert champions of democracy."

TRIBUTE TO GOVERNOR

In formally assuming responsibility of office President Hetzel declared great encouragement in the generous cooperation he has found, especially from Governor Fisher, whose "sympathy, wisdom and courage have been given concrete expression in unprecedented financial provision for this institution." Realization of increased appreciation by the Legislature of the college service also was voiced by the new executive. He pledged his unqualified devotion to the college.

As Governor Fisher entered the main campus gateway he was given a military salute by Troop A, 52nd Machine Gun Squadron. The Governor and other trustees were guests of honor at a luncheon given after the commencement exercises by the college senate at the Centre Hills Country Club, bringing the commencement week celebration to a close.

This law consists of sixteen sections. One can readily see how important it is to be protected against such an imitation butter.

Another law that protects public health is the one that regulates the making of carbonated drinks. Beet or cane sugar, meeting a certain stated percentage, flavors and colors are some of the requirements for manufacturing soft drinks. Even the method of cleansing the bottles is specified. A 3 per cent caustic solution of 110 degrees Fahrenheit for five minutes is used for washing bottles, after which they must be rinsed in pure water.

All cheese manufacturers in our state must stamp upon each cheese and upon each container his name and the grade of cheese. Since there are five grades of cheese, it is well for us to know whether we are paying for "full cream" cheese, or for the poorest grade called "skimmed cheese."

It is against the law to sell a mixture of chicory and coffee unless it contains but fifteen per cent of chicory and is labeled to that effect.

Where it is used in restaurant or hotel, a placard giving the information that the coffee is mixed with chicory must be in evidence.

The cold storage law defines "a cold storage warehouse" as a place artificially cooled to 40 degrees or below.

A license must be procured to operate a cold storage warehouse, and in it no butter, eggs, fresh meat, poultry or game may be held over twelve months.

Any decayed eggs or masses or broken or frozen ones shall not be sold or used in the preparation of food.

No meat, poultry, game or fish shall be sold as fresh, if it contains a preservative or coloring matter.

Fruit syrups must not be misbranded nor adulterated. Many poisonous metals and harmful acids were used until forbidden by law.

One law fixes the standard amount of cream in ice cream; another regulates the quality of lard and lard compounds; and another the amount of cream in milk to be sold.

The word "oleomargarine" must be printed on placards, tubs, and wrappers, where it is sold.

No word suggestive of butter, such as "Holstein," "Jersey," "Guernsey," "Cow" or "Butter" itself can be used in connection with oleomargarine.

There are laws concerning the sale of oysters, of vinegar, of sausage, of prepared mustard, maraschino cherries and many other articles of food, which all goes to prove that the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is trying to keep us in good health, and that if we know the laws and study the labels, we cannot be deceived very often.

Pomona's Interest in the Subordinate Grange

THERE is no history extant on Pomona Grange. Our founders are silent as to the details of the activity committed to that branch of our Fraternity. However, at the Eighth Annual Session of the National Grange, "a plan was suggested for the organization of District Granges for the purpose of securing uniformity throughout the Order. This action of the National Grange, however is recommendatory only, and each State Grange is free to establish such regulations in the premises as it may deem best."

Throughout all these years there has been much haphazard and aimless work on the part of Pomona Granges, and we owe a debt of gratitude to the Pennsylvania State Grange for instituting a system for the Pomonas of the State by which they have both representation in and support from the State Grange. They are able to carry on extension work and it is due to this elevation that the Pomonas of the State have become an active part of our Grange organization.

Two lines of activity in subordinate Grange work demand the attention of Pomona, and during the Summer months it is hoped that special attention be given by every Pomona to this discussion. First, the Pomona should exercise a general supervision over subordinates with respect to general Grange welfare, assisting in commercial business, provide regular visitations for Pomona deputies, require written quarterly reports and follow up Granges, dormant or near dormant. An effort is being made by the State Grange to check up every Grange in the state and we will necessarily look to Pomona to assist in this work through the Pomona deputies. Dormant Granges should be re-established where possible and new ones organized in favorable territory. Every Pomona secretary will receive requests for a thorough canvass of Grange conditions and Pomona's hearty cooperation is solicited.

Second, the possibility for efficient work in the Pomona is most evident in the help extended to subordinate lecturers.

The Lecturer's responsibility and influence in the Grange is often said to be greater than that of any other officer. This is possibly true, and yet in an organization like ours every office carries a large responsibility. The Lecturer's office is important and because of her peculiar position she has the opportunity of doing much that will widen the mental horizon of the members. This requires ingenuity and skill, much thinking and planning, with successes and failures at many a turn.

Therefore, the Lecturer needs the cooperation and support of every member, of all the officers, of the Pomona and of the State Granges. She must consult many sources for material and confer with co-workers for plans. These agencies are only able to assist to the extent that the Lecturer shows interest in them. Hence it is important that she attend and take part actively in the work of the Pomona Grange. It is too true that only a small percentage of the membership attend the Pomona meetings, and many of these do not have a correct conception of the purposes of the Pomona. So that the active work of the Pomona is left to the faithful few who have learned through all the degrees that service and sacrifice are the two most helpful attributes in this life, and who have had their moral and intellectual natures nurtured by the meaning of the beautiful and instructive lessons of the degrees.

The activities of Pomona that have had their effect on these Patrons are:

First: The business interests of the Order. These interests are of vast importance and grow in magnitude, daily. The Constitution and By-Laws of the Grange are definite on this point, and we are concerned only how the subject relates to the Subordinate Lecturer. Directly it may not affect her, but as an officer of the Grange she is amenable to the law; she has promised to support the Constitution and accordingly becomes an executive officer; therefore, the business interests of the Order are her concern as well as that of the Master. And matters of business concern should be provided for discussion whenever deemed necessary. Since the Pomona is tributary to the State Grange, the Lecturer should bring to the notice of the Grange the several business activities of the Order; the Keystone Grange Exchange should be supported, loyally, and correct business procedure and methods should be

discussed and promoted; a large part of this work can be promoted by the Lecturer.

Second: The Pomona should diffuse knowledge and instruction transmitted by the State Grange. We look to Pomona as the legislative head of the Subordinate and there is a large field of work left uncultivated in this respect. Every Pomona should make a united effort to discuss the problems that relate to the local communities as well as the State-wide problems. These conclusive actions should be transmitted to the Subordinate Granges for their consideration. In matters of a general nature, such as the child labor law, daylight saving, constitutional amendments, taxation, cooperative selling, etc., the Lecturer should provide place for a full discussion. These discussions when carried into the Subordinate from the Pomona would extend the influence of the Order. Of course, we realize that the Subordinate in many cases does not feel responsible to the Pomona and every effort should be made to remove this distant feeling. Here again, the Lecturer may be instrumental in providing work that will be remedial.

Third: The educational activities of the Order should be carried out by Pomona. This can be done largely through the Subordinate Lecturer in the following ways:

- a. Visitations and instruction.
 - b. Helping weaker Granges.
- Experience proves that personal contact is the best way of establishing wholesome and helpful relations. Frequently on hearing the reports of Subordinate Granges, they are accepted without close scrutiny. Whereas, careful examination would show that they need help. Often Deputies have not visited their Granges and offer no additional report. The reports of the Subordinate Grange are the index of its condition and if the Subordinate Lecturer as well as the Secretary could report it would mean a vastly different report. The Lecturer has a better line on the activities of the order than any one else, and in order to know the true condition of a Subordinate Grange, Pomona should plan visits, either as a body or by special committees, not so much for

criticism as for constructive suggestions and help. Weaker Granges and Lecturers should receive this help, in particular.

Oftentimes the strong Granges are the life of the Pomona. In contests, they generally get all of the prizes; in public print they get honorable mention; in business transactions they are credited with success and in numerical strength they count. Nevertheless the smaller Granges may be equally earnest and sincere, but they may be hampered, territorially and otherwise and unable to grow. Let Pomona be considerate and show every inclination to exercise her specific purpose and assist these weaker Granges by providing means and helps to Subordinate Lecturers. Visit them, instruct them and direct Pomona Deputies to attend their wants.

Fourth: The ritualistic work of the Order should be carried on and supported by Pomona. Nearly all Pomonas have trained degree teams and are prepared to carry on that work successfully. In fact they can do the work to perfection, and it is a part of the duty of Pomona to assist the Lecturers and officers of Subordinate Granges to arrange for instruction in all lines of this work. Many Granges meet in buildings where it is impossible to do this work. Arrangements should be made to accommodate these Granges and this must be done by the Pomona.

Finally, we have reached the time when Pomona stands as an intermediary between the Subordinate and the State Granges; representing the educational policies and endeavoring to lift up the standard of the Subordinate. On the one side we have the Subordinate Lecturer ever striving to improve her work and imploring the higher bodies for help, and the other side we have the law-making body of the order ever seeking to enhance the best interests of the order, and it is to the Pomona that we must look for elevating the condition of the Subordinate Lecturer and for arresting the attention of the State Grange for assistance.

Probability is the guide of life.—
Bishop Butler.

BERKS COUNTY GRANGE AND FARMERS DAY AT

WILLOW GROVE PARK (NEAR PHILADELPHIA)

Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1927

BERKS COUNTY POMONA GRANGE, No. 43

HAS ARRANGED FOR Special Train via Reading Railway

From	Stand. Time Fare Lv.A.M.	From	Stand. Time Fare Lv.A.M.
Hamburg	\$2.75 7.35	Reading	\$2.15 8.20
Berne	2.65 7.39	Franklin St.	2.15 8.23
Shoemakersville	2.55 7.44	Birdsboro	1.80 8.35
Mohrsville	2.50 7.48	Monocacy	1.75 8.40
Dauberville	2.45 7.51	Douglasville	1.65 8.45
Leesport	2.40 7.55	Willow Grove (ar.)	10.20
Tuckerton	2.30 8.04		

RETURNING—Special Train will leave Willow Grove 9.00 P.M. Standard Time, 10.00 P.M. Daylight Time, for above stations. Tickets good only on Special Train. Children between 5 and 12 years of age, half fare.

All Members of the Grange and Farmers Generally and Their Families are Invited to Participate in this

Big Day at Willow Grove Park

Buy Special Train and Amusement Tickets from the Committee

GEO. W. SCHULER, W. N. MILLER, J. DeL. SNYDER,
Master, Fleetwood, Pa. Secretary, Topton, Pa. Chr. Com., West Leesport, Pa.

Reorganization of the Federal Farm Loan Board

THE reorganization of the Federal Farm Loan Board, which had been expected for sometime took place last month. According to the forecast, Eugene Meyer, Jr., a New York stock broker and former Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation has been named as Federal Farm Loan Commissioner. Two other new members have been appointed to the Board as a result of the reorganization. They are Floyd R. Harrison and George R. Cooksey.

Mr. Harrison is a former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and comes from Virginia, while Mr. Cooksey is a former Washington newspaper man. Both Harrison and Cooksey were Directors of the War Finance Corporation and served in that capacity under Mr. Meyer. Another member of the Board, Arthur C. Williams, of Texas, was formerly connected with the War Finance Corporation in a subordinate capacity. Since the Federal Farm Loan Board is composed of six members, its control is now lodged in Mr. Meyer and his former associates on the War Finance Corporation.

The new appointees succeed Robert A. Cooper, of South Carolina; Edward E. Jones, of Pennsylvania; and Elmer S. Landes, of Ohio, who resigned upon request. The reorganization of the Board, of course, meets with the approval of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. It is generally understood that the shakeup which has taken place was occasioned by fundamental differences of opinion between the ousted members of the Farm Loan Board and the Treasury Department regarding the general conduct of the system. While the members of the Board have always manifested a willingness to consult with the heads of the Treasury Department concerning the work of the system, it is understood that the majority of the Board, nevertheless, resisted what they considered unwarranted encroachment on their authority by the Treasury Department.

Some of the members of the Board openly opposed the enactment of legislation by the last session of Congress which would have transferred to the Treasury Department the examination of the Farm Loan Banks and other vital functions now devolving directly upon the Farm Loan Board. In so doing they had the practically unanimous support of the farmers of the country.

The climax was reached several months ago when the Treasury Department insisted upon the adoption of a rule which, in effect, would have obliged the Farm Loan Banks to foreclose mortgages upon which the interest remained unpaid after more than ninety days. Since loans never exceed fifty per cent of the appraised value of the lands mortgaged, there would be no justice in the adoption of such a rule, and the Board refused to do it.

Mr. Jones, one of the retiring members of the Board, has long been a member of the Grange in Susquehanna County. He was successively a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature for nearly twenty years and he was one of the most active friends of agriculture in that body. His efforts for Highway Improvement earned for him the title of Good Roads Jones.

According to Mr. E. E. Reynolds, "The Washington representatives of the big national farm organizations have assumed an attitude of 'watchful waiting' in regard to Secretary Mellon's reorganization of the Federal Farm Loan Board, which gives Eugene Meyer, Jr., and his associates in the War Finance Corporation absolute control of the Farm Loan Board system with Secretary Mellon the actual directing big boss."

"If the Farm Loan System is improved through this reorganization, if the farmers are left in control of their local farm loan associations, and objectionable features that tended to reduce the popularity of the present system, are corrected, they will be in a position to give Mr. Meyer their support."

"If it is not operating satisfactorily in the best interests of agriculture, as they see them, they will make a united effort to prevent the confirmation by the Senate of the three new appointees, including Mr. Meyer, Jr. They are willing to give the Mellon-Meyer combination an opportunity to show what it can do before condemning or endorsing it. It is admitted, however, that the time will be too short when Congress assembles to judge fairly as to the outcome of the reorganization."

"It is known several leaders in the southern cooperative marketing movement are very friendly to Mr. Meyer, and are inclined to favor the reorganization, which will give him a free hand in the Farm Loan Board, so long as he does not run counter to the views of Secretary Mellon."

"FARMERS' SUSPICIONS"

"Other farm organizations leaders are openly expressing their suspicions of the good intentions of the promoters of the reorganization movement, which Treasury Department officials admit was not inaugurated by request of the farmer-borrowers, by the investors in farm loan bonds, or by the Farm Loan Board itself, but it originated in the Treasury Department."

"It is now certain that under the reorganization plan the Farm Loan Board will extend its credit to cooperative marketing agencies with a liberal hand. Advisers of President Coolidge appear to have convinced him that the one big burning need of agriculture is credit, and more of it, for cooperatives. And it is indicated that the \$900,000,000 loaning capacity of the Intermediate Credit Banks will be strained to the limit."

"Secretary Mellon is preparing to finance this rehabilitation of the Mississippi River flood area with funds of the Intermediate Credit Banks. An agricultural credit corporation is being organized at Little Rock, Arkansas, with a capitalization of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 with loans from the Intermediate Credit Banks on the basis of three times its paid in capital. It is proposed to furnish assistance to the flooded areas in other States by means of agricultural credit corporations. It is expected that these corporations, which were originally intended for the use of the livestock industry, will spring up in many places to forward the movement for agricultural relief through the Farm Loan system."

"There are also some fears on the part of the real friends of the Farm Loan System that in this feverish desire to rescue agriculture by way of the Intermediate Credit Banks and the agricultural credit corporations, the original purpose of the Farm Loan system which was to provide long-time loans at low

rates of interest and on easy payments to individual farmers may be overlooked.

"ADMINISTRATION UNFRIENDLY"

"With an administration in charge of the Farm Loan Board, that, judging from past utterances, is none too friendly to the Joint Stock Land Banks, there is some question as to the future statements alleged to have been authorized by the Treasury Department, have done the Joint Stock Land Banks no good. In fact, as one farm organization representative says, if the same statements were made in reference to the national banks somebody would be liable to lose his official head. One or two Joint Stock Land Banks have gotten into trouble and there are dozens of other banks that have not been conducted according to safe banking rules."

BERKS COUNTY GRANGE AND FARMERS' DAY

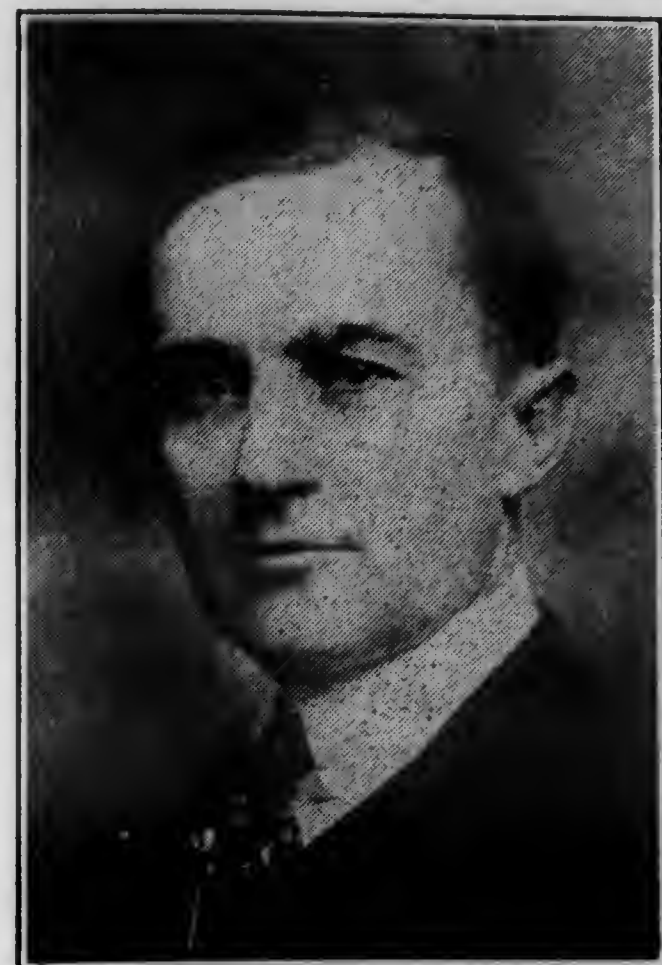
By a recent action of Pomona Grange No. 48, of Berks County, a new diversion will take place from a recreation standpoint. Hereafter the annual picnic was an affair of the usual type and by their resolution of June 2, they propose to picnic on Wednesday, August 10, at Willow Grove Park, near Philadelphia.

Special trains will be run to and from Reading and the park and the committee in charge promises a successful outcome of this venture. Willow Grove is well known as a popular amusement park. It has acres upon acres of well kept grounds, its sheltered walks and fairy retreats, its wonderful amusement devices for young and old together with free entertainments and excellent music have all appealed to the Berks committee. Detailed information of the excursion is given elsewhere in this issue.

R. H. BELL APPOINTED PLANT INDUSTRY DIRECTOR

R. H. Bell, of the Pennsylvania State College, has been appointed Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, to take office July 1st, according to an announcement made by Dr. C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Bell is a native of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, was reared on a farm and taught country school for four years. He graduated from Pennsylvania State College in 1910 and did research work in horticulture for three years. He served as county agent in Lycoming County from 1914 to 1919 and has been assistant director of the county agent



R. H. BELL

and other field work of State College since 1919.

"Mr. Bell is a practical common sense man and knows Pennsylvania agriculture, and the problems of the farmers," states Dr. Jordan in commenting on Bell's appointment. "His actual work on a farm and his close contact with county agents all over the State make him well qualified for his new job."

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR BUILDING ROADS

G. F. Schlesinger, director of highways and public works in Ohio, estimates that \$2,700,000,000 will be spent on new highways in the United States in the next five years, and that \$782,000,000 will be spent in the same period for maintenance. If resurfacing is included with maintenance, the amount is raised to \$1,600,000,000.

Other authorities have made higher estimates than Mr. Schlesinger relative to the amount of new construction likely to be undertaken during the next five years, but his figures on the cost of resurfacing and maintenance give us something to think about. Our imagination has thrilled at the thought of the 50,000 miles of new roads that are to be constructed in 1927, and we have almost overlooked the size of the highway industry's other task—the upkeep of the existing roads.

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FOR ONLY \$295!

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"You can also utilize the power from the gasoline engine of the GENCO-LIGHT & POWER Plant to perform a great many duties at the same time it is generating electric current. That's efficiency plus! This is the only plant at this price that has this expense saving advantage."

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Some Fine Territories Still Open for Dealers

3,000,000,000 BUS FARES PAID IN U. S. IN 1926

Three billion motor bus fares were paid in the United States during 1926, according to estimates based on 1925 figures and on new bus line extensions. Including school buses, some 69,000 buses are now in operation in this country.

The importance of the bus in the transportation scheme is indicated by the road mileage covered. Bus routes have a combined mileage of 352,000 miles while the total length of steam railroad tracks is 250,412 miles, or about 100,000 miles less. The mileage of electric railway track is 43,933. Steam railroads have 6,500 motor coaches running in conjunction with their railroad schedules.

The widespread use of the bus is helping to popularize rural pavements, highway experts point out. Cheaper and better service is provided where good pavements have been constructed and in many cases bus lines were not established until good roadways were built.

The bus movement is growing substantially with but few bus company failures. Bus lines are being created and extended, buses are being improved, and time schedules are now being more rigidly observed.

The increasing use of the bus is exerting an influence on the construction of good roads. American bus companies have found that the expense incurred in operating over poor roads often represents the difference between profit and loss.

A further growth in bus transportation may be expected along with the development of the Federal highway system of roads. Under the Federal Aid plan, a system of connecting state highways is laid out, which, when completed, will link all parts of the United States with excellent roads. More than 90 per cent of the population of the country lives within ten miles of some portion of the Federal highway system so laid out, and every town in the United States of over 5,000 persons is touched by a part of the 174,350 miles constituting the system.

A roll call of the men at a recent meeting of Chalfont Grange on the question, "which would you prefer for a wife—a literary woman or a good cook?" the answers were unanimously in favor of the one who could cook well.

Every man has a work to do proportionate to his abilities and opportunities.

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The carefully selected heavy Northwest spruce and fir of which it is made, insures its durability. Double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors make it absolutely air-tight and keep silage perfectly. Cheapest and easiest way to handle your corn crop and you get more milk from silage-fed cows. The extension roof, an exclusive feature, reduces the cost per ton capacity. A good investment and permanent improvement.

Write today for the name of our representative in your community and catalog; tanks, tube, ensilage cutters, stanchions, etc.

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GLOBE SILOS

GRANGE NOTES

Diversified vs. Specialized farming was discussed in a spirited debate at the meeting of Kellers Church Grange on June 2. "Could have only part failure" was the claim of the affirmative and "greater knowledge and greater efficiency" was held to be more important by the negative.

"Are convictions usually made on insufficient evidence?" was discussed by Clarence Leight at a meeting of Richlandtown Grange.

Marshalltown Grange 1394, observed charter members' night on June 9 with the following program:

Music, orchestra. Charles McAllister recited "Housecleaning Time," and responded to an encore, "Just a Farmer." A song, "When You and I Were Young Maggie," was sung by H. J. Wickersham, Charles McAllister, Mrs. Harry McFarland, Miss Anna Nields, with Miss Ruth Fling at the piano. "At what age are we willing to be called old?" was a question answered by Miss Helen Martin. She thinks no one should think of getting old until he is ninety, and then get old gradually from that age. Miss Lillie Ferree read the names of the charter members, of which there were 88 when the Grange started, with only 28 of these now being members. A paper on "The Early Grange" was prepared and read by Harry J. Wickersham. The orchestra played another selection before a dialogue, "Aunt Betsy and the Oil Stock," was given by Miss Anna Nields, as Aunt Betsy, who was deaf, and Miss Helen Martin as the young man who tried to sell her stock in oil. Mrs. Wm. K. Gibson read an account of the celebration of the Grange's ninth anniversary, which included a lengthy poem prepared by the then master, Harry J. Wickersham, and which brought in all the names of the charter members. The orchestra again furnished music and the program closed with singing "No Golden Harvest." Pie was served by the Refreshment Committee during the social time.

This list has been prepared showing the charter members now living and still members of the Grange: George B. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Leebert Lamborn, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moore, Lacie Embree, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Jones, Edwin W. Young, Mrs. Wm. K. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. McFarland, Miss Anna Nields, Mrs. Geo. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hallowell, Mrs. Harry J. McFarland, Miss Nellie Martin, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Wickersham, Mrs. Hiram LeFevre, Miss Lillie E. Ferree, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Baldwin, Clarence Moore. Mrs. W. K. Gibson had charge of the literary program.

Mrs. Susan Cook, of Jefferson township, Butler County, has just passed the 101st birthday and is as active and spry as many younger persons more than a decade younger.

"I live an active life," Mrs. Cook said as she was found in the basement of a barn, helping her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Grabe, with whom she lives, with the family chores.

Mrs. Cook can read a newspaper without the aid of glasses and is able to chat intelligently on the topics of the day—including the Snyder-Gray case.

Only a few years ago Mrs. Cook beat a young man in the neighborhood in a horse race, which is her favorite sport and until recently she owned a private mount of her own.

The mother of ten children, she has outlived all but three of them. She has had twenty-one grandchildren, twenty great grand children and four great great grand children.

Mrs. Cook is the mother of Mrs. Grabe whose husband was a former member of the Finance Committee of the State Grange.

CLASS INITIATED WITH IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES

At a special meeting of the Scenery Hill Grange, Washington County, a class of candidates was initiated into the third and fourth degrees at a recent date.

The grange was reorganized eight months ago with Mrs. Develbliss as master, and under her leadership it has become a very progressive grange, being among the most active in the county. In that time a juvenile grange, with 30 members, has been organized and two degree teams from its own talent have been developed.

The new and better degree work with drill, and improved tableaux were greatly enjoyed by the visitors. Seventeen tableaux were used in the third and fourth degrees. The work was very impressive and the officers and those taking part were highly commended on the work. The teams are willing to go abroad and help other granges desiring initiation.

The brother in submitting the above says, "I am mailing you a clipping; this may be of interest to other Granges who can make progress, too, with a little effort. Our Pomona meets on the 7th and we are striving to have the best Pomona in the state."—EDITOR.

State Deputy F. S. Keene, Honesdale, has organized Beech Grove Juvenile Grange in Wayne County with a membership of 18. Clifford Eno is master and Mrs. L. H. Grimm has been chosen matron.

Plumsteadville Grange held an interesting meeting on May 21 when the following important subjects were discussed, "Responsibility of the subordinate Grange to the Pomona Grange" by Isaac Gross. Does the average farmer pay enough attention to the vegetable gar-

den? Sylvester Emig and Mrs. Newberry Myers. Kitchen Step Savers, Mrs. Myers. Modernizing the Home, Mrs. Oliver C. Landis. The Juvenile Grange in charge of the matron discussed. "What make of automobile has most power?"

FARQUHAR POTATO DIGGERS

SAVE TIME, LABOR AND EXPENSE

Get the potatoes easily, quickly and with least possible skinning and bruising. The "Success Junior" is designed for the small grower. Low cost and pays for itself the first year. Every farmer should have a "Success Junior."

We also build the Farquhar Elevator Digger—the original Rigid Tongue Digger. Designed for the larger grower. Gets all the potatoes and leaves them in an even row easy to pick. Strongly built and priced within reach of every grower.

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Be sure about your Timothy Seed. Know that it's cleaned right. Free from foul weeds. Be sure that it has been tested for sound growth, and that it will grow.

This year, with the price very attractive, don't buy any "bargain-priced" seed. It won't pay! Buy Hoffman's "Farmers Choice" Timothy Seed. It costs you no more than ordinary seed, and you'll find it right in every way.

Hoffman's "Farmers' Choice" Timothy Seed is now the standard of quality among the many hundreds of Grangers and other Farmer Organizations throughout Pennsylvania and the Eastern States, who buy it year after year. They buy it direct from us at very fair prices. . . Prices that include cost of bags needed for its shipment—prepaid freight charges—separate packing of each member's seed.

Have your Buying Committee write for prices, full details, Free Samples. Just remember this—"Hoffman's Seeds Pay." You'll find it's true—"Farmers' Choice" Brand Timothy Seed will prove it to you!

A. H. Hoffman, Inc.

Box 85, Landisville, (Lancaster County) Pa.

Contributions to the Girls' Dormitory at State College

DURING the month from May 20, 1927, to June 20, 1927, the sum of \$371.65 was received from Granges throughout the State, making a total cash in the fund of \$49,167.33.

The Master, the Secretary and the Lecturer of every subordinate and Pomona Grange are the properly constituted committee in charge of raising money for this purpose; and, all contributions to the fund should be sent direct to John H. Light, Secretary Pennsylvania State Grange, 428-430 Telegraph Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa. Following is an itemized list of the contributions received during the month above indicated:

County	Grange	Amount
Wayne	Labor, No. 1063	\$2.40
Crawford	Harmony, No. 1112	23.25
Indiana	Savan, No. 1786	16.40
Crawford	Bloomington Valley, No. 1757	1.80
York	Pomona	50.15
Crawford	Sparta, No. 110	3.00
Mercer	Jackson, No. 1506	14.70
Mercer	West Salem, No. 1607	10.50
Mercer	Millbrook, No. 1601	5.70
Mercer	Coolspring, No. 1619	3.00
Mercer	Millburn, No. 1647	18.00
Mercer	Friendship, No. 1232	6.00
Mercer	Sandy Lake, No. 1393	2.10
Mercer	Pleasant Valley, No. 1643	2.10
Mercer	Leech's Corner, No. 1609	.30
Mercer	Hickory, No. 1574	.30
Mercer	Pleasant Ridge, No. 1678	.30
Mercer	Irish Ridge, No. 1344	.30
Westmoreland	Rostraver, No. 919	7.05
Chester	Kimberton, No. 1304	17.30
Schuylkill	McKeanburg, No. 1256	4.20
Westmoreland	Valley, No. 1411	3.60
Lackawanna	Pomona	12.00
McKean	Lafayette, No. 1555	5.00
Allegheny	Mt. Nebo, No. 1872	12.00
	Oak Valley, No. 1462	5.70
Crawford	Hartstown, No. 1233	7.50
Erie	Waterford, No. 423	6.90
Clearfield	DuBois, No. 808	8.10
Indiana	Ambrose, No. 445	12.00
Blair	Pomona	100.00
		10.00
		\$371.65
	Cash contributions previously acknowledged	48,795.68
	June 20, 1927, Total	\$49,167.33

HISTORY OF THE

GRANGE DORMITORY

At the State Grange meeting held at Williamsport, Pa., Dec. 12-14, 1922, the Committee on Education consisting of G. W. Griffin, Fayette; Mrs. Perry A. Esch, Cambria; Mrs. John Hildebrandt, Luzerne; C. A. White, Susquehanna, and Mrs. L. M. Brown, York, reported the following resolution, referred to the committee, for consideration:

WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania State College is the only institution in the State where training in agriculture and home economics may be had without tuition costs, thereby placing it within the reach of the boys and girls of moderate means, and

WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania State College, through its graduates, its extension service, its correspondence courses, and its special short courses for the benefit of practical farmers and farm women, is the greatest agency in the State for the promotion of Agriculture and the Farm Home, and

WHEREAS, The support from State and Federal sources has been insufficient to warrant the admission of but half of those who apply for admission to the Pennsylvania State College, one thousand students being refused admission every year be it

Resolved, That the granges of Pennsylvania pledge themselves to the erection of a memorial building at the Pennsylvania State College, to be known as Grange Hall, which shall take the form of a dormitory for agricultural students, and be it further

Resolved, That Crawford County Pomona Grange No. 26 indicate to the people of the State and the State Legislature that it thoroughly approves of the

work of the Pennsylvania State College, and we hereby pledge our hearty support to this institution. And be it further

Resolved, That the Master of the State Grange be directed and empowered to appoint a committee of five members of the State Grange to confer with the authorities in charge of said institution to arrange for the erection of said memorial, together with the expenditure of all contributions from Subordinate, Pomona and State Grange sources; thereby establishing in perpetuity the generosity and foresight of this generation to the uplift of mankind and to the glory of God.

Approved and the action of the committee sustained.

WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania State College is promoting a drive to obtain a \$2,000,000 fund for new buildings necessary to house the increasing number of students applying for admittance;—and

WHEREAS, Various organizations are pledging funds for the erection of certain buildings, or units of buildings, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania State Grange should organize a Grange fund to be used for the erection of a building, or unit in the building program of the Pennsylvania State College, which will be lasting evidence of the Grange principle to promote education; Be it further

Resolved, That Clarion County Pomona Grange No. 27 subscribe one hundred (\$100) dollars to this State College Building Fund.

(Signed) J. M. KLIGENSMITH, Secretary.

Approved and the action of the committee sustained.

Pursuant to this Resolution, Worthy Master, John A. McSparran, appointed the following State College Memorial

Committee: P. H. Dewey, Tioga; M. B. Orr, Mercer; Mrs. Howard Van Kirk, Washington; Mrs. Louis Piolet, Bradford; Prof. R. G. Bressler, Centre, and the following report under date of Nov. 12, 1923, shows the results of the work for the year ending Nov. 12, 1923, as reported at the State meeting held at Pittsburgh, Pa.

REPORT OF STATE COLLEGE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Patrons of Husbandry:
As Chairman of the State Grange Memorial Committee, I beg to report the following:

The first meeting of the Memorial Committee was held on the 14th and 15th of March, 1923, at State College, every member of the committee being present.

After due deliberation we came to the conclusion that the ideals and purposes of the Grange could best be carried out by the erection of a girl's dormitory on the campus at State College. Much as we need boys trained in the science of agriculture, a thousand times more do we need women trained in the science of home making, so that they may be better equipped to battle with the perplexities of life themselves and prepared to become the natural guardians of future generations.

We found that the Fruit Grower's Association of Pennsylvania had assumed the responsibility of building a boy's dormitory that will cost \$100,000.00 and the Potato Grower's Association had pledged a hospital there that would cost \$150,000. The Grange is much stronger than both these organizations and when we found that we could have a building site that would form the head house of a whole group of dormitories in the girl's section, we realized that it must be a while-while building; one that the present day, as well as future generations of Patrons of Husbandry, would not only be ashamed of but one in which all would have just cause to be proud. Such a building will cost approximately \$250,000.

We realize that this is a big undertaking and that a quarter of a million dollars is a large sum of money, but we also realize that the Grange is the oldest and strongest farm organization, not only in our state but in the world, to-day.

This stupendous organization has reached that period where if we are to survive, we must take part in the great world problems and there is no greater problem facing civilization than that of education.

Public sentiment is moulded, and Public opinion crystallized through Grange activities. We should not allow ourselves to be outdone by every other enterprise, whether worthy or otherwise.

Certainly our undertaking, which, when carried out will help to relieve the serious over-crowded condition of the students at State College, is as worthy as a foot ball game or a prize fight and it will be remembered that only a few weeks ago a prize fight was staged in New York when 85,000 people paid \$600,000 to witness the exhibition which lasted less than five minutes. This amount of money would build almost three such dormitories as we are to build; and when we take into consideration the fact that this building should stand for many centuries, and that its purpose or mission while these centuries are passing is to educate and elevate the flower of womanhood of Pennsylvania, the effects of which will live on and on and will never perish or decay, but will broaden and multiply as the years go by, until the dim vista of the future will give back to your posterity and to future generations, dividends a thousand fold.

Patrons of Husbandry, you are in all probability taking part in the greatest agricultural meeting ever held in the world and I beseech you to go back to your homes, filled with inspiration and zeal toward this, the greatest and noblest enterprise the Grange has ever undertaken, and stir your Grange and its membership to immediate action.

(Concluded on page 15.)

FREE A Split Bamboo Casting Rod, with this Fine Reel!

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So confident are the distributors that Imperial Rat Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send a large \$2.00 bottle (Farm Size), for only one dollar, on 10-Days' Trial.

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GRANGE HALL DEDICATION

Another new Grange hall was dedicated on June 2, when Past State Lecturer E. B. Dorsett, Mansfield, Pa., carried out the Grange dedicatory ceremony in a complete manner. The accompanying cut shows both the Grange hall and the storeroom.

The building is a solid brick structure, with cellar and two stories. The first floor has a large dining room, kitchen and lobby well equipped. The second floor is the Grange room proper. The building has been nicely decorated, has heat, light and water in the building and makes a delightful meeting place for this Grange and its various activities. The patrons of this Grange may well be proud of this splendid Grange Home which will so well serve their many activities.

An additional small brick building to the right is also part of the home and is the storage place for the Grange. Loysburg Grange No. 1104 was organized in this same building on March 17th, 1894, but was soon moved to another hall where it has continued to meet until January of this year when this building was purchased and remodeled for the use of the Grange.

We give a brief history of this Grange as follows: The Grange was organized March 17, 1894 with twenty charter members, ten women and ten men and has continuously held meetings ever since organization but has only recently passed the 100 mark in membership. It has however initiated since organization 316 members and has at present a membership of 167. Quite a few members have joined other Granges that have been organized in this community, and others have moved away, as a whole the membership has been held very well. Three charter members are still active members of this Grange, as follows: Mrs. Louisa Bayer, Mrs. Harriet Bayer Snowberger and Mr. D. M. Bayer. A few of the early members who have given loyal support to this Grange are John Bayer, organizer, John E. Kitchey and C. L. King all three now deceased, while D. B. Snowberger and W. E. Baker still active members have been loyal support-

ers. The above are given special mention because of their long years of service and support.

This Grange has always had the interest of the community at heart and has advanced a constructive program all along the years. Most recent activities were in the interest of rural electrification, and partly by these efforts the Morrisons Cove Light and Power Company was organized which so successfully serves the people of Woodbury and South Woodbury Townships and the Borough of Woodbury, with standard current making electric energy available to the entire community above mentioned. —E. W. Van Horn.



LOYSBURG GRANGE HALL

STATE COLLEGE WILL REBUILD "OLD MAIN"

In keeping with Governor Fisher's desire when he signed the legislative appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the erection of buildings at the Pennsylvania State College in the next two years, college trustees are making preparations for the reconstruction of the interior of the old main building. Trustees are also taking steps towards a building programme covering the two-year period, but no definite plans have been announced.

"Old Main" is a five-story limestone structure started in 1858, a year before the first students enrolled, and finished in 1864. For thirty years it was the only academic building on the campus. Its upper stories were condemned and abandoned several years ago, marking the passing of their use as a men's dormitory. Remaining floors are still used as class rooms and to house college administrative officers. It is planned, so far as possible, to keep the outer walls of the old building as they are, for around the structure are built the strongest of Penn State's traditions.

MARKET HOUSE MEN HOLD MEETING AT READING

The first June meeting of the newly organized Pennsylvania State Association of Markets, was held at the Wyomissing Club, Reading, Pa., on June 6th. Thirty-five representatives and owners of farmers' markets in the cities of Harrisburg, York, Lebanon, Lancaster, Reading and Philadelphia attended.

Problems of market house owners and the need for the improvement and modernization of market houses were discussed by the president of the association, H. Seidel Throm, of Reading. Daniel F. Printz, of Reading, spoke on the "Need for Cooperation Between Municipalities and Owners of Public Markets" and stated that in municipalities which are adequately served by market houses, that street peddling of farm products should be prohibited during the hours that the markets are open. He

LIFE'S PATHWAY

I think of the past and remember
The joy and the smile hidden tears;
I look on the present and wonder
Will the future be gloom or be cheer.

The current of time glides us onward
Towards what goal we never will know
Till we anchor them—looking around us
See the place God's hands will unfold.

The way may seem rough and dreary,
The path that we tread may seem lone;
But His smile will forever shine o'er us,
Till we rest in our Heavenly Home.

—Edith Belle Lamson.

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If your separator is too small

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cream, if you value the time

you spend every day turning

it by hand and want to be free

from the drudgery of it all,

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Two pounds chewing, 50c. Five pounds smok-

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Pennsylvania Grange News

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What Is Cook Forest?

LOCATED in Clarion, Forest and Jefferson Counties, sixteen miles from the "Lakes to the Sea Highway" at Brookville or Clarion is a vast extent of virgin forest land embracing 8,000 acres in extent and commonly known as Cook Forest.

The tract consists of virgin pine, hemlock and many deciduous trees, many of which are from 3 to 4 hundred years old and some of which are 125 feet to the first limb. Deer, bear, grouse and many other forms of wild life inhabit it and the flora of the vast expanse of forest is superb; miles and miles of trails are lined with rhododendron and carpeted with ferns.

The recent legislature appropriated \$450,000 for the purchase of Cook Forest and Governor Fisher signed the bill upon condition that the Cook Forest Association raise the other 200,000 required to purchase the tract.

It is a matter of record that in 1912 a commission was appointed by the Governor and after investigation the com-

mission reported Jan. 6, 1913, "We are of the unanimous opinion that no finer body of virgin growth timber, more beautifully situated and so easily accessible, exists in our country and is well situated for a State Park and Forest Reserve." Dr. S. B. Elliott, of late "Forest Fame" also said, "The State will fail in its duty if it does not secure it."

We might well suppose that the State readily accepted the favorable report of the commission. Not so, however, the bill went through the House of 1913 with a large majority but died in the Senate. We don't propose to state facts in legal terms but the question has been raised whether appropriations can be made for the purchase of this tract. It is a National Policy with reference to National Parks that they must be made from lands owned by the Government or donated to it. We are awaiting the outcome of the effort to save Cook Forests, because of our interest in conservation as well as in the proper steps to secure this vast virgin forest.

A Motor Bus Tax

ELSEWHERE in this issue we publish an account of the Bus Business in the United States in 1926. The motor bus is a convenience in many instances and we believe is a permanent fixture. Whether the agitation for this type of travel has brought our permanent

highways or whether the highways have brought about the formation of hundreds of Bus Lines is an open question. It is certain that Automobile Bus and Freight Lines have become competitors of the Railroad at public expense.

The railroads are compelled to pur-

chase right of way, construct and maintain their road beds, all at their own expense, a policy that has always been considered just and right. On the contrary Bus Companies are permitted to operate over thousands of miles of public highway built and maintained by the public. The time has come when these companies should be specially taxed, both to increase the revenues for road purposes and to assist in the maintenance of our roads. As the years go by this business is destined to increase and especially so because of the development of the Federal Highway System, by which all state highways will be linked together. The gasoline tax alone is not a sufficient recompense for the damage done by their traffic and a tax based upon length of route, frequency of trips and weight of vehicle should be laid. Insofar as the heavy duty truck is concerned the laws cannot be too stringent and regulation preventing over-loads should be enforced so that highways will be conserved.

FARMING AS A BUSINESS

L. A. MOOREHOUSE

There are certain fundamental differences between agriculture as a business and manufacturing as a business. Statisticians tell us that there are 11 million people gainfully employed in approximately 300,000 manufacturing establishments in the United States. These manufacturing organizations are managed and controlled by 700,000 people who are occupied as business officers, superintendents, foremen and the like. This means that for every 15 men working there is one man who is devoting all of his time and energy to problems of management. He has been selected for this position because of the organization and business training which he has acquired. He is considered an expert in his special field. In conference with the stockholders of the establishment this man decides how to finance the business, what to produce, where to sell or market these commodities and how to improve present day methods in order to meet competition in the field of production and marketing. With an organization of this character it is usually possible to obtain a high degree of efficiency in operation and management.

Contrast agriculture as an industry with manufacturing. It is reported from reliable sources that there are ten and one-half million people gainfully employed in farming. These people operate approximately six and one-half million farms. A simple calculation will indicate that on the average there are less than two people per farm engaged in active work. Looking at the situation from another standpoint it may be stated that there are essentially six and one-half million farm operators or managers directing the work of the farms of the United States. This large group is called upon to determine each year how each individual business is to be financed, what crops are to be grown, what kinds or classes of livestock are to be produced and how these products are to be marketed. The important farm enterprises are not adjusted on the basis of the collective judgment of the special groups but are determined largely by individual preference. More than six million opinions are represented in the sum total of agricultural production each year.

The operator of a farm not only performs managerial duties but he is usually an active manual worker as well.

Anyone who is familiar with the daily routine of the farm knows that after the day's tasks are completed the operator-manager is usually physically tired and is therefore not in a condition to do keen thinking on managerial problems. Moreover the average farm unit as a

business organization is not prepared to solve soil, crop and livestock problems by engaging scientific aid to do this work. These problems must be handled largely at public expense. The state experiment stations of the country and the Federal Department of Agriculture render service of this nature so the average farm operator will find a source of information with respect to organization and management in his state agricultural college. What is the most desirable combination of crops and livestock for the conditions under which the average man works? What are the probable price trends for specific agricultural products this autumn? How can we improve our marketing facilities? These and other fundamental questions are under constant review by State and National Departments.

A farm business is made up of land, buildings, machinery, livestock, labor and management. Land, equipment and labor are combined in a wide range of combinations. In many states there are types of farming which utilize extensive areas of land used chiefly for grazing purposes. Large numbers of livestock are maintained on these tracts and several men are kept busy looking after the livestock on the ranch. In other sections of the states there are farms in which the acreage is very greatly restricted. However, in many sections the soil is cultivated intensively and crops having a relatively high per acre value are produced. In either case it will be seen that the men engaged in producing livestock or crops are using land, labor and equipments.

"There are wide differences in the usefulness of the land, buildings, machines, cows, and other resources with which farmers work. Cows differ in their capacity to consume feed and cows getting the same feed usually do not give the same amount and quality of milk. Some horses can do more work than others on the same amount of feed. Also one farmer's land is different from that of his neighbor. This may result from a difference in the use of cropping systems and manure or may be due to a difference in the type of the soil or in its natural fertility. Some soils are heavy and it takes more work to get them in condition for seeding than is required for the lighter soils. On many farms there are some fields that always give better yields than other fields that have had the same treatment. Land differs in its usefulness also because of its location. Farmers who live near cities get the same prices for their products as the farmers who live at a distance, and it costs them less to get their products to the city.

"These differences in the usefulness of the things that farmers work with are due to differences both in their capacity and efficiency. Cows that cannot consume the same quantity of feeds differ in capacity. Cows that eat the same feeds, receive the same care, and do not give the same amount of milk differ in efficiency. The usefulness of cows depends both upon their capacity to consume feed and their efficiency in converting the feed into milk. The usefulness of a machine depends both upon the number of men and horses needed to operate it and upon the amount of work it can do in a given time. Likewise, farmers themselves differ in capacity and efficiency. One farmer has the capacity to manage a farm of several hundred acres where a number of men, horses, and machines are used. Another farmer can do much better with a smaller business where he does most of the work himself. Farmers using the same amounts of land and equipment and the same number of men usually do not make the same profits from farming because of differences in their efficiency as managers.

"In deciding upon the make-up of his own farm business a man must take stock of his ability as a manager and decide whether to rent or buy a large farm with all of the necessary machines and livestock and hire the help needed

to do the work, or whether to use a smaller farm with fewer horses and tools and do most of the work himself. If one has the capacity to manage a large business successfully, he will have a greater opportunity to make money by running the large business. A large business, on the other hand, gives the manager of small capacity a greater opportunity to lose money, and in the long run he will usually be better off with a small business. The farmer of small capacity may be very efficient in running a small business and may make as much profit from it as the manager of large capacity who is not so efficient."

L. A. MOOREHOUSE.

Master's Letter to Granges

Much is being said concerning President Coolidge's vacation. We have no comment to make. If he desires to recreate among the Black Hills, that is his business.

The thing that concerns us is where are we, as farmers, to spend our vacation. Some one will say, who ever heard of farmers taking a vacation. But why should he not vacate and recreate as well as his city brother?

Vacation time is here and "All work and no play makes Tom a dull boy."

Formerly we considered a vacation meant the expenditure of much time and money; but in this age of rapid transit and high production we can soon catch up with production if we do take a few days off, and with our present means of travel we can soon go to the other side of our great state, and visit many places of interest, receive much information as well as recreation, and get acquainted with some of the best people in the world.

In our great state we have so much of interest, which so few of us enjoy. We speak of the scenery and grandeur of the Rockies and forget about the beauties of the Alleghenies.

Pennsylvania is noted for its beautiful hills, mountains, valleys, rivers, farms, mines and manufactures, and last but

not least the finest people in the world. A phrase that has come into prominence of late is, "To sell a project," "sell a town" or "sell an idea." It has been said we should sell our state to the tourists from other states. We had better sell our state, with its beauties, grandeur and splendor to ourselves.

In other words we had better get in love with our own state and then we will have no need to sell our state to the tourists.

We hear much about the people of California and Florida boasting their states. They have become such salesmen that they could sell water to shipwrecked sailors.

Let us take a few days off and go for short auto tours to some parts of our state we have never visited; see new scenery, get new ideas, and come back home better able to go at our work.

Henry Dummmond said, "Love is the greatest thing in the world." If that is correct let us get in love with our state, our country, our home, our church, our school and our Grange.

It is impossible to attain the highest standing in any project with which we are not in love.

If all the patrons in Pennsylvania were in love with the Grange we might expect great results.

J. AUDLEY BOAK.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE

At the recent meeting of Chester-Delaware Pomona, better known as Pomona No. 3, the roll-call of Granges for reports on the way in which they are raising money for the State College Dormitory Fund, showed that Kennett, Brandywine, London Grove, Oxford 67, Russellville, Goshen, Sadsbury, Lyndell, East Lynn Wyebrooke, Chester Valley, Vincent and Concord have "gone over the top" in raising their quota of two dollars per member. Brandywine has given nearly \$4 per member, totaling \$1,081. Concord's proportion has been \$2.25 per member (\$480).

Many others of the Granges have nearly reached their quotas and the prospects are good for all swinging into line. As a whole \$4,510.08 has gone to the fund from Pomona, No. 3, of which \$450.60 has been sent from the Pomona treasury.

Dr. Charles C. Rankin congratulated the Granges on the way the fund is being raised and urged that all "get busy" and complete the work this year. There still remains about \$1,500 to reach the total promised by this Pomona and Dr. Rankin expressed the belief that this sum can soon be raised if each one will come up to the mark.

A CHALLENGE

Allegheny County Pomona at the quarterly meeting June 24, extended a friendly challenge to Beaver County Pomona to have the County 100% paid up for the Dormitory Fund by December 1, 1927. The acceptance by Beaver has not been reported and we await the action.

RESPONSES TO DUTY

The following contributions are acknowledged by GRANGE NEWS: Pleasant Ridge Grange, No. 1618 \$5.00 Run Grange, No. 1668 10.00 Charesville Grange, No. 698 5.00

GROWING RAPIDLY

McClure Grange, Snyder County, has taken on new life since the organization of a Juvenile Grange on April 28th. Recently 17 members were added and again on June 9th, the third and fourth degrees were conferred upon a class of 12 candidates. There are also 18 applicants waiting for membership in the Juvenile and the brother reporting these facts

attributes the increased interest largely to the Juvenile Grange.

Mayme (on crowded trolley car)—"Watcha got in that package, Sadie?" Sadie—"One o' them portable radios."

Mayme—"Chee! If yuh can tune in 'The Star Spangled Banner,' mebbe we can git a seat."

Laughter—Mirth—Pleasure

A FEW LAUGHS A DAY WILL SURELY
KEEP THE DOCTOR AWAY

Fun and Recreation for the Entire Family at Meyers Davis'

Willow Grove Park

Free Thrill Acts and Band Concerts

SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS: Midget Railway, Ponies and Colts, World-O-Ball, Bluebeard's Palace, Over-the-Jumps, Passenger Balloon, Coal Mines, Mirror Maze, The Canal of Venice, Mountain Scenic Ry., Skooter Chase through the Clouds, Boating on the Lake, Athletic Field, Baseball Games, The Tokio Cafe, Rustic Lunch, Lake-view Cafe. A Fairy Land of Color—THE ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN.

Summer and the Automobile

Summer is here and so is the automobile in larger numbers than ever before.

The cool of the evenings after the day's work, or the quiet of the dawn are tempting times for a glorious ride in the automobile, but that is not all. The automobile whether it be a pleasure car of the commercial type has to be used for business in the crowded streets and markets during the rush period of the day. All of this involves a hazard, and a single accident could not only mar the pleasure of the automobile, but possibly jeopardize and involve the owner's estate.

Automobile insurance protecting you against what you may do to the other fellow in the way of injuring him personally, or damaging his property, will relieve you of the financial loss and worry. It is a necessity. Let us insure you under our special proposition to Grangers.

If you have a pleasure car—any make—you can get Liability \$5,000/10,000 limits, and Property Damage \$1,000 limits, at \$18.00 per year. On a truck the cost for the same coverage would be \$23.00.

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Fire and Theft rates given on request.

Only a Granger can enjoy these rates.

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GENTLEMEN

I hereby request you to secure for me Liability and Property Damage Insurance on the following described automobile.

Name of Automobile and Year Model	KIND—State Whether Pleasure Car or Truck	Give Manufacturers or Engine No. or Both Take same from License Card

This order is given with the understanding that if the car insured is a pleasure car the premium will be \$18.00. If a truck or delivery car, the cost will be \$23.00.

NAME..... ADDRESS.....

MEMBER OF..... GRANGE NO.....

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

BUCKS.—Although farmers have been seriously retarded in their work due to rains many of them attended the quarterly meeting of this Pomona at Perkase. Crowds at recent meetings have made it impossible to meet in ordinary Grange halls and to accommodate the ever increasing attendance the above place will be the permanent meeting place.

Chief features on the program were a memorial service under the direction of the worthy Lecturer, in honor of three members who passed away during the year, also literary members and several farm topics discussed.

Business included encouraging reports from the seven subordinates, one of which Kellers Church Grange has recently completed a new Grange hall and had dedication exercises two weeks ago, with Brother Dewey officiating. Each one of the seven granges now has a hall of its own, though none free of debt except Richland Grange, which however is now assuming the responsibility of building an addition to the hall for a feed room, going into debt for the same. Reports on dormitory contributions showed good sized contributions from several of the granges, with others striving toward that end.

Individual Grange reports on community projects were also heard, showing the Granges alive in various lines of effort. Several have fostered toxin-antitoxin clinics; others, potato, pig or poultry clubs, one sewing class, one nutrition class, good road and school meetings, farmers' institutes and public entertainments.

Visitors included Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Newbold from lower Bucks and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pratt, West Chester. All of whom spoke briefly.—*EW R. Frets.*

CHESTER-DELAWARE.—More than 300 members of the Grange representing twenty subordinates met in quarterly session, the guests of Honey Brook Grange May 26, Warren Marshall, presiding.

A cordial welcome was extended by Edward C. Wise, master of Honey Brook, responded to by Clayton K. Paxson of Sadsbury Grange.

Roll-call of Granges showed that the largest Grange in Pomona is Kimberton, with a membership of 256, with ten applications in hand. Brandywine, with 235 members, is second, and Concord, 201 members, third. Membership in other Granges is as follows: Kennett, 88, one new member; London Grove, 48, lost 28 by demit; Russellville, 55; Goshen, 123; Highland, 146, three new members; Sadsbury, 26; Lyndell, 90, two new members; East Lynn, 92, 9 new members; Doe Run, 124; Uwchlan, 81, two new members; New London Grange, 98, five applications; Fernwood, 118, 11 new members; West Cain, 81, three new members; Marshallton, 94, 8 applications; Oxford, 1460, 140; Chester Valley, 108, 14 applications; East Vincent, 44, 2 applications for membership; Honey Brook, 143, 40 applications; Fremont, 102; Bethel, 104, 20 applications; Brook Haven, 78, 1 new member; Village Green, 115 members. Total membership in the two counties is nearly 3000.

Visiting members represented the following counties: Crawford, Bucks, Lancaster and Berks, among whom were Mrs. George Gault, Pomona of Penna. State Grange of Crawford County.

MONTOUR-NORTHUMBERLAND.—An interesting business session was held at the last quarterly meeting of this Pomona as the guests of Pleasant Grange near Muncy. The annual picnic will be held August 24, at New Columbia.

A donation of \$25 to the Red Cross was made for the relief of Mississippi

flood sufferers, and a committee consisting of James Yoxheimer, A. H. Litchard and H. C. Bennage was named to participate in the election of trustees of Pennsylvania State College, June 11. The fifth degree was conferred upon a class of 10 candidates by State Deputy C. H. Dildine.

A picture of past masters of the State Grange was presented to Northumberland Grange for the best average attendance and most new members during the quarter.

A fine literary program was rendered and the following important resolutions were passed:

That Pomona No. 31 is opposed to an open Sunday.

That each subordinate Grange make a special membership drive for new members during the next quarter.

Pomona accepted the invitation to meet at the State Hospital, Danville, June 22.

CRAWFORD.—A model two days program was the feature of Crawford County Pomona meeting on June 1 and 2 when they met with Troy Center Grange. There was a large attendance, and keen interest in the following program. J. Glenn Crumb, Pomona master had charge.



LAWSVILLE BOYS' POTATO CLUB

WEDNESDAY FORENOON

Opening in fifth degree, then drop back to fourth degree.

Address of welcome by member of Troy Center Grange.

Response, Bloomfield Grange.

Song, No. 160 from "Grange Melodies."

Roll call of Granges, "What Our Grange Has Done for the Grange Memorial Fund."

"Does It Pay the Farmer to Keep a Few Bees? If So, How to Care for Them."

Hot coffee was served at noon by Troy Center Grange.

The question box at the opening of each session was an interesting feature. The Wednesday afternoon session opened at 1:30 and included the following:

Song and announcement of committees.

"What Nut Bearing Trees Should be Planted in Crawford County?" Pen Line Grange.

Recitation, Center Road Grange.

"Benefits Derived from Sending Our Lecturers to the Center Hall Conference," Cambridge Grange.

Music by Gresham Grange.

"Some Duties of the Clerk of Courts," Miss Harriet P. Sterling, clerk of Crawford County Courts.

Recitation, Keystone Grange.

"Do We Need Local Village Stores? If So How Are We Going to Keep Them?" Dicksonburg Grange.

Song, "The Grange is Marching On."

Does More Good Come to a Community from Honest Criticism or from Boosting?" Hayfield Grange.

The Wednesday evening session was opened in the fifth degree at 8 o'clock and business was transacted as scheduled in the ritual. There were reports of deputies and a fashion show conducted by Mrs. Charlotte Anderson. The remainder of the evening was taken up with a volunteer program.

THURSDAY

The Thursday morning session was opened at 9:30 o'clock and following the songs and question box, the program for the forenoon included the following:

"In Memoriam," by the worthy chaplain.

"Is There Need for Concern Over the Movement of Population from the Farm to the City?" Shaw's Landing Grange.

"Soil Testing," C. D. Sprout, Farm Bureau Agent.

Reading of resolutions without debate.

Recitation, Kiser Hill Mead Grange.

"Why Every Farmer Should be a Member of the Grange," Randolph Grange.

Music by Atlantic Grange.

"Cooling Drinks for Hot Weather," Spring Grange.

Recitation, Wayne Center Grange.

"Which is the Better Citizen, He Who

Official Juvenile Regalia

(As adopted from our designs by the National Grange)

Write for descriptive circular and prices.

We make the complete equipment for Subordinate, Pomona and State Granges.

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THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.

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Members' Badges, Subordinate No. 4, Reversible, 45 cents each. Pomona Badges, No. 14, Reversible 55 cents each.

No. 650 U. S. Wool Bunting Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted with Eagle and Stars, \$6.50. Printed Silk Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted as above, \$10.00. Printed Silk Flag 4x6 ft., Mounted as above, \$15.00.

OUR SPECIALTY

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PINS BUTTONS RINGS

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Our Policy Provides Protection For Owners or Employer

and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

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T. O. YOUNG, President

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other speakers were Guy C. Brosius, county superintendent and J. Stewart Groupe of Rauchtown who gave a practical talk on farm problems.

Having been a bookkeeper in earlier life, Mr. Groupe keeps a careful account of all his farm operations and finds it pays to know just what one is doing on both sides of the ledger. Mr. Groupe stated that he has his fields numbered and knows just what profit his land affords him when carefully cultivated. A number of his fields have been planted into woodland. He stated that he is not farming quite so much land now as formerly but still has 150 acres in a good state of cultivation and has a higher average yield than when he farmed the entire farm.

Literary exercises together with a memorial service in memory of Mrs. Richard Krape concluded the program of events.

VENANGO.—The summer meeting of the Venango County Pomona Grange was held in Pleasantville Grange Hall on Friday, June 3, being called to order at 10 a. m., in the fifth degree and dropping back to the fourth degree after the opening ceremonies. The forenoon was devoted to reports of Granges and general business.

Dinner was provided by the entertaining Grange at noon and at 1:30 the meeting was called to order with discussion of the following subjects:

Should people having the right to vote and failing to exercise that right be fined or disfranchised?—Rev. Steffee, Nickleville Grange.

Question Box.

Is the home slipping as a character building institution? If so, what of the future?—Cherry Tree Grange.

How can the flood system of the Mississippi river be helped?—Sugar Creek Grange.

What is the best method of laying and collecting taxes?—Diamond Grange.

What I would do if I were dad—Wesley Grange.

Debate between Oakland Grange and Pleasantville Grange. Resolved, that dads have never received the recognition that they are entitled to. Oakland affirmative.

Supper was served at 5 p. m., and at 7:30 o'clock the fifth degree was conferred upon a class. The entertainment of the evening included a play sponsored by State College.

The meeting was in charge of the following Pomona officers: Master, John Keane; secretary, Estella Miles; lecturer, John S. Wright; executive committee, J. L. Hanna, James Waddell and John Wright.

BLAIR.—Blair County Pomona range, No. 37, Patrons of Husbandry met with Logan Valley Grange, No. 664, at Bellwood yesterday, at 10 o'clock, with Worthy Master Kenzie S. Bagshaw in the chair. Grange opened in fifth degree. After singing "The Wild Bird" and a short business session the Grange was closed in the fifth and opened in the fourth degree.

Logan Valley Grange recently purchased a hall and this meeting is the first Pomona held in it. The address of welcome was delivered by Alfred Cherry. Mr. Cherry gave a short history of the Grange, stating that many of the charter members have passed to the Great Grange beyond, while some yet remain. Mr. Cherry further spoke of the industries and places of business in Bellwood.

Professor T. S. Davis, responded. Professor Davis began his address by giving a history of the early settlers, and some interesting data in connection with the Indians of that day Mr. Davis recited a poem entitled, "Great Grandad." The speaker wished to show the difference between the days of great "grandad" and great grandson.

An address by R. Bruce Dunlap, followed and W. F. Hill, state deputy reported the booster meeting scheduled to be held at Lakemont Park. "Reminiscences of My Southern Trip" by P. M. Snyder and "My Tour of the

Mediterranean" by Olive T. Stiffler were interesting features of the meeting.

Elmer S. Miller spoke in behalf of the Grange dormitory campaign as did also Mrs. Clayton Smith and W. F. Bidle of Bedford Pomona. A play entitled "Gossip" by the Sinking Valley Grange concluded the meeting.

MONTGOMERY County Pomona met at Plymouth Centre, June 4, the guests of Cold Point Grange. I Ralph Zollers, presiding.

The address of welcome was given by George Q. Sheppard. The report of subordinate Granges showed an increase in membership. Final arrangements were made to send a judging team composed of four boys to State College during Farmers' Week at State College.

Three delegates were named to represent Pomona Grange at the annual election of trustees at State College on June 11. Plans were made to hold a fifth degree initiation at Trappe in October.

Miss Michael was named a Juvenile Deputy for Montgomery county.

A fine luncheon was served by members of the entertaining Grange.

A number of visitors were present including Miss Isabel Acker, lecturer of Chester County Pomona; Mr. and Mrs. Phipps, visiting delegates from Chester County Pomona; Mr. and Mrs. Newbold, Mr. Newbold being master of Lower Bucks Pomona; Mrs. Rogers from Delaware County; Dr. Hanna McK. Lyons, of Home Economics Committee, of State Grange. Interesting and encouraging remarks were made by each one of the above.

The juveniles took an active part in the program, giving recitations, readings and musical numbers, both vocal and instrumental. Especial mention must be made of a musical sketch given by members of Cold Point Juvenile Grange.

Miss Walton, of Wissahickon Grange, gave an account of a visit to Montgomery County almshouse. Mr. Waltz, of Montgomery County agricultural extension association, introduced Prof. McCloud, who gave an illustrated talk on the ravages of the European Corn Borer in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania. Remarks by Mrs. Hettie Hal-lowe, aged 94 years, were very pleasantly received.

The Grange adjourned in regular form to meet again in September with Center Square Grange, No. 1774.

COLUMBIA.—Bloomington Grange was the host to Columbia County Pomona on the occasion of the quarterly meeting. Reports of Granges showed progress and Deputy C. H. Dildine reported having organized the Grange at Muncy Valley.

An address, "The responsibilities of 'unty Officials'" by D. M. Rosser, and literary numbers were rendered during the literary hour.

A class of 32 were initiated into the fifth degree at the evening session.

TIOGA COUNTY POMONA GRANGE SPONSORS HOME IMPROVEMENT

At the June meeting of the Tioga County Pomona Grange held at Middle Ridge Grange hall, action was taken which will mean much toward the im-

provement of farm homes in that county. Speaking in place of Mr. Paul P. Korb, county agricultural agent, John R. Haswell, extension agricultural engineer of the Pennsylvania State College, outlined

the various phases of farm improvement, help in which is available through the agricultural extension service of the college. Briefly the items were, water supply, sewage disposal, rural electrification, lightning protection, and land drainage.

The weather was good and the season backward so the first session was largely composed of women, the men being in the field.

The discussion then naturally turned toward home improvement and a complete water system. Septic tanks were mentioned. The members present, who had had experience with this improvement gave testimony and much interest was shown.

The method of using community forms to build septic tanks throughout Pennsylvania was described. The fact that over one thousand farmers had built their own septic tanks by getting the forms, which now number ninety, created considerable interest. One of the forms has been used in building thirty-two septic tanks and is still good.

As the previous extension work in this project in Tioga County had all been individual help there was no community form available for the interested patrons to borrow. After a brief conference between County Agent Korb and the master, Brother D. H. Ford, it was suggested that the Pomona Grange appropriate \$9.00 to build a community form. A motion was then made, seconded, and passed, without any opposition, to provide the money.

In order to expedite the work Brothers Korb and Haswell were then excused, visited a hardware store and afterwards a planing mill. By nightfall the form was about complete.

After a concrete tank is cast with the new form, a field meeting will be called so the neighbors can see how the work is done. All the materials in a tank and complete system, outside the house, cost on the average of \$30. The labor is usually available on the farm and with a concrete mixer three men can pour a tank in three to four hours. Complete directions can be had from the county agricultural agents and will be illustrated in a forthcoming revision of the old extension circular which has recently been out of print.

BUTLER.—More than 200 grangers attended the quarterly meeting of Butler County Pomona Grange held at Donegal Grange hall, at Rattigan, yesterday. The meeting was called to order by B. S. Miller of Worth Grange, who called for reports from the different granges in the county.

The annual memorial service was conducted by the Pomona Grange and was in charge of the chaplain, Harvey S. Adams. A service in memory of the members who died during the past year was presented.

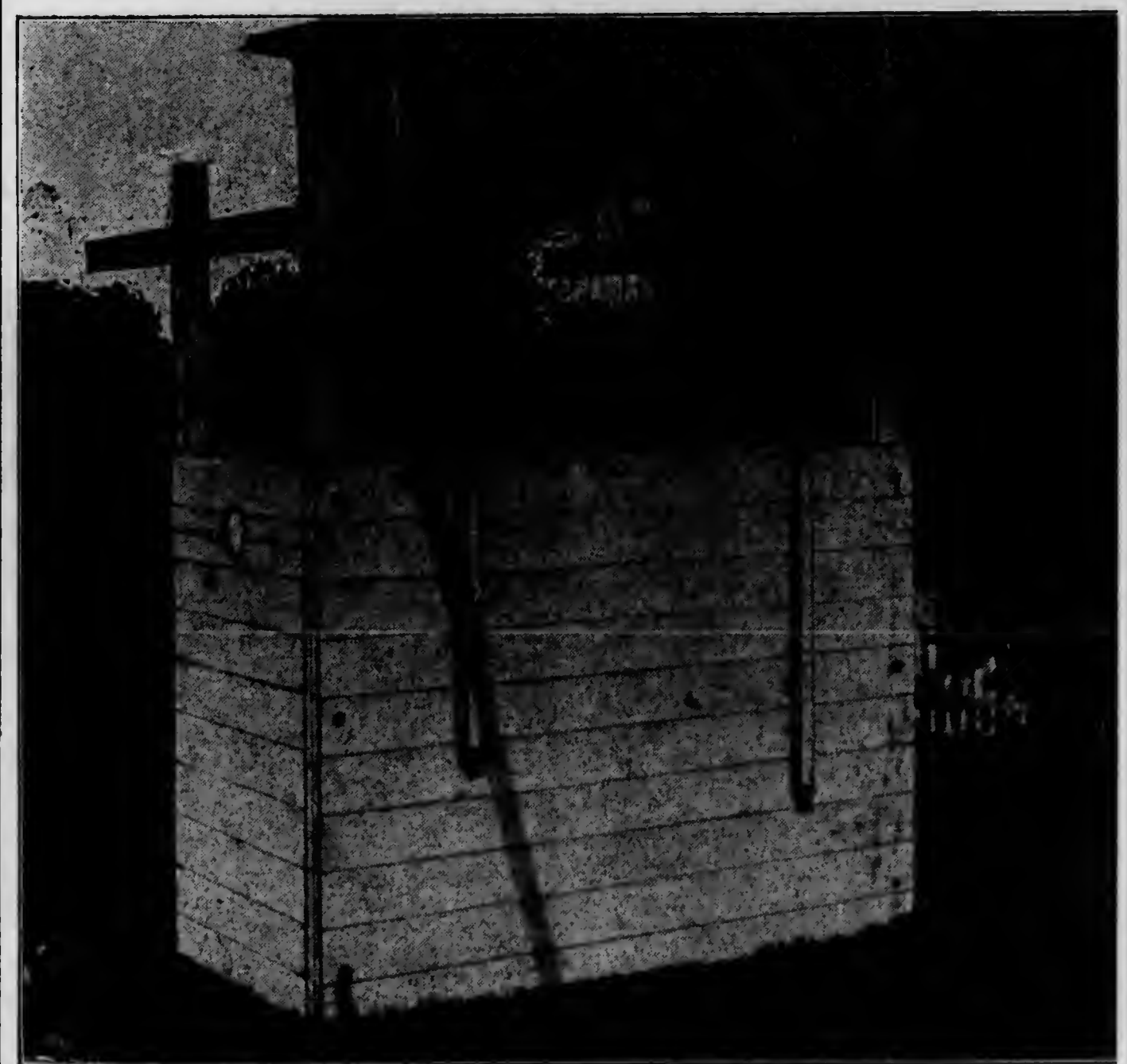
A splendid literary program was presented at the afternoon session, in charge of Lecturer W. E. Sahli, member of Jackson Grange. The program was as follows: Reading, Hazel Houten, of Donegal Grange; address on State College (memorial), Mrs. William D. Phillips, of Washington county, violin solo, by Mrs. John Freehling, of Winfield Grange, accompanied by Miss Esther Bicker; address, by R. B. Bressler, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg, who spoke on the subject of "Cooperation."

State Lecturer H. G. Eisaman of Erie county, addressed the meeting on the importance of Grange work.

The fifth degree was conferred upon a class of 52 candidates at the evening session. The degree team of Jackson Grange, under the direction of W. V. Sohn did creditable work. This ceremony proved of special interest to many grangers in the county who had not had an opportunity of seeing this degree team put on its work.

The Pomona Grange selected delegates to visit State College and take part in the election of trustees at the college. County Pomona Grange.

COMMUNITY SEPTIC TANK FORMS



HOME ECONOMICS

Under Auspices of the State Grange Committee

Studies for the month.
July—Old time patriotism—are we teaching it?
Simple plans for the Picnic Basket.
Preparations for Lecturer's Conference—Center Hall.

Some Do's for Flora

MRS. C. C. RANKIN, STATE GRANGE FLORA.
As it seems to be the general trend of articles to say, "Don't do this," and "Don't do that," I decided to change from "Don't" to "Do," and submit the following as some of the duties, that a Flora can do in her own Subordinate Grange. No, I won't say duties, I had better say privileges, for most of our members, who are elected to the office of Flora, often want and are anxious to know, what they can do for the betterment of the Grange and its individual members.

Buy flower seeds, bulbs, bushes, etc., in quantities, thereby saving money for the members. It need not necessarily be a great number or quantity of one given article, because folks' tastes differ, but seedsmen always charge less on a large order.

Be willing to help the members, in the way of information, by sending for literature, in any particular subject, relating to flowers.

Be willing to help in decorating hall for meetings, especially those in which flowers are used.

Be able to give your part of the initiation without the use of the manual thereby encouraging others to do the same.

Have Lecturer turn over one of the June or July meetings to the care of Flora, when a flower show could be one of the main features of the evening, and the whole evening could be devoted to the subject of horticulture.

Remember that the study of birds and trees and their relationship to farming, is one of the subjects applicable to Flora's night.

Have a meeting in the rural school, on the subject of flowers, shrubs, trees and birds.

Interest teachers and scholars in beautifying school grounds, with flowers and shrubbery. Have an Arbor Day.

Have bird houses erected on school and Grange grounds.

Have the Grange appoint a committee for taking care of Grange lawns, not only for planting but also for keeping them in order.

ASK ME ANOTHER!

Questions to be answered, as best benefits your own locality. Can be used for Flora's night.

1. What is the best blue flower, in regard to length of time of blooming, to plant in your garden?

2. What is the best preventative, and what is the best cure for aphids?

3. What is your experience in planting and raising peonies?

4. What have you found to be the best rose to plant in your garden, and why?

5. Does it pay to remove tulip, hyacinth, and daffodil bulbs from the ground, every season, or do they thrive, as well, or better, if left in the ground indefinitely?

6. What is your experience in pruning forsythia, japonica, lilacs, snowballs, etc.?

7. What is best to plant on the lawn, in a shady place, where grass will not grow? Do you know of any plant that will thrive?

8. Is it a good idea to thin out the lily of the valley bed?

9. What is the best way to dry straw

flowers or Japanese lanterns, for winter bouquets?

10. Do you know what will make hydrangeas a blue color?

11. In what way are trees helpful to birds, and vice versa?

12. Can you name twenty shrubs and wild flowers that you know when you see them?

13. Can you explain the terms, annual, biennial and perennial and give names of flowers belonging to each class?

14. Do you know which birds are of great value to farmers?

15. What determines whether a bird is beneficial or injurious?

COOK BOOK

That there may be no doubt in the mind of anyone you need to know that the fifth edition of the Cook Book came off the press recently and five thousand more are now ready for you. Many orders are being sent out. Let the books help you make up your Dormitory Fund.

The recipe for cooking wild duck has not been sent in. Ought we to wait until the shooting season? Better send your best now so it will be ready.

"Make Your Jellies Jell"

Plenty little jelly glasses
Put upon a shelf.
When the door was open
I found them there myself
Currant, grape and apple.
All of tempting hue
Waiting there upon that shelf
Just a tempting you.

No homemaker likes to find her preserve cupboard bare. This is the season to start putting the glasses marked "1927" on the shelves.

Jelly making follows the old saying, "Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle." It is the trifles that will make the clear, tender, firm tumbler of jelly.

Jelly is a combination of fruit juices and sugar. But a fruit, in order to be a "jelly maker" must contain a substance known as pectin and an acid. These are the first essentials to consider in making the jelly. Fruits which have these qualities are apples, currants, under-ripe grapes and green gooseberries. These may be used in combination with other fruits to impart the pectin and acid to the combination.

There are several methods of cooking jelly. The best seems to be the process in which the sugar is added when the fruit juice has cooked about half the total time.

Beware of the following points if you desire a good jelly:

Avoid over cooking as it causes changes in the pectin which makes it lose its jellifying property.

Use as little water as possible for juicy fruits such as currants and raspberries. Too much water dilutes the fruit and it is not likely to jell.

Too much sugar will cause the jelly to be syrupy and granulated.

Over-ripe fruit may fail to jell.

There are several tests which one may use to determine whether the jelly is done, such as the syrup coating the spoon, falling from the spoon in heavy drop, or stiffening when dropped on a cold dish. In the latter case be sure to remove the kettle from the fire while testing.

Do not envy your friends' jellies and jams. Yours may be as nice if you proceed with care.

Rhubarb Conserve
2 qts. rhubarb 1 orange
2 lemons 2 qts. sugar
1 cup nut meats

Slice rhubarb, slice lemons very thin, peel and slice the orange. Add sugar. Mix all together and stand over night. Then cook slowly an hour or more until thick. Add either a cup of walnuts or blanched almonds sliced thin, just before the conserve is done.

Currant Jelly

2 quarts currants sugar

Pick over currants, but do not remove the stems. Wash and drain. Mash a few with a vegetable masher in the bottom of a porcelain-lined or granite kettle. Add more currants and mash. Continue adding currants until all are used. Bring to a boil slowly and let simmer without stirring until the currants appear white. Strain through a coarse strainer, and allow juice to drain through a jelly bag. Measure the juice, and boil ten minutes. Gradually add an equal amount of heated sugar, stirring occasionally to prevent burning, and continue boiling until the test shows that the mixture has jelled. When filling

sterilized glasses, place them in a pan containing a little boiling water. This keeps the glasses from breaking when hot jelly is poured in. Fill and set the glasses of jelly aside to cool. Cover with hot melted paraffin.—Phila. Interstate Dairy Council.

At a recent meeting of Hope Grange, Susquehanna County, a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of erecting an addition to the Grange hall.

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 13 cents each, postage prepaid.



5875—Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
5826—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust.
5825—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust.
5854—Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust.
5880—Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
5835—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust.
5849—Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.
5851—Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.
5836—Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large.

Address, giving number and size:

Pattern Department, Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

By HOWARD G. EISAMAN, State Lecturer

Elsewhere in this issue of GRANGE News you will find the program for Lecturer's Conference to be held at Center Hall. In planning this program, it has been the desire of the committee to maintain this year, the same high standard as has been evidenced in the conference programs of the past years.

The Center Hall conference is held each year in Pennsylvania with the view of promoting, throughout the state, a higher degree of efficiency among Grange Lecturers. With this view in mind, the services, of men and women who are specialists in their line, have been secured. These persons will disseminate information and impart suggestions that will make for more interesting and higher type Grange programs.

Every Grange is requested to send its Lecturer to this conference as a delegate. To send your Lecturer will result in better programs for your Grange and increase interest and enthusiasm among the membership. Not only Lecturers, but all Grangers are invited to attend this conference. Maintenance and registration costs have been held to a minimum, so that the conference should not be an undue financial burden upon any Grange sending a delegate nor upon any Granger wishing to attend.

The Center Hall encampment grounds are owned by the Center County Pomona Grange, the home Grange of the late Grange leader, Leonard Rhone. These grounds are delightfully situated in a beautiful grove at the base of the majestic Nittany Mountain. The conference will furnish not only a high type course of instruction, but will also afford a pleasant outing and vacation for the whole Grange family.

The week following the Center Hall Conference, the Middle Atlantic Lecturer's Conference will be held at New Brunswick, New Jersey, August 23d, 24th and 25th. This conference is held under the joint auspices of the State Granges of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland and will be conducted at the beautiful New Jersey Agricultural College. A program has been arranged that will be instructive as well as entertaining.

It is expected that hundreds of Pennsylvania Patrons will avail themselves of this splendid opportunity to enjoy the sociability and fellowship of this great Grange gathering.

WHO WILL GO

Although it is primarily a conference of and for Lecturers, yet attendance is not limited to persons holding this office. Past Lecturers and Patrons general, with their families, are welcome and their presence will emphasize the good fellowship which is such a strong feature of Grange gatherings.

TRAVELING

Parties will form in each state and will travel by auto to New Brunswick. Get up an auto party in your Grange and prepare to join this great Grange caravan. The visiting groups will be met on entering New Jersey and will be escorted to New Brunswick arriving in time for supper on Tuesday, August 23d. Patrons from northeastern Pennsylvania will enter New Jersey from Easton, Pa. Patrons from the central and southern sections will enter from Philadelphia. The following schedule has been arranged for the Pennsylvania Patrons.

FOR NORTHWESTERN AND CENTRAL PORTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Lakes to Seas Highway

Leave Meadville Aug. 21, 8 a.m.
Leave Franklin Aug. 21, 10 a.m.
Leave Brookville Aug. 21, 1 p.m.
(Lunch.)
Leave Clearfield Aug. 21, 3 p.m.

Arrive Tyrone Aug. 21, 6 p.m.
(Over Night.)
Leave Tyrone Aug. 22, 7 a.m.
Leave Lewistown Aug. 22, 9 a.m.
Leave Harrisburg Aug. 22, 1 p.m.
(Lunch.)
Leave Lebanon Aug. 22, 3 p.m.
Arrive Norristown Aug. 22, 6 p.m.
(Over Night.)
Leave Norristown Aug. 23, 8 a.m.
Arrive Camden, N. J. Aug. 23, 11 a.m.

FOR SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATES

William Penn Highway

Leave Wilkesburg Aug. 21, 8:00 a.m.
Leave Blairsville Aug. 21, 10:30 a.m.
Leave Ebensburg Aug. 21, 1:00 p.m.
(Lunch.)
Leave Hollidaysburg Aug. 21, 2:30 p.m.
Leave Altoona Aug. 21, 3:30 p.m.
Arrive Tyrone Aug. 21, 6:00 p.m.
(Over Night.) Join N. W. Group

FOR NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATES

Roosevelt Highway

Leave Towanda Aug. 22, 9:00 a.m.
Leave Tunkhannock Aug. 22, 1:00 p.m.
(Lunch.)
Leave Scranton Aug. 22, 2:30 p.m.
Arrive Stroudsburg Aug. 22, 6:30 p.m.
(Over Night.)
Leave Stroudsburg Aug. 23, 8:00 a.m.
Arrive Phillipsburg, N. J. August 23d, 11:00 a.m.

(Some of the New York delegation will join this group at Towanda or other points along the route.)

PROGRAM

On Tuesday an informal reception will be given. Mixed program with games, music, etc., and a general good time.

The conference program will be based on the theme, "The Lecturer's Hour."

Wednesday morning, New York will open the conference with the topic, "Education."

Wednesday afternoon, Delaware and Maryland will discuss the problem of bringing the right sort of "Recreation" to rural communities.

Wednesday night, a general program with speeches by distinguished visitors including National Master L. J. Tabor, National Lecturer, O. L. Martin and others. Plans are under way to have this program broadcast.

Thursday morning, Pennsylvania will discuss "The Grange and Its Relation to the Community."

Thursday afternoon, New Jersey will take as her subject "Problems of Farm and Home."

Thursday night, closing program and dance.

REGISTRATION

Every person planning to attend the conference will register with his State Lecturer as soon as possible, paying the registration fee of fifty cents each, and receiving receipt and state ribbon badge. In addition each auto party will be furnished a Conference Banner. Registration receipts must be presented to obtain a lodging at the special rate of fifty cents per night. The registration fees are used to cover cost of printing, badges, banners, etc. There will be a site provided for those who prefer to camp. Meals will be furnished cafeteria style at reasonable prices. Visitors will bring with them their blankets, sheets, towels and all toilet articles needed. Each Grange is requested to vote its Lecturer an allowance of three cents a mile to cover cost.

This Annual Conference will bring together representatives from a large and important Grange territory and when it becomes an established feature of Grange life, its influence will equal that of the New England Conference now in its sixteenth successful year. The auto trips to and from the conference are educational in themselves. You will make many new Grange friends and in no other way can you have such a pleasant vacation at so little expense.

For many years you no doubt have been promising yourself a real worth while vacation. Fulfill your promise this year. Get the wife and family ready for the time of your lives and attend both the Center Hall and the Atlantic Conferences. Conditions at both of these places are ideal for the kiddies. You can let them romp and play unattended.

REGISTER EARLY!

HISTORY OF THE GRANGE DORMITORY

(Concluded from page 6.)

The eyes of the nation are upon the Grange, and if we would survive as a great and glorious organization, we must meet this crisis unflinchingly, and the glory of our Order will be preserved as long as the stars in Heaven shine and time itself shall last.

H. P. DEWEY,
Chairman, Memorial Committee.
Adopted as read.

At the same state meeting, Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, in reporting for the Home Economic Committee made the following reference to the project:

Sister Piollet told of the recent meeting of the State College Committee to plan a fitting Grange Memorial to be placed at the College as a gift to keep always in mind the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. She said it had been decided to ask each member to make a gift (or interest some one to do it) of a dollar for each of two years; this to be used in the erection of a building to be used as a home -H.O.M.E.- for the girls of our state who wish to study at the College. And the Home Economics Committee was asked to cooperate with this committee in their work. It seemed noteworthy that the Order which had first given women an equal place with men should be the first to think of a comfortable home for our girls at the College.

The following year, 1924:
Brother M. B. Orr, of Mercer County, made a verbal report for the State College Memorial Committee, setting forth the progress that has been made toward carrying this project to completion and outlining plans for the future.

Upon the election of Bro. P. H. Dewey, Master of the State Grange, M. B. Orr was appointed Chairman of the Permanent Committee and Dr. C. C. Rankin was made an additional member of the committee.

Prior to Feb. 28, 1926, all money for the Dormitory Fund was sent direct to State College and by an arrangement between the Executive Committee of the State Grange with State College authorities, all money is sent to the Secretary of the State Grange who makes monthly remittance to the Treasurer of the State Grange. When this change was made Feb. 28, 1926, State College reported the amount of \$25,783.43 in the Fund.

The Committee offered the following report at the meeting of the State Grange, Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 15, 1926.

REPORT OF THE MEMORIAL DORMITORY COMMITTEE

Your Memorial Dormitory Committee is very happy to report that there is widespread interest in the Memorial project of the Pennsylvania Granges. This interest is becoming more intense each month. The review of the Pomona Masters at this meeting of the State Grange and the sentiment that each one expressed to return to his home with renewed energy bent upon raising the suggested quota for each county, was a fine indication of the attitude of the Granges toward this worthy cause.

At the present time more than 500 Granges of the State have participated in this project. A few dollars more than \$45,000 have been paid into the fund.

With this amount of cash on hand it would seem apparent that the Dormitory fund is off to a real start.

The committee urges especially that those Granges which have pledged amounts that have not been paid and those Granges, likewise, that are holding funds in their own local treasury awaiting the time when ground will actually be broken for the building, send in their contribution at their earliest convenience. Their action in this matter will be an inspiration to other Granges and will hasten the day that we all look forward to, viz., the laying of the corner stone for the Memorial Dormitory to be erected on the Campus of the Pennsylvania State College.

M. B. ORR,
MRS. HOWARD VAN KIRE,
MRS. LOUIS POLETT,
DR. CHAS. C. RANKIN,
R. G. BRESSLER.

The total amount contributed to date is \$49,167.33 and plans for the furtherance of this cause are in the hands of the joint Dormitory and Home Economics Committee. Each Grange in the State is assigned to some one of the committee and through the Pomona as an agency will be appealed to. It is to be regretted that progress has been so slow and a meeting of the committee at State College developed that an earnest effort is to be made to complete the project as early as possible. The above sketch is given with a purpose to set forth an historical setting of the Grange activity for the Dormitory, so that all may know that the State Grange has endorsed the plan from year to year.

Whatever is popular deserves attention.—Thackeray.

Men's Work \$2.79 Shoes

Paracord out-soles, Krome middle-soles, Oak insoles, moccasin tip goldenval uppers, Full Cut, Positively guaranteed to wear satisfactorily or a new pair will be forwarded to you. Parcel post prepaid to your door.
M. GLASS, Box 155, Hop Bottom, Pa.

Binder Twine



We still have stocks of

Binder Twine

Send us your order.

We have ample stocks in

Harrisburg and Pittsburgh,

from which places we can

supply you in quick order.

Keystone Grange Exchange

HARRISBURG, PA.

Our Juvenile Granges

Among the Young Folks of the Order

Juvenile Granges organized since the last issue of GRANGE NEWS are as follows:

YORK RUN, Fayette County, organized by G. L. Conn with 13 charter members; Mrs. Alice Moser is matron and Dale Wilson, Master.

VALLEY, York County, organized by R. J. Shettel with 21 Charter members; Mrs. Milton Miller is matron and David Lenker, Master.

DEAR JUVENILE GRANGERS:

It is a busy time of the year. Are we all busy too? We must be busy to grow. I wonder do any Juvenile members or Matrons ever get discouraged and say "What is the use working? We do not accomplish anything." If you are tempted to say this, be like the frog in the following poem I saw in another farm paper. By the way why not learn this for a Grange meeting?

I'll Try

Two frogs fell in a can of milk
And neither could reach the top.
They found no way up the slippery sides
And no place to stand and hop.

One said, "It's no use. I can't get out."
And sank to the bottom to die.

The other said "I see no way out
But any way I'll try."

So he kicked and kicked with all his might,
And just as he almost stopped—
The butter came and he climbed on top
And out of the can he hopped.

—*Dairymen's League News.*
CLARA E. DEWEY,
Juvenile Deputy.

Juvenile Granges Give Program

It was children's month truly when the Juvenile Granges of Montgomery Co., gave the program for the Lecturer's Hour of the June Pomona. It was such a splendid program I wish we could print every item that others might use them, but room will not permit, but here are a few numbers and the program outline in full.

Address of Welcome—Dorothy Slingluff.
Piano Trio, "The March of the Dragons"—Alice Tyson, Dorothy Hallman, Ruth Hallman.

Harmonica Solo, "Old Folks at Home"—Howard Baker.

Recitation, "Out to Old Aunt Mary's"—Esther Murphy.

Piano Solo, "Chiming Bells"—Betty Stillwagon.

Recitation—Walton Zollers.

Vocal Duets, "Sunbonnet Sally and Overall Jim," "I'm Goin to Tell My Ma on You"—Ruth and Bertram Dramstadter.

Banjo, Mandolin and Piano Selection, "Mecca"—Eleanor and Florence Momme and James Baker.

Recitation, "Old Ironsides"—Edward Bernhard.

Piano Duet, "The Country Band," by Johnson—Agnes and James Baker.

Harmonica Solos, Familiar Airs—Richard Caley.

Piano Solo, "Stock of Flowers"—Alma Ziegler.

Vocal Solo, "The Song of the Road"—Alice Tyson.

Humorous Reading—Dorothy Slingluff.

Vocal Solo, "Just Smile and Say Good-bye"—Evelyn Fryer.

At the close of the program the Master appointed Mrs. Susan C. Machael County Juvenile Matron; this being the

third Juvenile Matron in the State, acting as a county Matron.

VESPERS

Little boy kneels at the foot of the bed,
Drops on little hands, little gold head,
Hush! Hush! Whisper who dares,
Christopher Robin is saying his prayers.

God bless daddy! I know that's right,
Didn't we have fun in the bath to-night?
The cold was so cold, and the hot was so hot,
Oh! God bless mother, I almost forgot.

If I roll my eyes a wee bit more,
I can see Nanny's dressing-gown hang on the door.

It's a beautiful blue, but it hasn't a hood,
Oh! God bless Nanny and make her good.

Mine has a hood and I lie in bed,
And pull the hood right over my head,
And curl up in a little ball,
That nobody knows that I'm there at all.

I thank thee Lord for a beautiful day,
I wonder what else I'm supposed to say.
I said, "God bless daddy," so what could it be,
Oh! now I remember, it's God bless me.

THE CAPITOL CAT PATROL

WALTER RALPH

"Mary" and "Dirty" are two cats whose regular job is to chase mice from the halls and walls of the Capitol of the United States. And they do it well.

For sometime there has been no scampering feet during the summer evenings when Congress is adjourned. Nor have old records and the files of Senators been disturbed by the sharp and busy teeth making water-marked paper bearing the spread eagle into tiny bits for baby mice. In fact these two cats are as important as any of the employees in keeping governmental machinery running.

Some years ago there was no Mary. Then from some cat state or territory Mary came as a representative of her kind duly accredited to the Capitol. And she stayed. In fact she established headquarters in the basement office of David Lynn, the superintendent and architect.

Mary unfortunately is not pretty and in fact she is not very careful about her personal appearance. This is doubtless because she has too much to do. She often comes back to her headquarters in a soiled coat of white plus many dark and soiled blotches. But the superintendent doesn't care because Mary stakes and keeps her reputation on her mousing ability and her office is secure as long as she continues to thus excel. In fact, some say that her record is unequalled.

At about four o'clock in the afternoon Mary starts to work. She strolls forth from the basement room where she sleeps. She works strenuously and actively until about five in the morning, but she works alone. She has not even a secretary.

When she returns she partakes of a breakfast of liver which is generally prepared for her by Mrs. Ida Hughes, in charge of the cleaning force of the Capitol.

Then there is Dirty.

Dirty is not so modest as Mary. While he goes to work at about the same time and continues as long hours, he brings back his spoils to lay at the feet of G. R. King, the assistant manager of the Senate restaurant.

This may not be because Dirty is any more vainglorious than Mary, but rather because Mr. King first adopted Dirty whom he found looking anxiously toward the Capitol through one of its subways

which lead to the Senate office building. Mr. King remembered that Mary had neglected to guard the potato bins recently, doubtless being busy elsewhere, and so assigned that job to Dirty, and Dirty for a long time was locked up with their specially purchased potatoes every night. In the morning the results are all ready for Mr. King to check over, tabulate and report upon.

A long time ago an adventurous cat chased a fleeing rat into the Capitol and in its eagerness became jammed in the main ventilator shaft leading into the Supreme Court room. The cat found nothing pleasant about the shaft and protested long and loud. In fact the cat broadcasted its troubles and without regard for the dignity of the Court. The grave justices ordered that the cat be removed and stated judicially that as far as they were concerned no cats were to be allowed to enter their special domains within the Capitol.

But the mice must have heard the decision, for presently a family of them took possession of some valuable records that had been stored in the basement. These mice brought along, by way of stocking their locker, a great quantity of magnolia pods which they found in abundance upon the Capitol grounds.

When the Supreme Court heard of this they reversed their decision and ordered that Mary, and if need be Dirty, be assigned to their quarters in order that mice and rats be properly subdued. However, they wished it understood that neither Mary nor Dirty be permitted to stray into the ventilator shaft. The Capitol cats were so admonished.

CAPONS BRING PROFITS TO POULTRY PRODUCERS

Capon production is one of the most profitable poultry enterprises, figures announced by J. C. Taylor, poultry extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, show.

Starting with 191 Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, a Lancaster County poultryman fed them 5,510 pounds of scratch grain, 3,695 pounds of mash, and 976 pounds of milk. The chickens cost \$126.23 and labor amounted to \$13.60. With a total expense of \$366.14 for chicks, feed, and labor, the poultryman sold 176 of the birds for \$561.14, leaving a net profit of \$150, or 85 cents a bird.

When the capons were sold they weighed 7.7 pounds each and they brought 43 cents a pound. Slips weighed seven pounds each and sold for 37 cents a pound. According to Taylor, success in capon growing depends upon keeping the percentage of slips low and disposing of the birds on a good market.—*Penn State News.*

URGES REFORESTATION AS BEST FLOOD PREVENTIVE

Speaking of the present flood conditions as preventable, it was pointed out by Colonel Samuel Price Wetherill, Jr., lately as something that would grow worse as years went on unless a national engineering effort was made to remedy it. Speaking at the luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce in the Bellevue-Stratford, he offered a resolution calling for such a course of action on the part of the nation at large, which was unanimously adopted.

One of the first things to do, said Colonel Wetherill, is the construction of reservoirs which would take up the excessive moisture and at the same time act as reservoirs of tremendous water power, lighting whole cities by electricity and moving trolley cars.

The real great task before the country's engineers, he said, was to look after the reforestation of denuded districts, as it was now understood by scientists that these floods were the result of the cutting down of forests which formerly acted as reservoirs for moisture.

The course of Nature is the art of God.—*Young.*

"Gold is good in its place; but living, brave and patriotic men are better than gold."—*Abraham Lincoln.*



GRAIN DRILLS

Are built to sow the seed in a wide bottom furrow. Complete coverage and depth of sowing regulated as desired. Built with low-down hopper; full size wheels. Pin or spring hoe shovels; single disc openers. Ask for complete catalog 323.

Also our combination Roller-Harrow, Steel Sled-Runner Harrows, Hay Balers, Tractor Sawmills.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited

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CHICKEN MITES—BEDBUGS—CLEANED OUT

No sprays or chemicals used. Lasts a lifetime.

Information free

American Mite Eliminator Co.
Crawfordsville, Indiana. Box 160

WE WANT ALL YOUR WHITE AND BROWN EGGS

Write for tags and prices, Ref. Bank of America, 257 Bldg., N. Y. City.

Pamphlet of instruction on best methods to market your eggs and poultry free on request.

U. L. MELONEY, Inc., 172 Duane St., N. Y. City

LIVE BROILERS & POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES PAID CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry House in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder P-4

Krakaur Poultry Co., Inc. BONDING COMMIS-
SION MERCHANTS
WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, N. Y. CITY

EGGS WANTED

We pay highest prices for fancy white and fancy brown eggs. Net prices paid day of arrival, and express charges deducted.

No Commission. We have been in this business for thirty years and we give excellent results. Try us with your next shipment. Write for shipping tags.

Reference, State Bank, 1400 5th Ave., N. Y. C., or any commercial agency. Established, 1898.

S. BETMAN & SON,

317 Greenwich St.,

New York, N. Y.

ALL YOUNG STOCK now gone at the Wiant Farms, but wait for fall opening of young Berkshires. Wiant Farms, Huntington Mills, Pa.

For Grange Members:

AUTOMOBILE TIRES

One Year Guarantee
Regardless of Mileage

Cash or Credit

Curtis-Meredith Co., Brooklyn, Connecticut

HOW I EARNED MY FIRST MONEY

I can remember the narrow streets where I played with other boys, sailing paper boats, playing horse and Indian, in the old town which has grown as I have. No longer are the low wooden houses with their box porches seen but now stately homes with terraced lawns border the very street where we played.

But not all my boyhood days were spent in idle play. In the winter we went to the schoolhouse for our lessons, where the teacher did not, "spare the rod and spoil the child." But to me as well as for all real boys spring brings the greatest joys. It is when vacation begins which is an eternity for a boy, when long strolls along the creek into the green fields to pick flowers, and a plunge into the old swimming hole make life worth living.

My memories go back to the Saturdays I spent with my old uncle who lived on a small farm near the old town. The quaint old house and the high gabled roof of the barn always made me think of the picture in the history book of the old Dutch houses in New Amsterdam. Here my uncle left me help in early spring to make the garden and I helped to plant the little seeds which soon would be green plants. He always told stories of how he helped his father on a few stony acres in Scotland, so that I often forgot and planted two seeds where I should have planted one. In summer I helped rake the hay, and in fall to pick the apples.

I did this every summer, never tiring, but as I became older and my uncle became more feeble, he was more delighted with my coming. I soon did his regular work on Saturdays and undertook to keep his garden clean. I took pride in the garden, and on hot afternoons when other boys were swimming, or at a picnic I would go out

to the garden, I pulled weeds, hoed the tender green plants. In dry weather, I had often to refresh the weakest plants with water. At the end of the summer, when baskets upon baskets of vegetables had been carried out of the garden, and Jack Frost ended my work, my uncle called me to come to the house. When he said this my heart leaped for joy, for he always kept his best stories for to tell in the cozy kitchen.

After having finished his chores, I hurried into his little room, called the kitchen. Then he began by saying that Jack Frost had put an end to my tasks in the garden, but Jack had failed to reach one little plant—my heart. He said he watched that plant grow all summer, and knew that storms of pleasure beat on it hard, but that it did not wither. Knowing only now that I had alone saved my uncle's garden, and by doing so had saved my little life from the many harmful pleasures of a boy having nothing to keep him busy. I sat in wonder awhile. My uncle reached into his pocket and handed me a shining \$20 gold piece. I saw tears in his eyes when he said that this can not near pay what I did for him. With a trembling voice I answered that my debt to him was the greatest. I left the room politely, having earned my first money honestly and serving others.—*Harris Lucas.*

ONE FARM IN FOUR HAS RADIO

The survey of farm radio, conducted by Sam Pickard, the former Chief of the Radio Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, shows that the total number of radio sets on farms in this country has grown from 553,003 as of July, 1925, to 1,252,126 as of April 1, 1927. One in every four farms is equipped with radio, according to Mr. Pickard.

SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDE RELIEF FOR THE FARMER

When President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen Bill it was believed by many that legislation for Farm Relief was killed for all time. All signs indicate that such is not the case, for it is quite possible that an extra session of Congress may be called for October 15th, to legislate on the Mississippi Flood Situation, Farm Relief and appropriation measures which went by default in the closing days of the last session. The question of Farm Relief is an important one and should receive the attention of every Grange in the State.

Pioneer Grange, Berks County seems to have set the pace in the discussion of this question. On May 28, this Grange and Fleetwood Grange engaged in a spirited debate upon the subject, That Farm Relief Should Be Offered to the Farmer by the National Government. C. H. Zimmerman, W. N. Miller and C. Y. Delong, of Pioneer upheld the affirmative side and the Fleetwood delegation was represented on the negative side by Jere Swoyer, Luther Schucker and Walter Baer. A great deal of interest in the subject was aroused and the Reading papers made lengthy comment on the proceedings of the meeting. Meetings of this kind undoubtedly create a healthful community spirit, and a more intense interest in the welfare of the farmer. Granges throughout the State would do well to stage similar meetings to discuss this and other governmental policies, thereby crystallizing sentiment that must ultimately produce results in the State and the Nation.

SCHOOL NIGHT PROGRAM

A unique and most interesting contest was staged by Chester Valley Grange, Chester Co. the past school year.

\$15 in gold had been offered for prize money for first and second best in spelling and writing. The contest was planned and conducted by the superintendent of schools. The three townships from which this grange draws its membership were privileged to enter the contest.

The writing contest was held early in the evening at the Charlestown Consolidated school. Later in the evening the spelling contest at the Grange hall; this was oral and a packed house showed the interest the school folks had taken.

The musical instructor of East Whiteland Township planned the music which added much pleasure to the evening—an orchestra of 8 violins and chorus of voices.

The Grange had provided a magician who entertained at the close of the contest. This was a fine piece of work, a real community project. No need to ask if this grange has interesting meetings.

It is one of the honor granges having its full amount paid for dormitory fund and some over.

PLAN FAIR EXHIBITS

Now is the time to plan the exhibits for the fair season. Remember the points upon which they were marked down last year so that you can guard against a repetition before the judges this year.

Natural religion contains all that is stated in the dogmas.—*Emerson.*

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a rate of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

THOMPSON

Once more the angel of death has entered our ranks, and it is with unusual sadness that we note the passing of our sister, Mrs. Sara M. Thompson, whose death occurred April 30.

She was a faithful member of Buffalo Grange No. 1523. She has left us for yet a little while, but we are comforted in the belief that we will meet again in the Great Beyond.

Resolved, That as a token to her memory our Charter be draped for thirty days and that these resolutions be placed on the minutes of the Grange and published in the GRANGE NEWS.

SARAH J. BOONE,
MARY L. STEWART,
MRS. J. J. CLELAND,
Committee.

TOMLINSON

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has again entered our midst and called from earthly labor one of our dear members, Mrs. Anna May Tomlinson; be it

Resolved, That while the members of our Grange mourn the loss of this loved one, we do not forget the greater loss sustained by those nearer and dearer to her; that we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and prayer; that the loving Father of all may comfort them in their loneliness and dark hours of affliction.

Resolved, That in the untimely death we are again reminded of the uncertainty of this life and the sudden coming of the Son of God. Let us imitate the virtues of this estimable sister, and be ready when the call comes, for we know the will of the Father shall be done; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be made a part of our minutes, a copy sent to the family, and one to the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS for publication.

GERTRUDE E. JACKSON,
MARY E. NEWBOLD,
H. C. TERRY,
Committee.

WALKER

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst on March 18, 1927, our sister, Miss Ada Walker, whose ready smile and quiet willing helpfulness at all times made her a beloved and valued member of Diaboga Grange No. 1951, as

well as the community in which she lived; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, another spread on the minutes of our Grange, and also a copy printed in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

MRS. BERTHA ROGERS,
MRS. GRACE WALKER,
MRS. DELLA MOORE,
Committee.

WHITE

WHEREAS, Within one month we are again called upon to note the solemn home of one of our most faithful members, Brother Stephen Lorenzo White, late chaplain of our Grange, and we, the members of Unity Grange, No. 1710, in regular session assembled, desire to show our appreciation of such faithful devotion to Grange principles; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the passing out of our midst such a member from the home, church, Grange and the community, leaves a heart-felt vacancy; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy, trusting that the example of such a Christian character and Grange fidelity, will be an incentive to others to emulate; that our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, that they be recorded on the minutes, and a copy be published in the GRANGE NEWS.

W. J. LOY,
MRS. LOIS ABRAHAM,
MRS. GEORGE RUTLEDGE,
Committee.

FARNHAM

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our worthy brother and chaplain, Mr. William M. Farnham; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of Fidelity Grange, Number 1238, bow in humble submission to Him who alone doeth all things well; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, another spread on the minutes of our Order, and also a copy be printed in the GRANGE NEWS.

H. J. RICE,
W. A. ROSS,
ANNA M. QUIRK,
Committee.

By order of Executive Committee,

JOHN H. LIGHT, Secretary.

Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

GARLIC IN WHEAT

CAUSE \$86,800 LOSS

By GEO. A. STUART

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

Over 1,240,000 bushels of Pennsylvania wheat received at the Philadelphia and Baltimore terminal elevators during the past year contained sufficient garlic (wild onions) to cause an average reduction in price of seven cents per bushel. This is a loss of \$86,800 on total shipments aggregating 1,724 cars, approximately 2,068,000 bushels.

During the past year, sixty per cent of the carloads graded garlicy, 14 per cent more than the average for the previous six years. While 1926 may have been a favorable season for garlic, yet the figures for each of the past seven years indicate clearly that there has been no appreciable improvement in the garlic situation.

This is the way the leading wheat producing counties in Pennsylvania stood on the garlic issue last year:

County	Total Cars Shipped	Total Garlicy
Lancaster	470	275
York	362	244
Chester	200	187
Lebanon	177	19
Adams	121	119
Berks	84	33

While 60 per cent of the carloads of wheat graded garlicy, this does not mean that 60 per cent of the farms are raising garlicy wheat. The method of marketing is such that one farmer's load of wheat may contaminate the whole car and cause eight or ten other farmers to receive a discount on their clean wheat. This emphasizes the fact that garlic eradication is a community problem.

REASONS FOR GARLICKY WHEAT

Various reasons can be given why the per cent of wheat grading garlicy has not decreased during the past seven years, even though many farmers have made a real effort at control.

First, even though every attempt is made to clean wheat fields of garlic, often the fence rows are overlooked.

Second, after securing practically garlic-free fields, some wheat growers wipe away the effort of several years by seeding garlicy wheat to reinfest their fields.

Third, it requires a program running over at least three years to control garlic. Many farmers are not persistent.

SUCCESSFUL CONTROL

A systematic method for cleaning up garlic-infested fields which has been used successfully in Pennsylvania is the following:

1. Start the work in the fall by discing and deep plowing of the land. Be sure the garlic plants are completely buried and at the same time have as many of the bulbs exposed as possible.
2. Leave the land rough over winter.
3. Re-plow the land in the spring. Plant corn, potatoes, soybeans or some other crop which can be thoroughly cultivated during the summer.
4. Follow this method for several years and when the land is returned to wheat, use pure seed.

Get neighbors to do the same and when all fields in the neighborhood are free of garlic, see to it that the wheat is not mixed with garlicy wheat of other neighborhoods when loaded for shipment to terminal elevators.

Farmers in at least one Pennsylvania community have accomplished these results and today their wheat is regarded as the best grown any place in the State, and a price is paid accordingly.

The First Annual Grange excursion by Berks County Granges will be made to Willow Grove Park, August 10. Special trains will convey several thousand members and friends to the popular resort.

SHOULD INSPECT FOR

PEACH YELLOWS JULY 1

Peach orchard owners who want to keep a close tab on peach yellows should make an inspection of all trees about July 1 and remove those showing symptoms of the disease, states W. A. McCubbin, chief plant pathologist, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The only cheap, sure and effective method of controlling Yellows, a disease which becomes most evident by the yellowing of the leaves, is to remove all diseased trees promptly.

Careful inspection work conducted by the Department during the past six years has been directly responsible for a decrease in peach yellows from 4.5 per cent in 1921 to less than one-half of one per cent in 1926. The inspections are made annually and cover approximately 500,000 trees in over 400 commercial orchards. All trees showing symptoms of yellows are marked and are later removed by the owner.

A new bulletin entitled "Peach Yellows and Little Peach" has been written by Mr. McCubbin and is now available for distribution to interested parties. It is Bulletin No. 439 and can be secured by writing directly to the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg.

NEW GRANGES IN VIRGINIA

From our popular brother, Past Lecturer A. M. Cornell, who is always on hand at State Grange meetings to assist the State Secretary in his work, comes the following:

"You will be interested to know that just now Brother Fred Breckman is working hard out in Virginia, hoping to

get a few new Granges in that State. It is not an easy proposition; however, there is hope.

"On Monday evening (June 13), Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Rankin came, together with nine members of us from Old Potomac Grange, No. 1, went out some fourteen miles up the river to Great Falls Grange (Va.), where there is a good organization. Brother and Sister Rankin, who are, as you know, especially efficient in that line, coached a degree team. The National Grange is helping out in the good work. I know, too, that you will be pleased to learn that Potomac Grange here in the city (Washington) is getting along splendidly, having now nearly 200 members. Mrs. Cornell and I find the Grange contact and fellowship here highly gratifying."

A COMMUNITY PROJECT

Frequently Granges are unable to determine what to select for Community Service. On page 10 we show a picture of the Lawsville Boys Potato Club of Susquehanna County. The Club is conducted by Lawsville Grange and each boy is sponsored by a Grange member who purchased disease-free seed and gave it to the boy to grow. The boys will return to their sponsors next fall two bushels of well graded, table stock in return for each bushel received.

Each sponsor will visit his boy from time to time this summer and encourage him by helpful suggestions. The boy will look to his sponsor for advice rather than to his own parent.

This community is interested in the development of the best crop on their farms, their boys and girls. These bright, wide-awake boys will soon be taking

their places in society, whether on the farm or in the city, better men, and better qualified to meet the problems of life, by their experience in this club.

The Grange holds an annual community fair in the fall, where each club member will exhibit a peck of the potatoes he grew this summer.

Suitable prizes will be awarded, based on 60% for yield, 30% for exhibit and 10% for record. Phillip Wheaton, the father of the third boy from the right is the adult leader for the club.

N. C. DALE.

ROADS TO BE PATROLLED TO STOP BEETLE SPREAD

Starting June 15th and continuing until October 15th, all important roads leading out of the Japanese beetle quarantine area in southeastern Pennsylvania will be patrolled and inspections made of vehicles to check the spread of the beetles in farm products and cut flowers, according to plans made public by the State Department of Agriculture.

The road inspectors will be on the job 24 hours a day and will be kept busy seven days a week. They will be given orders to intercept any vehicle passing out of the quarantine area that is carrying any product, enumerated in the regulations, which has not been certified as free of beetles.

The State and Federal Governments, as in the past, will prosecute persons who violate the quarantine. Last year, one party was fined \$100 for grossly disregarding the regulations. However, the public, realizing the danger of spreading the beetles, has been very willing to cooperate and in only a few cases has it been necessary to resort to legal measures.

In addition to the road patrols, offices for district supervisors have been established at Lancaster, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Allentown, Hamburg, Oxford (Chester County), and Norristown. These supervisors will certify products for transportation from the beetle area.

J. K. Gould, who has been associated with the Japanese beetle work in Pennsylvania and New Jersey for the past five years, is in charge of the quarantine enforcement work in this State. He is stationed at Norristown.

The area quarantined in Pennsylvania because of the Japanese beetle includes the following: Counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Berks, Montgomery, Northampton, Lehigh, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, and Lebanon; and the townships of Conewago, Londonderry, Derry, South Hanover, West Hanover, East Hanover, Swatara, Lower Swatara, Lower Paxton, Susquehanna, the city of Harrisburg, in Daughin County and the West Shore towns of Wormleysburg, Lemoyné, New Cumberland, Camp Hill, and Enola.

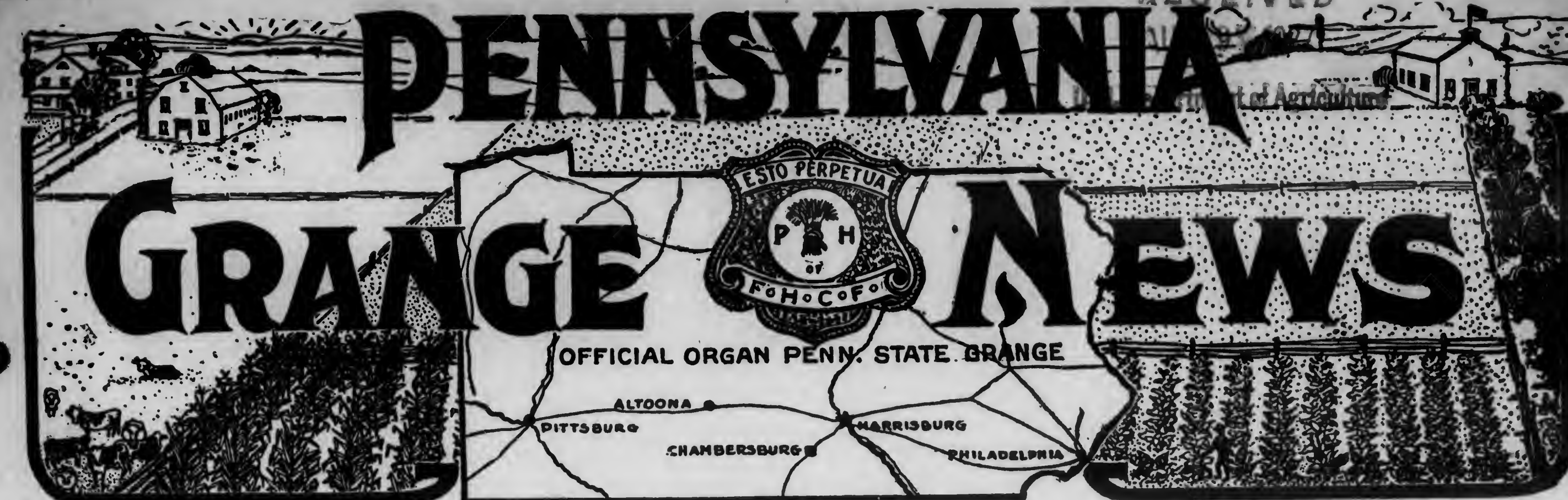
The West Shore towns were included after due consideration by State and Federal officials to simplify the enforcement of the quarantine on the movement of farm products. It was thought that serious congestion at the Susquehanna River bridges would result from stopping vehicles for inspection on or at either approach to the bridges.

This revision of the quarantine line also solves the problem of the movement of vegetables from Harrisburg stores and market houses to West Shore consumers.

No Japanese beetles have been found in the West Shore district.

\$1,855 IN FOOD FINES

The Pennsylvania Bureau of Foods and Chemistry recently received checks amounting to \$1,855 from one magistrate in Pittsburgh representing fines in 23 pure food prosecutions. Thirteen cases were for adulterating sausage for which the law stipulates a fine of \$100. Another \$100 fine resulted from the violation of the fresh meat law. Other cases involved the general food, fresh egg and oyster laws.



VOL. XXIV

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., AUGUST, 1927

No. 5

Tri-State Booster Meetings Declared Splendid Success

Speakers From Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, Tour the Entire State in Four Days. Much Interest Aroused by Meetings

REPRESENTATIVES of a large majority of the Counties of the State were in attendance at some of the twelve meetings held during the last week of June under the auspices of the joint forces of Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania. The plan of this Tri-State Campaign was the request of our National Master, L. J. Taber and has as its purpose, first, to stimulate the interest and increase the membership in the various states. Second, to create interest in the Honor Grange movement and try to get as many granges as possible to participate. Third, to make an effort to increase the 6th degree class in the states visited.

Three speakers from each of the three states toured the state in groups of three, one from each state to a group and assisted by local talent were received with much enthusiasm. Briefly the meetings were, Reading, Zions View, Bloomsburg and Mill City where Miss Elizabeth Arthur, New York State Flora; C. A. Dyer, Ohio State Overseer; John H. Light, Penna. Secretary; John A. McSparran and E. B. Dorsett, Past Overseer Penna. were the speakers. The attendance in this group was fair and we already have some good reports of the result of the meeting. Berks patrons will never let themselves be outdone and with the Cadet Band of Reading, horse racing and other diversions the meeting was intensely interesting. Miss Arthur's address on "Woman's Work," John A. McSparran on the "Tax Problem" and C. A. Dyer a strong advocate of the legislative activity were readily declared the events of the day. The same group met at Zions View, York County and a splendid indoor meeting was held in the Community Hall. Patrons from the adjoining counties were present and even in the midst of the haying season the meeting was interesting and the attendance good. Journeying to Bloomsburg, the group was joined by brother Dorsett and a fine meeting was held on the Bloomsburg Fair Grounds. Mill City, Lackawanna County was the last meeting of the group and State Master S. L. Strivings joined the forces for the last day.

The Southwestern Group headed by J. A. Boak and assisted by Raymond Cooper, Lecturer N. Y. State Grange and Mrs. Vandenberg assistant lecturer Ohio State Grange together with an array of

local talent held meetings attended by great crowds. The first meeting was Butler with an attendance of about 1,000. A. H. Fullerton of the Executive Committee, Brother Thomas, Pomona Master and other grange masters spoke.

One of the banner meetings of the series was that held at Marion Center, Indiana County. It was pronounced one of the largest affairs ever held in the Marion Center Community Park and brother Warner in reporting the meeting, has this to say: "There were 650 cars by actual count which entered the grounds making a total of approximately 3,500 people."

Seventeen members of the Boy's and Girl's Marion Center Jersey Calf Club which was organized in June, 1925 exhibited their heifers. The Marion Center Jersey Bull Association also exhibited their Association bulls and about 70 head of Jersey cattle which were daughters of the various bulls. Mr. R.

H. Olmstead of State College did the judging. The cattle were judged according to age and ribbons were awarded but no money prizes. Following the dinner hour a program was conducted from the band-stand. A number of selections were played by the Marion Center Cornet Band.

The first speaker who was introduced by the Master of Pomona Grange, Roy McElhoes, was Raymond Cooper, Lecturer of the New York State Grange. Mr. Cooper in his address mentioned many of the important works which have been accomplished by the grange. He mentioned the Dairymen's League which is the largest cooperative marketing organization in the world and was organized through the grange. The Grange League of New York State as another offspring of the grange.

The second speaker was A. V. G. Vandenberg, Assistant Lecturer, Ohio State Grange. Mrs. V. Vandenberg who is one of the active Grange workers in Ohio and also active in Farm work made a strong appeal for community life throughout the farm districts. In her remarks she stressed the value of the Grange as a social and community center.

The last speaker on the program was J. Audley Boak of New Castle, Pa., Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange. Mr. Boak outlined the strength of the grange in Pennsylvania and showed the importance of the grange to the agriculture of Pennsylvania.

(Concluded on page 2.)

Farm Show Commission Ready to Start Work on Program

THE State Farm Products Show Commission, provided for by the 1927 General Assembly, is now ready to start work.

The Commission consists of nine members, three of which were recently designated by Governor John S. Fisher from a list of six persons recommended by the State Farm Products Show Committee.

As now constituted, the Commission includes Governor John S. Fisher; C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture, chairman; R. L. Watts, dean, School of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College; M. S. McDowell, director of agricultural extension work, Pennsylvania State College; Raymond G. Bressler, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture; H. C. Fetterolf, Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction; H. D. Allebach, president, Interstate Milk Producers Association; Miles Horst, secretary, Pennsylvania Potato Growers Association; John H. Light, secretary, Pennsylvania State Grange.

The duties and powers of this Commission are: (1) To formulate plans for, conduct and manage the State Farm Products Show; (2) To lease buildings for holding the Show until such time as the Commonwealth shall acquire a permanent site; (3) To lease space to ex-



BEDFORD COUNTY POMONA GRANGE, LOYTSBURG JUNE 2, 1927

PATRONS OF PENNSYLVANIA DO YOU NEED PAINT

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The Editor of this paper recommends INGERSOLL'S PAINTS

Ingessoll Mixed Paints have held the official endorsement of the Grange for 53 years

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The Editor of this paper recommends INGERSOLL'S PAINTS

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.

hibitors after the Commonwealth has acquired a permanent site; (4) To use the proceeds from sub-letting or leasing space to exhibitors to pay the expense of holding the annual show; (5) To arrange for the holding of agricultural and educational meetings in connection with the annual exhibition.

January 16-20, 1928, is the time recommended by the State Committee for the next Show. Superintendents of the various exhibits made suggestions regarding the amount of exhibit space required and most of them pointed to the need for expansion to take care of additional entries.

An added attraction in Harrisburg at the time of the Farm Products Show next January will be the National Pigeon Show. It has been definitely decided that the national show will be held in Harrisburg, according to H. N. Smith, president of the Pennsylvania State Pigeon Association. The only problem is to find adequate housing facilities. It is estimated that 4,000 square feet of exhibit space will be required to house the pigeons.

TRI-STATE BOOSTER MEETINGS DECLARED SPLENDID SUCCESS

(Concluded from page 1.)

A number of stunts and athletic events then followed which were conducted by the Athletic Committee.

The third meeting of this group was held at Lakemont Park, one of the beauty spots of Central Pennsylvania. Nine counties were represented, Blair, Bedford, Cambria, Centre, Clearfield, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin and Somerset.

Mr. Cooper spoke on "Our Heritage, Our Stewardship and Our Duty to Posterity." His theme was "Guard the fertility of the soil that the future generations may live in comfort." Mr. Kenzie Bagshaw, Pomona Master, Blair County had charge of the meeting and together with Mrs. Vandenberg of Ohio and J. A. Boak, Pennsylvania concluded the program of speech making.

The last meeting of this group was held at Pleasant View, Fayette County. Such an array of grange speakers never before appeared in Fayette County. In addition to the above list, W. D. Zinn of Philippi, W. Va., a popular farm news writer of agricultural publications,

was present. A splendid attendance, intense interest and a favorable attitude to grange problems was in evidence throughout the day.

The Northern Group in charge of State Lecturer, H. G. Eisaman opened its series in Dubois amid auspicious circumstances. With the city decorated with flags and bunting one was reminded of a great patriotic occasion and there are few records of such a royal reception given to agriculture as was in evidence at Dubois.

Hundreds of farmers came to Dubois for Grangers Day and enjoyed the sessions held in the Elks ballroom.

It was early morning when the first automobiles loaded with farmers and their wives and sons and daughters began to stream into Dubois and to take places on specially provided parking grounds at the corner of High street and Washington avenue, where special police safeguarded the machines. And, while many of the visitors started homeward at the end of the afternoon session, there were many others who remained over for the night session, which was only open to members of the fifth degree of the grange, and to the large class that was initiated into that degree.

It is estimated that more than 600 farmers and their families visited Dubois. An idea of the interest that was taken in the event might be gleaned from the fact that Elk county alone, the smallest of the three counties in the district, also the farthest removed from Dubois, had 156 persons in attendance at the afternoon program.

The speakers were H. G. Eisaman of Pennsylvania, Joseph Fichter, Lecturer Ohio State Grange and F. J. Freestone, Overseer New York State Grange. In addition, a Literary Program of merit was rendered and the Fifth Degree conferred at the evening session.

The second day of this group found them in Meadville where the splendid facilities of the high school auditorium were available and the meeting there was made possible by the united efforts of the business men and at the close of the session a special vote of thanks was passed.

Wm. R. Lunk, presided and in addition to a program of songs and literary features, F. J. Freestone, Rev. W. C. Patterson and H. G. Eisaman, spoke on important Grange Issues. M. B. Orr, Mercer, addressed the meeting on the subject of the Grange Dormitory.

An outstanding meeting of the series was the Towanda meeting when farmers from five counties assembled and rallied to the call for grange efforts. The grange speakers, J. W. Fichter, F. J. Freeman, and H. G. Eisaman, all spoke interestingly of the many accomplishments and opportunities for service in the Order.

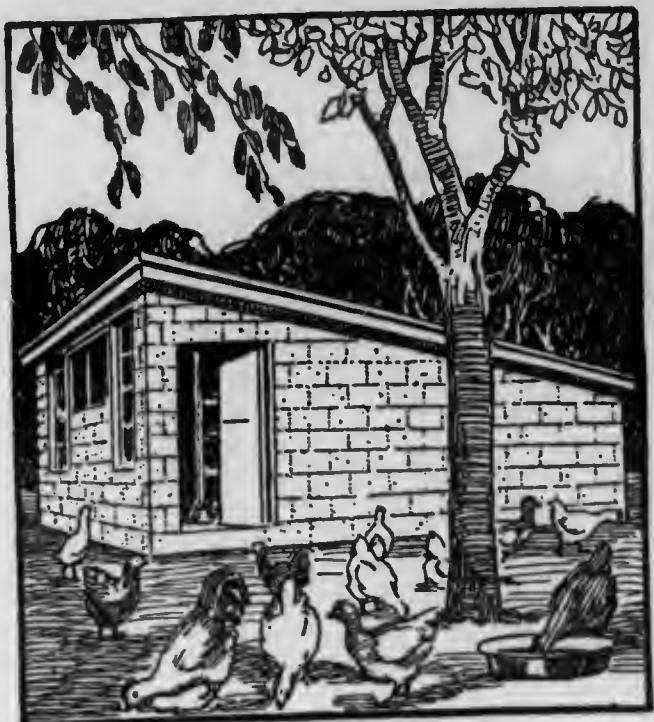
The campus of Susquehanna Collegiate Institute was the scene and the speaking took place on the campus. An attendance of 500 took part in the diversions of the day. Picnic games and contests and friendly visits and social features were the order in addition to the speaking.

DR. HETZEL ADVISES BOYS TO STAY ON FARMS

State College.—Advice to the 525 young Pennsylvania farmers assembled at the close of their week at the Pennsylvania State College to stick to the soil was given by Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel, college president, with the college club work extension and the public vocational schools offering instruction and training in agriculture on a scale undreamed of ten or fifteen years ago. The boys were told that the opportunities they have for making a success of farming were never better.

The thousands of rural boys and girls taking advantage of these opportunities give him no concern over the future leadership of agriculture in Pennsylvania, Dr. Hetzel said.

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—be sure you house them right.

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Plans and Instructions Are Free

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may be decided by the healthfulness of
your flock.

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KESYSTONE GARDEN AND FRUIT MEN TAKE TOUR

Two hundred fruit and vegetable growers of the Keystone State made an auto tour through southeastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland the first three days of last week. They were accompanied by teaching, research, and extension specialists of the Pennsylvania State College.

Starting at West Crester the touring horticulturists inspected the cooperative packing house there which has a wide reputation for its success in the handling of locally grown products. From there the tour turned toward Kennett Square and the Du Pont greenhouses. The first day included a visit to the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station at Newark.

On Tuesday, Director C. A. McCue, of the Delaware station, was in charge of the trip which was through one of the most extensive fruit and vegetable sections of the eastern United States. The itinerary included Kent County, which, according to the most recent available census report, had more apple trees than Adams County, Pennsylvania, and a larger acreage of truck crops than any Keystone County except Allegheny.

Nurseries and fruit and vegetable farms near Berlin and Salisbury, Maryland, were visited Wednesday, ending the tour.

FREE BULLETINS TELL OF JAPANESE BEETLES

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg has available for free distribution bulletins which describe the Japanese beetle and give successful control measures.

Bulletin No. 390 entitled "The Japanese Beetle in Pennsylvania" describes in detail the life history of the insect, gives a list of the plants which are attacked by the beetle and carries in color an enlarged illustration of the adult.

Bulletin No. 440 entitled "Control of Japanese Beetle Grubs" is a new bulletin which gives the latest methods for controlling the larvae of the beetle in lawns and golf greens. This publication also describes the methods now in use for treating nursery stock before shipment from the infested areas.

A limited supply of Bulletin No. 406 entitled "Sprays for the Japanese Beetle," published two years ago, is still available. This bulletin gives directions and methods for spraying foliage of fruit trees and other plants to prevent beetle damage.

ORDER BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

Bulbs for the fall planting should be ordered now. Procure a supply of catalogs and study them carefully for your favorite varieties.

Charles M. Gardner Speaker at Chalfont Joint Meeting

The joint picnic held by Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties at Forest Park, Chalfont, was the banner grange event of the year for southeastern Pennsylvania. The morning session was in charge of Ely R. Fretz, Master of Upper Bucks and at the close of the session, he introduced Charles M. Gardner, High Priest of Demeter, the highest office in the gift of the grange. Mr. Gardner said laughingly that he would speak but briefly, since in the enforced absence of the other speakers of the day, he would have the time of four to occupy in the afternoon. He asked for a showing of hands and found more than half the audience were Seventh Degree members. At Portland, Me., one of the cabinet officers was among the candidates for the Seventh Degree and expressed the opinion the grange was the one farm organization that would never die. This was the judgment of Secretary Jardine, a western bred man, where value is counted by the dollar mark, but he had seen the soul of the grange in the open bible, the uplifted flag, and the impressive ritual.

LACK OF PRODUCTION

The noon recess found the patrons lunching under the trees, visiting and fraternizing, the younger element at sports on the athletic field or on the various amusements, but the afternoon meeting drew all but the children, for the program offered not only the speaker of the day, but an introduction by Lecturer Jenofa Butler of Dean C. L. Gooding, of the National Farm School, who said he came to get acquainted and not to speak. He is frequently asked what is the trouble with agriculture? He thinks the answer is lack of intensive and efficient production. "A farmer," he said, "must produce well above the average in every crop to become prosperous. It costs but little more per acre to produce the heavy crop in labor of actual money, but it is the margin of gain above the average production per acre that makes the difference between success or failure. Pennsylvania agriculture is neglected because this is considered a manufacturing state, but we have 200,000 farms and more than a million people on those farms. Modern machinery handles three or four times as great an acreage as was possible under old conditions. Hence Pennsylvania is still a great farming state. Dean Gooding said he would be glad to be of service to the patrons in any way possible at any time.

The Kimberton quartet, Chester County, composed of Roy Schultes, Ralph Styer, Willard Campbell and Irwin Miller, who delighted the patrons last summer, were present and sang "The Bells of St. Mary's," responding to an encore with "In the Morning."

Hobart Myers and George Shelly, of Pomona No. 50, sang a beautiful duet and responded to an encore.

High Priest of Demeter Gardner, the speaker of the day, said there are two wonderful mechanical inventions as far apart as it is possible to be. One is the telescope, the other the microscope. One opens the marvels of the worlds of creation, unveils the stars and gives a vision of the extent of the universe, the other reveals the perfection of the minutest detail upon which it is turned. "An educated person," he said, "in seeking to reach true judgment as to anything material, looks not through one, but through both, knowing he must see both detail and scope to understand anything of the truth of life. So with us. The grange is a great organization, national in its scope, worldwide in its influence, but the telescope does not give us the complete picture. We need to turn the microscope upon the little local

grange to realize the perfection of the organization.

"Few of us in our pride, in gazing at the power, wealth and extent of our nation, turn the microscope on the infinite labor and hardship of the pioneer who established that nation. Lindbergh stands out before the world as a great international figure, but the early fliers who gave their lives to develop the airship to the present standard are forgotten as we gaze through the telescope upon Lindbergh.

"So it is that the Patron's vision is often limited. He uses only the one viewpoint. He places the emphasis upon the financial aid of the grange, its educational work, its social or legislative power. He must develop the 'all-round look' and realize the scope of the work.

"For many years the grange has had a national representative at Washington, D. C. Mr. Atkinson, who has been consulted and his advice taken was given on all legislation pertaining to Agriculture by all the branches of the government, upon his retirement was given flowers sent from the White House as a token of appreciation of his work in the Capitol, but this was no more important than the flowers sent by the humblest Grange Patron to a sick friend or the note of sympathy, the helping hand that is given somewhere every day. One was national, the other local and both are important and show both sides of a broad-visioned fraternity.

"The largest class ever initiated by any fraternity received the Seventh Degree at Portland, Me., the past Winter. 'Neighbor's Night' in Springfield, Mass., blocked the main street. The National Grange halted all traffic in Portland, Maine, for four hours before the traffic men could handle the situation they had not foreseen, but those things are no more important than the little grange meeting which sometimes seems a failure, but which brings help and cheer to a life which would be dark without it.

"A special train for 'Grangers Only' from Boston to Sacramento to the National Grange was held intact for the return and side trips, but in the actual life of the grangers was not so important as the bus load of patrons who visit a weak grange and bring it new life in their program and friendliness.

"Good neighbors in the old sense are passing. We tend to press buttons and are growing so powerful mechanically that we tend to slip individually. This may spell destruction, if it means the loss of interdependence and neighborliness. Napoleon, failed in his dream of world power, Mussolini may meet the same failure, for great movements succeed only from the cooperation of the many, not from the domination of an individual. In this cooperation lies the strength of the Grange.

"The granges are doing community work of various sorts. Five hundred different projects are listed among the grange activities, any one of which is a help to its community, whether it be a grange kindergarten or the serving in community uplift.

"Into the office of the National Grange monthly at Springfield, Mass., come all sorts of letters. One of the most significant was a late one from a National Senator saying: 'I'm all mixed up about this farm relief. I don't know what to do next. Can the grange help me out?' This letter was sent to National Master Tabor for answer. It is significant both as showing the state of the non-agricultural mind toward the farm situation, and as showing that national legislators have learned to turn to the authorized farm organization for advice. This advice is based upon no selfish outlook for

the basis aim of the grange is 'The greatest good to the greatest number.' "So we look through the telescope at the national work accomplished, the great body of patrons backing the legislative program, the wonderful constructive plans for next year, but we must not forget to look through the microscope at the local church helped, the improved sanitation for schools, the supervised transportation for children to those schools, for these local problems are as vital as national legislation.

ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

"The grange is an organization of peace and arbitration. It is not afraid or too proud to fight if necessary, but only as a last resource. We shall reach universal peace not through disarmament, but through centuries of education and Christian fellowship. Last year 20,000,000 people attended grange meetings where they discussed problems of all sorts, differing radically but peaceably. The past generation has seen the greatest changes in viewpoint of any similar epoch in history. The three greatest influences in adapting one to this change is embodied in three words: 'Give and take.' It is because the patrons realize this that we are able to work harmoniously and surely.

"The largest grange has 1,100 members in good standing. The little grange in Delaware has nine on roll, but almost every night they all come. This is stronger than the big one which does \$500,000 worth of business a year, but shows a small average attendance for its numbers.

"The grange telescope is a mechanism of wonderful power and scope, but don't fail to use the grange microscope to discover the elements of grange life and power, and see in the many sided aims of the grange the great organization of service.

SEMI-ANNUAL HOME DEDICATION

An established custom of dedicating two Rural Homes by Lebanon County Pomona was observed June 21st, when the beautiful Dedicatory Ceremony by Mortimer Whitehead was rendered. The ceremonial was in charge of John A. Hershey, Past Master of Fontana Grange. He was assisted by a Degree Team composed of members of different Granges and the Home of Henry Mace, Schaefferstown, was named Pleasant View Farm.

The speakers for the occasion were C. A. Dyer, Columbus, Ohio, Overseer of the Ohio State Grange and Miss Elizabeth Arthur Flora of N. Y. State Grange. Mrs. George Gault, Pomona of Pennsylvania State Grange was also present and spoke briefly.

This ceremony is not generally observed and granges interested can secure copies from Grange Headquarters at Harrisburg, Pa.

A COMING EVENT OF STATE WIDE IMPORTANCE

An event of State-wide and even nation-wide scope will take place in York, Pa., October 13th, 14th, & 15th, when a big celebration in commemoration of the session of Continental Congress from Sept. 30, 1777 to June 28, 1778, will take place.

The Court House where the sessions were held is shown herewith and elaborate preparations are in the making for a fitting celebration of this historical setting. The celebration will include a great deal of pageantry, and other interesting events to the people of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania will be represented by delegates appointed by the President of both Houses of the Assembly and Businessmen, Agricultural Leaders and Industrial groups will take an interesting part in making this an important event in Pennsylvania History.

A page digested is better than a volume hurriedly read.—Macaulay.

CONFERENCE AT CENTRE HALL THE OUTSTANDING EVENT OF THE SEASON

With the conference only a month ahead, we look forward with interest to this important gathering of grange workers. An examination of the program shows an array of grange speakers and workers equal to any that we have had in the past.

The purpose of the conference is educational rather than recreational, but the committee has taken care of the latter activity in various features as provided by the program. Each year brings new phases of the work peculiar to the Lecturer's office and this year the underlying tone of the work is Young People's Activities, with sufficient addresses, exercises and recreation to make the program a complete whole.

Three out-of-state speakers will again appear in the persons of W. H. Whitton, Lecturer N. J. State Grange, Chas. M. Gardner, High Priest of Demeter, Springfield of the Order and Mr. Caton, as Master Ohio State Grange. Mr. Whitton is an authority on Balanced Programs, Mr. Gardner is known as the best ritualist of the Order and Mr. Caton, as Master of Ohio State Grange, has given evidence of superior skill in grange leadership and Young People's Activities. On the whole the program is strong in every respect and every delegate will have a chance to obtain much valuable instruction for Rural Leadership.

Granges that have not arranged to send their lecturer or some one else should do so at once, by mailing Registration to Grange Headquarters, 428 Telegraph Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

The complete program follows:

ARRANGEMENTS

The purpose of the Grange Leadership Conference is to train and inspire leaders for Grange work. Approximately 250 delegates from all parts of the State attended the conference of last year, and the prospects are for a larger attendance this year.

Lecturers of Subordinate and Pomona Granges, in particular, are urged to attend. If possible, every grange should send a delegate. All members of the grange, whether delegates or not, are cordially invited to come to the conference.

The Centre Hall Fair and Encampment Association has again placed its splendid grounds and equipment at the disposal of the agencies conducting the conference.

The registration fee will be \$5.00 for four full days, and the total cost, aside from transportation, need not exceed \$11.00 per person. Boarding houses on the grounds will supply meals. Tents and cots will be furnished free. By getting up automobile parties, the cost of transportation may be reduced to a minimum.

Each person will be expected to bring blankets, pillows and towels sufficient for his or her comfort. Since blankets may be needed for mattresses, it would be well to bring at least FOUR.

For registration blanks or additional information, address John H. Light, Secretary, Pennsylvania State Grange, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16

9:00-9:15—Devotional Exercises.
9:15-9:30—Opening Remarks, H. G. Eisaman, Chairman.
9:30-10:15—Health Needs of Farm Boys and Girls, M. Mabel Eisaman.
10:15-11:00—Organized Play Session, R. G. Bressler.
11:00-11:30—Address, J. A. Boak.
11:30-12:00—Question Box.

12:00 NOON RECESS

1:45-2:45—Address, Walter H. Whitton.
2:45-4:30—Laboratory Exercises in—
Playground Equipment
Improving Grounds About Grange Halls
Leadership of Music for Granges
Making of Stage Scenery

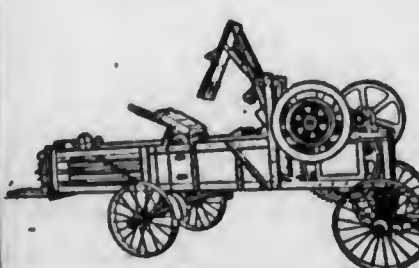


Make More Money

You can make good money baling hay and straw. The FARQUHAR Peerless Baler does a nice, clean job of baling. Puts up straight, attractive bales.

Solid steel saddle holds main bearings in proper alignment. Baler is simple, strong, dependable; easily operated and has large capacity. A big money maker.

Ask for catalogs on Farquhar Hay Balers, Thrashers, Cider Presses, Sawmills.



A.B. FARQUHAR Co., Limited

Box 963 YORK, PA.

Improving Interior of Grange Halls
Rural Athletics

SUPPER AND RECESS

7:30-8:30—Address, Walter H. Whiton.
8:30-9:45—Camp Fire Program, Messrs.
Eisaman, Gordon and Bressler in charge.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17

9:00-9:15—Devotional Exercises.
9:15-10:15—Educational Needs of
Farm Boys and Girls, Robert C. Shaw.
10:15-11:15—Organized Play Session,
R. G. Bressler.
11:15-12:00—Question Box.

NOON RECESS

1:45-2:45—Address, Fred Brenckman.
2:45-4:30—Laboratory Sessions.

SUPPER AND RECESS

7:30-8:30—Address, Hon. Chas. G.
Jordan.
8:30-9:45—Demonstration Balanced
Program.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18

9:00-9:15—Devotional Exercises.
9:15-10:15—Spiritual Needs of Farm
Boys and Girls, John A. McSparran.
10:15-11:15—Junior Demonstrations.
11:15-12:00—Question Box.

NOON RECESS

1:45-3:00—Address, Chas. M. Gardner.
3:00-6:00—Trips to Points of Interest.

SUPPER AND RECESS

7:30-8:30—Address—Unwritten Work,
Chas. M. Gardner.
8:30-10:00—Ways in Which the Grange
Lecturer Can Aid in Making the Con-
ferring of Degrees More Interesting
and Impressive, Dr. Chas. C. Rankin.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19

9:00-9:15—Devotional Exercises.
9:15-10:15—Leisure Time Activities for
Farm Boys and Girls, Harry A. Caton.
10:15-11:15—Demonstration Lecture on
Equipping the Country Stage, W. R.
Gordon.
11:15-12:00—How the Grange May
Serve in the Affairs of the Community,
Kenzie Bagshaw.

NOON RECESS

1:45-2:45—Address, Harry A. Caton.
2:45-3:30—Address, Dr. R. D. Hetzel.

FARQUHAR POTATO DIGGERS

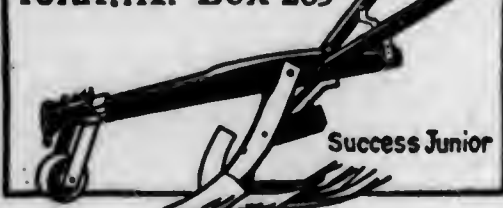
SAVE TIME, LABOR AND EXPENSE

Get the potatoes easily, quickly and
with least possible skinning and bruising.
The "Success Junior" is designed for
the small grower. Low cost and
pays for itself the first year. Every
farmer should have a "Success Junior."
We also build the Farquhar Elevator
Digger—the original Rigid Tongue Dig-
ger. Designed for the larger grower.
Gets all the potatoes and leaves them in
an even row easy to pick. Strongly
built and priced within reach of every
grower.

Write for illustrated Catalog.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO. Limited

YORK, PA. BOX 263



Success Junior

SUPPER AND RECESS

7:30-8:30—A Trip Around the World,
R. L. Watts.
8:30-9:45—Stunt Program, Grange
Groups.
9:45-10:00—Closing of the Conference.

HOW A FARMING COMMUNITY
WAS REBUILT AGAIN

Glass factories and coal mines have
kept the butcher, the baker, the candle-
stick maker, and the banker busy the
year round in Point Marion, Pennsylv-
ania. Hired men left the farms fol-
lowed by the farm owners to get their
share of the attractive wages.

Suddenly labor saving machinery was
brought into the old hand method win-
dow glass factories. The coal business
took a drop and hundreds of people had
to find new employment. Savings ac-
counts dwindled. Deposits of the two
banks dropped off almost a million dol-
lars.

"Bring in more industries," was be-
ing sung at luncheon clubs all over the
land, every town seemed to be advertising
unlimited water supply, cheap fuel and
free factory sites. Competition was
keen and the reward doubtful.

The question came, "Why not stimu-
late the agricultural pursuits of the com-
munity which have lain dormant so
long?" Farm income might be increased
and production costs lowered in many
instances.

The first move of one of the banks was
the purchase of healthy chicks. These
were furnished by the bank at wholesale
to interested farmers, payments to be
made by note payable in six months.
The bank followed through by aiding in
the dissemination of culling and feeding
knowledge and by helping to market the
cockerels which in most instances paid
the initial cost of all the chicks.

When the pumpkins began to turn yel-
low, plans were laid for a great com-
munity exhibit. Besides the poultry
display, farm produce exhibits from the
surrounding country were entered. Al-
together it made an impressive exhibit,
bringing home the lesson to Point Marion
people that there were great undeveloped
opportunities within their own dooryards
which they had overlooked.

The annual exhibit will be continued in
the future by the bank. A horse show is
sponsored, better seed corn and seed po-
tatoes are made available to the farmers
for planting and the bank will continue
to build agriculture in the community as
a sound basis on which to work. "It
will probably be some time before we
shall see larger fruits of our endeavors,"
the banker says, "but we are looking
ahead ten to fifteen years."—Clinton
County Times.

ORGANIZE FIRST POTATO
CLUB IN FULTON COUNTY

Through the efforts of the Pomona
Grange the first potato club for boys and
girls has just been organized in Fulton
County. Since this county does not have
an agricultural agent, the members of
the new club will be advised in their
activities by J. H. Knode of Franklin
County.

Twelve members have joined in the new
enterprise which gives promise of be-
coming a very successful undertaking.
They are making interesting comparisons
between potatoes grown from imported
disease-free, second-year disease-free, and
home-grown seed. This is along the line
of work carried on in so many other
Pennsylvania counties by the junior
farmers.

Former Governor Pinchot was the
speaker of the recent meeting of Monroe
County Pomona. The Mississippi Flood
and means of preventing its repetition
were ably discussed. The storing of the
large waters and utilizing it for giant
power was advocated and Monroe County
patrons were highly pleased with the
address.

HOFFMAN'S Timothy Seed

**Cleaned
Right
Priced
Right
Tested for
Vitality
Sure to
Grow**

Be sure about your Timothy Seed. Know that
it's cleaned right. Free from foul weeds. Be
sure that it has been tested for sound growth,
and that it will grow.

This year, with the price very attractive, don't
buy any "bargain-priced" seed. It won't pay!
Buy Hoffman's "Farmers Choice" Timothy Seed.
It costs you no more than ordinary seed, and
you'll find it right in every way.

Hoffman's "Farmers Choice" Timothy Seed is
now the standard of quality among the many
hundreds of Grangers and other Farmer Orga-
nizations throughout Pennsylvania and the Eastern
States, who buy it year after year. They buy
it direct from us at very fair prices . . . Prices
that include cost of bags needed for its ship-
ment—prepaid freight charges—separate packing
of each member's seed.

Have your Buying Committee write for prices,
full details, Free Samples. Just remember this—
"Hoffman's Seeds Pay." You'll find it's true—
"Farmers Choice" Brand Timothy Seed will
prove it to you!

A. H. Hoffman, Inc.
Box 85, Landisville, (Lancaster County) Pa.

WHY BEES SWARM

Bees break up housekeeping by swarm-
ing for one of nature's three reasons,
according to Charles N. Greene, State
Apiary Inspector, Pennsylvania Bureau
of Plant Industry. First, to replace an
old queen; second, to provide room for
rearing new brood; third, to provide
storage for incoming nectar.

Mr. Greene has founded that bees ex-
ercise real foresight before they swarm.
They load themselves with honey which
is taken from open cells, so that they
will not have to go hungry in case they
are not successful in promptly finding a
new home. Bees usually fly only a
short distance after leaving the hive;
they have been known to hang on a limb
of a tree for 24 hours before leaving for
a more appropriate home. By the time
they are ready for their second flight,
they have very little food left and being
lighter, they fly a much greater dis-
tance, often a mile or more.

"The most peaceful way to recover
them is to make sure they are not
hungry," Mr. Greene says. "Feed them
all the honey they want and they will
not sting. The best substitute for the
best honey and always available is
granulated sugar and water."

"The bees should never be hived in
an old hive. Secure a modern movable
frame hive, one that meets all the re-
quirements of the State Bee Law, and
place it near the swarm. Shake the bees
into a basket and then place a few of
them near the entrance to the hive. Once
a few have entered, the rest will follow
like sheep. The queen goes with the
bunch but rarely leads them."

The daily newspaper, the motion pic-
ture, the summer vacation, were questions
generally discussed by the Erie County
Pomona at its last meeting held at Watts-
burg.

Now Is the Time
to get your

ROOFING

in order to Protect
Your Crops!

Cover Your Buildings
with a Coat of
substantial

PAINT

and don't forget our
**KEYSTONE
DAIRY FEED**

KeystoneGrangeExchange

HARRISBURG, PA.

Good and bad men are each less than
they seem.—Coleridge.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF STATE
GRANGE URGES ALL PATRONS TO
SUPPORT MEMORIAL DORM-
ITORY PROJECT

FELLOW PATRONS:

The object of this communication is to
urge all Patrons in Pennsylvania to exert
every energy within the next half year
in an effort to raise sufficient funds to
commence construction work on the Mem-
orial Dormitory for Girls. The Granges
of Pennsylvania have undertaken in this
project to perform a service unique in
the history of our Order. That the
Granges of the Keystone State should
even attempt to build a Memorial of such
utility has attracted the favorable at-
tention of the Granges of the Nation.
When you consider the aggregate to be
raised, it seems large; but when you
parcel it out among the entire Grange
membership, it is very small. Really,
Patrons, the marvel is that the money
hasn't been raised before this time. The
Memorial Committee asked only \$2.00
per member to be paid over a period of
two years—less than two cents a week.
Can we not do it?

This money cannot be raised without
the cooperation of all Grangers. We are,
therefore, appealing to you individually
and collectively, as your duly elected Ex-
ecutive Committee, to join us in a cam-
paign that will result in victory for the
Granges of Pennsylvania. Let the Master,
Secretary and Lecturer of each Subor-
dinate and Pomona Grange come together
officially to discuss plans of procedure.
We would suggest that they appoint com-
mittees to accomplish certain definite
things. For instance, a committee to
arrange for a benefit social or festival; a
committee to arrange for a benefit play
or entertainment; a committee to sell
cook books and to do individual solicit-
ing. But above all, it is important that
someone be definitely designated to be a
sort of Generalissimo or Field-marshal.
If the Master himself doesn't want to
assume this responsibility, let him name
either the Lecturer or Secretary. An
individual not on the committee at all
could be selected.

Regardless of what your plans for rais-
ing the amount may be, keep before you
constantly that we want to complete this
Memorial project within the next six
months and be ready to start construction
work on the Dormitory next summer.

Signed: WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
A. H. FULLERTON,
HARRY H. PRATT.

POTATO SPRAYING

By Dr. E. L. NIXON, State College, Pa.
1. I have found that the best grade
of stone lime is cheapest and best in
the long run.

2. I have found that there is nothing
more convenient in which to make
up the stock solutions than 50 gallon
barrels.

3. I have found that if a good grade
of stone is properly slaked, there is no
such thing as nozzle clogging.

4. I have found that home-made
Bordeaux mixture is the cheapest and
most effective spray for potatoes.

5. I have found that a convenient
water supply and filling device facilitate
spraying. Some are pumping the water
right to the field through inch pipe, others
fill the spray tank by a gravity system,
and still others use a boat pump for fill-
ing direct from a stream or pond.

6. I have found that hydrated lime is
unsatisfactory for making Bordeaux mix-
ture—this in spite of the fact that many
use it, and are satisfied. It should be
kept in mind, however, that "satisfied"
potato growing is not always the most
efficient growing.

7. I have found that the higher the
pressure used in spraying, the more ef-
fective it becomes.

8. I have found that where heat and
dry weather prevail, spraying brings its
greatest return.

9. I have found that proper and sys-
tematic spraying is more profitable than
any other operation in potato production.

10. I have found that there is a tend-
ency on the part of many Pennsylvania
potato growers to become careless, than
indifferent about this proven practice.

11. I have found that the best device
for stirring the lime while slaking in a
barrel, is an inch pipe, 6 feet long in the
end of which is fastened a sharp bit or
spud about three inches wide. This cer-
tainly keeps the lime from caking on the
bottom of the barrel.

12. I have found that three sprays at
weekly intervals beginning when the rows
can first be seen, and again at 6 day
intervals when the heat is hovering about
90 degrees are of the utmost importance.

13. I have found many undermining
influences brought to bear on potato
growers to weaken the morale and break
down the confidence in the fundamental
principles of spraying, such as to time—
so often not necessary, they say; man-
ner—a less pressure is just as good;
material—anything but Homemade
Bordeaux Mixture—too much labor.

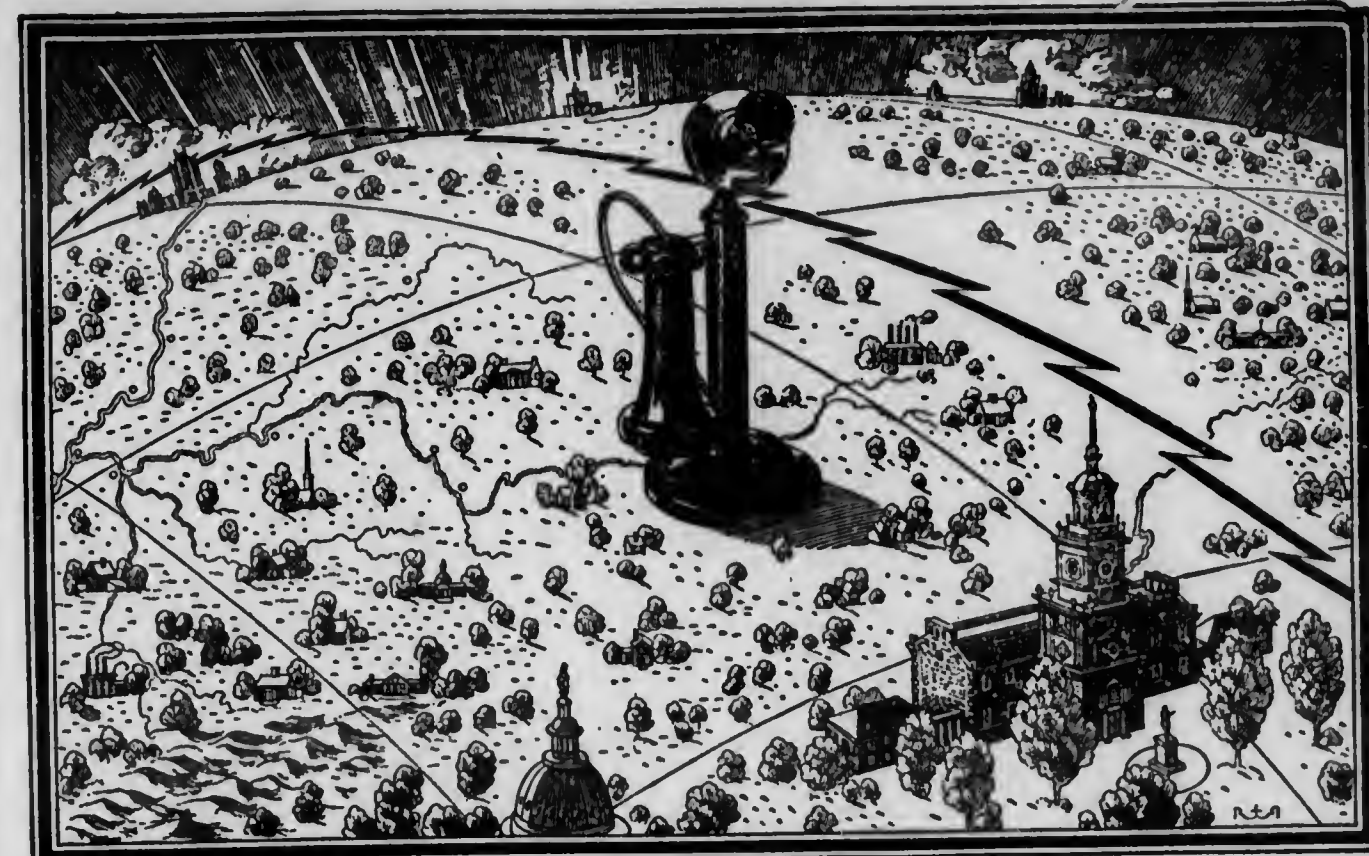
CORN BORER CLEAN-UP
ENDS AS MOTHS EMERGE

Destruction of more than ninety-five
per cent of the European corn borers is
estimated as the result of the four-month
intensive spring campaign in defense of
the nation's corn crop which ended last
week. General emergence of the corn
borer moths renders further clean-up of
corn refuse useless for this season of
the year.

Eight counties in Pennsylvania formed
a part of the compulsory clean-up area.
They were Beaver, Butler, Crawford,
Erie, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, and
Warren. More than 300,000 farmers in
the states of Pennsylvania, New York,
Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana cooperated
with the authorized officials in cleaning
up the pest. The United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture worked with the
state departments of agriculture in en-
forcing the provisions of the Corn Borer
Act, which appropriated \$10,000,000 for
the fight against the invader, and with
the agricultural extension service in each
state in the educational activities preced-
ing and accompanying the clean-up.

Checks are now being mailed from
Washington as rapidly as the vouchers
for the extra labor fee are filled out at
the time of the final inspection of the
farm premises and sent to the national
capital.

All is distress and misery when we act
against our nature and consent to ill.—
Sophocles.



The Traveler's Telephone

An Advertisement of
the American Telephone and Telegraph Company



AMERICANS are the
greatest travelers in
the world. They have

knit the country together
by steel rails and made it
the largest and most pros-
perous business community
the world has ever seen.
Business, friendship and po-
litical solidarity are main-
tained by personal touch,
by travel and the telephone.

Wherever the business
man goes in this country,
be it thirty miles or three
thousand, he is still within
earshot of his office, his
family and his friends.

He can get them and they
can get him, and for the
longest call in the United
States the day rate is only
\$12 and the night rate is
only \$6.

For the Bell Telephone
System is an idea in
force nationally. All

the instruments are designed
in the largest industrial lab-
oratory in the world and
made in the same factories
to the one standard of fit-
ness. All of the telephone
builders, repairers and oper-
ators are trained to the
same ideal and aim; stated
by President Walter S.
Gifford as:

"A telephone service for
the nation, so far as hu-
manly possible free from
imperfections, errors or de-
lays, and enabling at all
times anyone anywhere to
pick up a telephone and
talk to anyone else anywhere
else, clearly, quickly and at
a reasonable cost."

STATE GRANGE TO MEET AT ERIE

According to a previous announcement
by the Executive Committee of the State
Grange, the 1927 meeting will be held at
Erie, Pa. As usual Erie County Pomona
will be host and at the recent meeting of
that county grange, the Master H. G.
Eisaman, appointed committees for var-
ious purposes so that hospitality shall
in no way be lacking at the coming ses-
sion of the State Grange. The commit-
tee chairmen are as follows:

General committee, H. G. Eisaman;
registration committee, R. H. Engle,
program and publicity, O. C. Tritt, Deco-
rations, Clover Leaf Grange; entertain-
ment, Mrs. Sarah Dewey; ushers, Sub-
ordinate Masters of Erie County.

PORKERS SHADE

If the pigs do not have permanent
shade, such as that provided by trees,
put up a temporary structure. This is
especially important for heavy hogs and
sows farrowing in the fall. Also provide
plenty of fresh, clean drinking water in
receptacles in which the pigs cannot
wallow.

McDOWELL & COMPANY

861 Western Avenue
N. S. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will ship immediately on receipt
of your order:

2-½ inch diameter
Pipe Fence Posts
7' 6" long.

PRICE
Black.....90c each
Galvanized.....\$1.60 each

ALL YOUNG STOCK now gone at the Wiant
Farms, but wait for fall opening of young
Berkshires. Wiant Farms, Huntington Mills,
Pa.

BETTER TOBACCO! Fragrant, mellow
Two pounds chewing, 50c. Five pounds smok-
ing, 75c. FARMERS' CLUB, 190, Hazel,
Kentucky.

An honest man's the noblest work of
God.—Pope.

Contributions to the Girls' Dormitory at State College

DURING the month from June 20, 1927, to July 20, 1927, the sum of \$850.25 was received from Granges throughout the State, making a total cash in the fund of \$50,017.58.

The Master, the Secretary and the Lecturer of every subordinate and Pomona Grange are the properly constituted committee in charge of raising money for this purpose; and, all contributions to the fund should be sent direct to John H. Light, Secretary Pennsylvania State Grange, 428-430 Telegraph Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa. Following is an itemized list of the contributions received during the month above indicated:

County	Grange	Amount
Centre	Penn State, No. 1707	\$100.00
Potter	Pomona	50.00
Somerset	Wills, No. 1690	7.50
Westmoreland	Donegal, No. 1927	20.00
Wayne	Hickory, No. 1483	5.00
Delaware	Concord, No. 1141	10.00
Lawrence	New Bedford, No. 1929	83.00
Blair	Sinking Valley, No. 484	25.00
Butler	Jefferson, No. 1373	15.00
Indiana	Raynes Run, No. 1669	21.00
Indiana	Creekside	25.00
Cambria	Fleasant Hill, No. 1861	3.00
Cumberland	Pomona	50.00
Cumberland	South Buffalo, No. 1908	7.20
Somerset	Jenner, No. 1661	30.00
Berks	Keystone, No. 1936	7.50
Chester	Fernwood, No. 1329	95.50
Wyoming	Tunkhannock, No. 209	3.00
Washington	Independence, No. 179	1.00
Fayette	Waltersburg, No. 1144	1.50
Fayette	Franklin, No. 1169	1.50
McKean	Cores, No. 1253	13.00
Chester	Marshallton, No. 1349	4.50
Westmoreland	Bell Township, No. 1756	44.90
Armstrong	Dayton, No. 1819	25.00
Juniata	Pomona	7.50
Indiana	Penn Run, No. 1816	25.00
Indiana	Morning Star, No. 1271	30.00
Schuylkill	McKeansburg, No. 722.60	7.20
Wyoming	Tunkhannock, No. 209	8.55
Bradford	Liberty Corners, No. 1618	36.40
Chester	Wuchlau, No. 1298	25.00
Bradford	North Orwell, No. 1280	40.00
Crawford	Wayne Center, No. 1402	2.00
Armstrong	South Buffalo	1.50
Jefferson	Clover Juvenile	.30
Montgomery	Wissahickon, No. 760	6.60
Perry	Bucks Valley, No. 1745	.30
Wyoming	Oriental, No. 165	10.80

Cash contributions previously acknowledged \$850.25
Total cash in fund, July 20th \$50,017.58

NEW CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED FOR GIRLS' DORMITORY FUND

The Pennsylvania State Grange, with the approval of its executive officers and the joint committee on Home Economics and the State College Memorial, has entered into an arrangement with the *National Farm News* whereby the grange will assist in extending the circulation of this bright and newsy weekly in the Keystone State, with the understanding that fifty per cent of the subscription price on each paper is to go to the fund for building the Girls' Dormitory at State College.

The *National Farm News*, which is published at Washington, D. C., occupies a field that is peculiarly its own. It does not come into competition with any other paper. It is the only national weekly that specializes in giving the important news about agriculture. Other farm papers seek to teach the most approved agricultural practices and methods. But the *National Farm News*, as its name indicates, is a farm newspaper.

Conceding that there is a legitimate field for a national farm newspaper, the wisdom of issuing it from Washington, the seat of government, is obvious.

L. J. Tabor, master of the National Grange; the members of the National Executive Committee; Dr. T. C. Atkeson, former Washington Representative, and Fred Brenckman, his successor; Charles G. Gardner, High Priest of Demeter, and other grange leaders, have expressed their approval and appreciation of the Na-

tional *Farm News*. Every member of its editorial staff is an active member of Potomac Grange No. 1 of Washington, and the paper has been giving much valuable publicity to the grange. In promoting its circulation, therefore, we will also be promoting the best interests of the grange.

Under the plan which has been agreed upon, the secretaries of the Subordinate Granges throughout the State will be authorized to receive subscriptions for the *National Farm News* at the regular rate of one dollar per year. They will be allowed a commission of fifty cents on each subscription. This liberal commission is based on the fact that the members of the grange constitute a select class among readers of farm papers, and the publishers of the *National Farm News* are willing to pay liberally to get them on their mailing lists.

Under the plan that has been outlined, all the commissions for subscriptions received by the secretaries of the Subordinate Granges are to be turned into the fund for the Girls' Dormitory at State College. These explanations are being made so that members will not feel that they are doing the secretaries a personal favor in handing them their subscriptions.

The proposed girls' dormitory is the biggest unfinished project of the Pennsylvania State Grange. Those who enter into the spirit of this campaign will be doing their part toward carrying this worthy project to completion.

A CALL TO DUTY

There is more real satisfaction in the completion of a task than anything else. The Grange has during the past sixty years, accomplished many things. The social benefits alone cannot be reckoned, cannot even be estimated. The Grange Mutual Fire Insurance now amounts up into hundreds of millions of dollars. The Grange Halls everywhere furnish a meeting-place, a community house, for the rural people to congregate for business, recreation, amusement and entertainment.

The grange has been the means of bringing out some of the best men and women the country has produced. The grange has by wise councils helped to mould legislation, and in this manner has incidentally been a benefactor of the general public.

Pennsylvania has always been progressive, and has undertaken some things that other states have not. Our Keystone Grange Exchange is a fair sample of a prosperous and economical enterprise, safely conducted, saving tens of thousands of dollars for the patrons who are willing to benefit its patronage.

The launching of the project of building a dormitory at State College for girl students is the biggest single grange undertaking in its history. While it is a unique undertaking for the grange, it is a very common practice among many other fraternal organizations. We have undertaken the project in good faith. We should finish the task with the same unshaken faith. The highest duty the patrons of Pennsylvania can perform is to complete the project unflinchingly.

Failure, in the performance of this undertaking would be but to admit that grange people are unable to accomplish what other organizations are accomplishing continually, and are pointing with pride and praising the achievements of their co-workers. Failure would cast an indelible stigma upon our beloved order, the onus of which would rest entirely upon those who are unwilling to make just a little sacrifice of personal pleasure, and thereby display their loyalty to the state organization which has gone on record so many times favoring and justifying the early completion of the undertaking.

Now seems to be the appointed time to make the supreme struggle. The *Penn State Farmer* will give 50% of its income from new subscriptions to the Dormitory Fund. The *National Farm News* will also give 50% of its income in new subscriptions to this worthy cause. These farm papers are \$1.00 each per year, and their owners will give half to help the grange people complete their undertaking.

I cannot conceive of anything more gratifying to those who have given so freely, and have worked so hard from the very beginning, than to know that each member of our order would set a day certain when they would contribute their quota of \$2.00 and follow it up by paying the same to the secretary, who will forward to the office of the State Secretary at Harrisburg.

We cannot fail and stigmatize our order with shame and disgrace. We must finish this undertaking so that we can have something tangible—something definite to look upon. Something upon which a patron of husbandry can point with pride. Then we can cry out with Lincoln: "We have fought a good fight, we have finished our course, we have kept the faith."

The second annual picnic of Concord Grange, Franklin County, was held in Speer's Grove in the Concord narrows, Saturday July 23d. Speakers were, Past State Master W. F. Hill, of Huntingdon; Rev. E. J. Croft, Fort Loudon and Rev. W. D. Keemer, East Waterford, Master of Juniata County Pomona Grange.

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OUR STUDENT GRANGE

In the midst of all summer activities, plans are now being made by many prospective rural students who are expecting to enter college this fall. It will undoubtedly be a change toward a difference in home life and environment and it will tend toward a greater and more significant preparation for life and its works.

The grange, since it was founded, has been a staunch supporter of education and the champion of young men and young women, and has proved itself one of the truest friends young folks ever had.

It is understood that the majority of rural students are planning upon entering the Pennsylvania State College. There the students will be at home in the grange. Penn State Grange on the campus of the college, is one of the finest student granges in the United States. The membership is made up of a small number of professors and students representing practically every county in the state.

tinual increase. We fail to see that the graduates of our present day schools are one whit better citizens than were the graduates from the one-room schools. The writer is heartily in favor of education of the kind that makes a citizen more useful in any walk in life; but the education is not confined to what the child learns from books, but with free books, free transportation back and forth from school, free tuition, with no time to do any real labor at home—everything free, no exertion on the part of the child toward getting an education. This condition cannot give us graduates with strong characters and with power to accomplish things.

In the mind of the writer, the home is the ideal school, the children of different ages learning the lessons of life from father and mother. The nearer the public school can be modeled after the home school—a small group of children of different ages under one teacher—the nearer to practical life the school will approach.



PENN STATE GRANGE DEGREE TEAM

A wide awake organization, training for the need of rural leadership welcomes all prospective students to Penn State Grange.
WALTER C. GUMBEL.

COMMUNICATIONS

EDITOR GRANGE NEWS
Chambersburg, Pa.

DEAR SIR:

I am writing you to commend the two editorials in the June issue of the GRANGE NEWS: "Financing Public Improvements" and "The Grange in Education." The thoughts presented in both these articles ought to be read and pondered by every citizen of the Keystone State.

The consolidation of country schools have in some districts placed a staggering financial burden on the shoulders of the taxpayers with no hope of relief in sight but rather tending toward a con-

It is high time that some one "spoke out in meeting" and called a halt to the placing of running our local schools in the hands of officials at Harrisburg. Regardless of the motives that actuated Finnegan, he and his backers seem to have no practical insight into the requirements and the needs, and the worth of the one-room school. But regardless of whether we return to the one-room school or not, "the time has come when the management of the schools of Pennsylvania must be returned to Local Boards." Amen.

These matters ought to be made an issue in every county, and every representative elected to the Legislature should be pledged to work for this very thing. Wishing you every success, I am
Sincerely yours,

C. L. WOODWARD.

New Albany, Pa.

The *Dispatch-Herald* of Erie has the following to say in commendation of the recent efforts of Pomona Grange, held at Wattsburg, Pa.:

"Erie County grangers willingly accept responsibility, and the grange is an organization which stands for law enforcement, and for good morals in the community. The meeting of the Erie County grangers in session at Wattsburg, is a fine evidence of the true spirit that prevails among our country friends. The discussions of topics of vital interest to grangers, and to the country as well, showed the deep insight and determination to remain outstanding examples of good citizenship. The grange is hopeful of the future, and with this hope is the determination that law, order and morals shall prevail. The fine tone of this meeting, places the grange alongside of the

church as a rallying point for the best things in rural life. As the *Dispatch-Herald* becomes more intimately acquainted with the spirit of the grange, its leadership in Erie County, and in adjoining counties, there is but one conclusion, and that is the organization merits hearty cooperation. There is a fine loyalty, not only of the members to their subordinate granges, but also to the Pomona, and the State and National Grange. This is evidenced by the Pomona meeting in progress."

To the *Dispatch-Herald* we express our thanks in behalf of Erie County and Pennsylvania Grange folks for their recognition of our efforts during more than a half century.—Ed.

THE COUNTRY DOCTOR

The question of the country doctor is the subject of serious discussion in many quarters these days. Not that the same problem wasn't in our minds until recently, but it is evident that the public is viewing the subject as one of prime importance. It would be recalled that this subject was under discussion in several State Grange meetings and that at the last meeting a resolution was passed "That the State Grange shall have a permanent Health and Sanitation Committee whose duties it shall be to receive communications from districts that are without doctors and to advise relief measures; secure applications from those who are desirous of obtaining medical education and who are recommended by the Subordinate Grange of that district and secure for such student as far as possible the necessary aid for such an education." We quote herewith from a recent page of the *Philadelphia Record* in its effort to support one of the medical schools of that city and do so because much of what is said is appropos to the subject above noted.

WHY MORE DOCTORS ARE NEEDED

"One of the strongest arguments that can be made in behalf of the campaign for new buildings which Hahnemann College and Hospital are just concluding and which Jefferson College will soon start, is the necessity for more doctors if people living in the country are to have the benefits of medical attention. The seriousness of this dearth of physicians in many Pennsylvania towns has already been pointed out, and confirmatory evidence of this same lack comes from Vermont, where the decline in rural districts is even more marked. In that State, 110 towns in which doctors formerly lived now have none among their inhabitants. Fifteen years ago there were 635 physicians in the State; in 1926, there were 497."

These figures were quoted recently by Dr. J. N. Jenne, dean of the medical school of the University of Vermont. He predicted that 15 years from now the State would contain not more than 250 physicians if the medical school continued to graduate its students in the present number, which, over a five-year period, averages 25 a year. During the past five years only five young doctors with diplomas from medical schools outside the State have entered into practice in Vermont. In the meantime, the number of physicians in practice has been declining at the rate of 70 a year.

"It is difficult to see how a healthy rural life can be maintained without an adequate number of doctors to look after the population. These are facts which should be borne in mind when city people are asked to contribute to the extension of the splendid schools which have done so much to establish the fame of Philadelphia as a great medical centre."

IT ALL DEPENDS

The teacher had been trying to inculcate the principles of the Golden Rule. "Now, Tommy," she asked, "what would you do, supposing a boy struck you on the cheek?"

"How big a boy are you supposing?" demanded Tommy.

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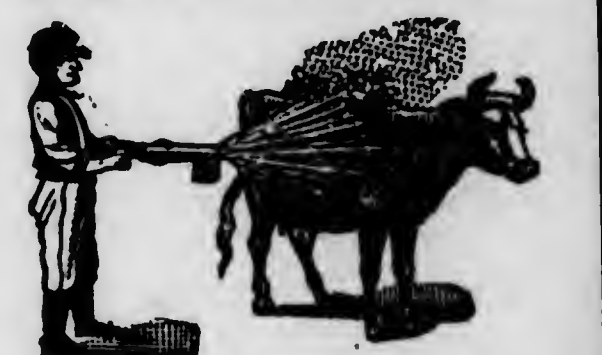
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The Coming Primary

EVERY friend of agriculture desires to secure more recognition for the farmer in our state and national law-making bodies and yet we rest content in having Primaries controlled by the politicians whose interest in the farmer is nothing more than the farmers' vote. Better Government, Tax Reduction, and Farmer Relief are all cries that we hear and we fail to use our only weapon to secure them—the Ballot. Less than 50% of our qualified electors in America go to the General Election and only a small percentage of the electorate vote at the Primaries. This is exactly what leaders in the political world desire, since their power and influence to control diminishes in the same proportion as the vote increases.

The grange according to its fundamental law forbids meddling in politics on the part of the organization as such, and rightly so, and in order that we may all understand, we quote from our Declaration of Purposes, "The principles we teach underlie all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country.... We must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Patron of Husbandry, gives up the inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the

action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can to put down bribery, corruption and trickery." In accordance with the above it does seem that it is right and proper for every grange to encourage its members to bring out a 100% vote in our efforts to secure for agriculture the common rights to which it is entitled.

Reference to the proceedings of the State Grange of 1923 brings to light the following action, in support of the above Declaration.

"WHEREAS, We recognize that in a democratic form of government every citizen is a sovereign in himself and should use the ballot to the full in both primary and general elections; and

"WHEREAS, The selection of candidates at the primaries is important, to the end that we may have before us for election candidates who are honest, able, courageous and true to our American traditions and principles, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we urge upon all citizens that they go to the polls 100 per cent strong, voting for men and women who will ring true to their country."

Carrying out the intent of this resolution would advance the cause of good government, relegate the politician into the background and remove from public discussion the problems of Tax Reduction, Better Government and Farm Relief for their would be solved automatically by the new role of public officials beyond the control of political corruption.

Who Should Join?

THIS question is frequently asked and believing that our Patrons in Pennsylvania will read with profit a part of the report of State Master A. S. Goss of the State of Washington, relating to Good of the Order, we quote the following:

GOOD OF THE ORDER

"First under this heading I would speak a word of caution about using care in selecting our new members and in seeing that they get the right idea of the Grange. The chronic kicker or trouble maker, the one who can see no good in his fellow man, or who is ever

ready to question everyone's motives, is of little value anywhere. Those who seek admission for reasons of personal gain, or who hope to use their Grange connections for personal advancement should be avoided. Those who view the Grange solely as an institution for making money or saving money will be disappointed, but those who have a vision of serving agriculture, of advancing the welfare of the whole industry, those who seek a medium through which they can render a little service to their fellow workers and fellow men, are the kind of members we should seek. Some will pre-

fer the social work of the Grange, others the legislative work, or possibly the co-operative work, but what ever their interest, if they have in their hearts the true spirit of fraternity which we profess, they will be desirable members.

Next in importance I would list care in the selection of the subordinate Grange officers. Officers with a vision to see what there is to be done, and with energy to act promptly, are essential to the welfare of any Grange. The Master, Secretary and Lecturer should jointly plan the work ahead so that nothing drags. Over 85 per cent of our grange losses are due to neglect. Sometimes a member has not been given an opportunity to do anything and becomes discouraged. More frequently he has fallen in arrears in dues,

and no one calls on him, but he is allowed to drop unnoticed. Every Grange should have a committee on delinquencies to examine the books at least once each month and take proper steps to keep the members in good standing and at work.

Visiting between Granges has done a great deal to stimulate interest in Grange work during the past year, for in visiting the members begin to get the idea that each subordinate is but one cog in a mighty machine, capable of rendering a real service to agriculture, if properly directed.

A working grange is a good grange. Community service, degree work, investigational studies, entertainments, all present plenty of opportunity for work."

Don't Slide Back

THE closing of grange business for the current year is near at hand and the date September 30, 1927, should show an increase in membership for the year 1927.

It is important that every grange check up its list of members and if you fail to hold your record of a year ago there should be an investigation into the causes for decline.

No organization can stand still, either it advances or falls back in its effort. There are those who believe that organization work moves in cycles, we doubt this, but believe that success or failure of any organization depends upon its leadership, generally a diagnosis will show the cause of the illness. Prudent and forward looking officers of the Grange will provide immediate remedies.

It Can Be Done

PENNSYLVANIA Grange Secretaries would be serving their organization in a very practical manner by making a thorough study of the secretarial duties committed to them. Realizing that most of our secretaries are busy men, we hesitate to write thus; however, an urgent necessity compels us to do so. In years past there has been complaint by folks for not receiving GRANGE NEWS and more often charges were made that some one along the line did not perform his duty, when as a matter of fact no one knows where the trouble lies. But we do know that the mailing list of GRANGE NEWS does not reach all our folks and a recent letter to all Pomona Masters outlines a plan for a complete revision of the list and the success of the plan will depend entirely upon the willingness of subordinate secretaries to co-operate with the Pomona Masters. The time limit set for the return of all lists is October 15, 1927 and it is our earnest hope that all secretaries will assist in

solving this bothersome problem. The problem as worked out will take care of all future changes in the list and it is for this reason that we are especially interested in the plan. If each grange secretary in the State will attend to this matter he will have done a helpful act of grange service. For GRANGE NEWS cannot serve its purpose fully unless it reaches every Grange Family in the State. Upon the completion of this revision we shall make an especial effort to urge every member to support fully the policies of the grange as advocated by us, patronize the advertisers whose space pays for a large part of the cost of the paper and to support and boost every project of grange endeavor by supplying news items and matters of grange interest.

We look to all secretaries to assist in revising this list of 50,000 names and each one must do his part to make the list perfect. Will every secretary do his part so that *It Can Be Done*?

NATIONAL GRANGE HAS OVER 800,000 PAID-UP MEMBERS

The National Grange, which will meet in Cleveland, November 16th-25th, has over 800,000 dues-paying members, according to National Master L. J. Tabor, of Columbus, Ohio. This makes the grange the world's largest farm organization with 29 organized state granges and subordinate granges in practically every state in the Union. The largest

grange states in point of membership are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Michigan, and the other New England States.

Lyndell Grange, Chester County, observed Flora's Night at a recent meeting, with an entire program allied to flowers. Decorations, readings, music and essays all along the same line.

Master's Letter to Granges

AS THE season of fairs approaches, the farmer should think about what he can do to make the fairs better. There has been much complaint about our county fairs, partly just and partly unjust. But have we done our part to make the fair what we would have it be? There is much complaint about fairs going to seed along the line of concessions and midway, or racing, etc.

Whose fault is it? Fair Associations desire to give the public what they want and what they will pay for. There are three departments of a fair, the Exhibit, the speed and the midway. There are just three classes of people who attend fairs, those who are interested in each of the above.

If the farmer wishes the fair associations to give their interests more attention, the farmer should set the example. If people pay for exhibits by attending or if those who pass through the gate wish races you may rest assured that next year the association will give them what they most appreciate this year. So let us cease to knock the fairs, put our shoulder to the wheel and put the fair where we would have it.

What can the farmer do to help the fair? The fair is really a farmer's proposition and should be looked upon as such, and should be supported by all who are interested in agriculture which of course includes all, for when one ceases to use agricultural products he is soon ready for the undertaker. Every farmer should exhibit something, and feel that he is a part of the affair. We cannot all be masters along all lines but each should strive to be superior along some line.

Most fair associations are willing to give liberal premiums for grange exhibits. They are a great drawing and attract much attention, and I know of no better way to advertise the grange. I hope each fair in the state may have a good big grange hall well filled with grange exhibits.

We must not forget that the real objects of the fair are education and amusement. Possibly the mass of education to-day is gained from books and the public press. All ideas and pictures are conveyed to our mind by words. This process of learning is tedious and sometimes the pictures we draw from such form of research are not absolutely correct.

The fair of to-day presents a modern up-to-date form of education, the visual form, "Seeing is believing," how much more impressive is seeing, than reading. The visual form of education is direct, practical, effective, impressive and understandable by all classes.

We frequently think all those in the concession business are crooks, this is not necessary so. Many a good person, runs a concession. There are many legitimate concessions and shows on the road and are deserving of our patronage.

The fair is a miniature country and city combined, built, enjoyed, dismantled and moved away in a few days.

The expense of conducting a fair is very heavy, so much so that only 75% of the fairs last season made expenses, while 25% lost money and only a few enjoyed a profit.

We generally get what we want, if we want better fairs it is within our powers to have better fairs. Let us all do something to make the exhibit better and more educational and show our appreciation for the effort of others who are working along the same line by attending the fair several days. Afterwards we can come back to our work rested and ready for more effective work in our homes and on our farms.

Hoping that the fairs shall not only be profitable, but that they shall furnish the proper amusement, entertainment and exhibits, I am

Fraternally,
J. AUDLEY BOAK.

In order that patrons may know the position of the state grange on the conduct of the general management of Agricultural Fairs, we wish to say that the state grange at its annual meetings has repeatedly expressed itself on this subject. As late as November 1923, the following resolution was passed,

"WHEREAS, The law breaking and law defying carnivals and midways debauch and rob our foreign born as well as our native population; and

WHEREAS, Our Pennsylvania legislature appropriated to our seventy-two agricultural fairs \$100,000, for the two current years unconditionally. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we ask our secretary of agriculture to ask the Attorney General for an opinion as to the legality of allowing games of chance to be conducted at our Agricultural Fairs; and that the same opinion be given to the heads of our fair associations to the end that our fairs be made a clean and fit place for our boys and girls to visit."

And again at the Johnstown meeting when the question of Sunday observance by the Sesquicentennial was under consideration, the following action was

"Resolved, That the Pennsylvania State Grange, in annual session assembled at Johnstown, Dec. 8, 1925, request the authorities in charge of the Sesquicentennial Exposition to prohibit all gambling devices, shows and amusements which tend to corrupt the manhood and womanhood of our citizens; also that we oppose permitting amusements of any kind on the Sabbath day."

These actions define very accurately where the grange stands on the question of county fair management. There is no opposition to a clean fair well managed and the grange has been the chief advocate in Pennsylvania for a State Fair, as may be gleaned from a recent resolution "We reiterate our position favoring a State Fair, and call for an appropriation sufficient to properly found it. A real State Fair would prove beneficial not only to agriculture but also to nearly all other industries in the Commonwealth."—Editor.

FARM ACCOUNTING CREDITED WITH PROMOTING IMPROVED METHODS OF AGRICULTURE

Farm accounting is credited with being one of the principal causes of the adoption of up-to-date methods of farming by extension workers of the Department of Agriculture, according to a statement just issued by the department. Replacement of workstock by machinery, more extensive raising of livestock, and diversification of crop production are improvements made in Harper County, Kansas, reports of which are used as specific examples of the use of farm accounting in bettering farming in the statement.

The full text of the statement follows: Although farm accounting has made great progress in recent years there are still many farmers who do not quite see the relation between bookkeeping and more profitable farming. They find it hard to realize that time spent in keeping records of gains or losses on different enterprises is as well spent as time devoted to any other work. Extension workers in the United States Department of Agriculture, however, are constantly receiving proof of this fact, in the form of material gathered by county agents who are promoting farm accounting.

MAKES FOR BETTER FARMING

How farm accounting makes for better farming is shown by a report received from E. H. Aicher, county agent of Harper County, Kansas. It contains material summarized from the account books of 41 farmers who have cooperated for several years in an effort to improve farming in Harper County through the use of simple farm accounts. This information indicates that what was formerly a cash crop area is turning rapidly to a more diversified form of agriculture and following up-to-date methods generally. Exact knowledge as to the defects of the older system, gained from farm accounts, is credited with being one of the principal causes of this favorable change.

FARMS COVERED IN SURVEY

While the 41 farms covered in his survey are better than average farms, Mr.

Aicher says there are many other farms in Harper County with a showing almost as good. Particularly noteworthy is the degree to which these 41 farms are engaged in livestock enterprises. Forty-five per cent of their income now comes from that source. Thirty-three of the farmers grow alfalfa, nine seeded new alfalfa last year, 14 of them have fields of sweet-clover. Many of these farmers are going in for purebred stock. Last year 9 of them purchased purebred cattle, 10 purchased purebred hogs, 3 purchased purebred sheep, and 16 purchased purebred poultry. A detail needing attention is the fact that only 8 feed silage.

VALUE OF CROPS IMPROVED

It is noteworthy that seven of these farmers have purebred livestock for sale, and 20 are in the market with good seeds. Twenty-one of them make a practice of treating their grain for smut. Three are members of cow-testing associations. Eight purchased good seed wheat last year, nine purchased good barley and oats seed, and 14 obtained improved varieties of corn and kafir seeding. These figures, says the Department of Agriculture, show that Harper County, Kans., has an unusually keen appreciation of the value of good strains in field crops and livestock.

The report also indicates a rapid replacement of workstock by machinery. Twenty-one of the farmers reporting have tractors, and 16 have harvesting "combines." Thirteen are decreasing the number of horses they keep. Twenty-one, however, are raising colts.

"The world must have food. Civilization, progress, industrial achievement or concentration of population and wealth cannot possibly find a substitute for the farmer. This being true, the agriculture of to-morrow must be guided by intelligence and brain power; both coordinated and directed so wisely that it will reach the maximum amount of efficiency. Consequently organizations like the Grange have a constantly increasing field of activity in the years ahead."—L. J. Tabor.

A man can never be a true gentleman in manner until he is a true gentleman at heart.—Dickens.

Summer and the Automobile

Summer is here and so is the automobile in larger numbers than ever before.

The cool of the evenings after the day's work, or the quiet of the dawn are tempting times for a glorious ride in the automobile, but that is not all. The automobile whether it be a pleasure car of the commercial type has to be used for business in the crowded streets and markets during the rush period of the day. All of this involves a hazard, and a single accident could not only mar the pleasure of the automobile, but possibly jeopardize and involve the owner's estate.

Automobile insurance protecting you against what you may do to the other fellow in the way of injuring him personally, or damaging his property, will relieve you of the financial loss and worry. It is a necessity. Let us insure you under our special proposition to Grangers.

If you have a pleasure car—any make—you can get Liability \$5,000/10,000 limits, and Property Damage \$1,000 limits, at \$18.00 per year. On a truck the cost for the same coverage would be \$23.00.

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AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

ANNUAL GRANGE TOUR

The fourth annual tour of the Bedford County Pomona Grange conducted June 30th was favored by beautiful weather, and 135 cars in line. Meeting at Bedford the next stop was at Schellsburg, where a grange is located, the via Manns Choice to Buffalo Mills stopping at the Grange Hall at that place. The tour then went into the unorganized territory of Hyndman where a stop was made and a short program rendered. Going south from Hyndman we crossed the county and state line into Maryland, where the party drove into the Cumberland Fair Grounds and ate their picnic lunch, all met on the grandstand and a program was rendered consisting of music by the orchestra which accompanied the tour, address by the Mayor of Cumberland and local grangers, readings, etc.

Cumberland was the next stop where the B. & O. shops were visited. The Chamber of Commerce having made all arrangements. Then home via Cumberland Valley, passing through the Burning Bush and Progress Grange sections. The social contacts of a day of this sort is one of the beneficial things as well as seeing our "County First" and giving inspiration for making our homes and farms better. N. F. RICHARDS.

POMONAS

Lucerne—The quarterly meeting of Pomona No. 44, was held June 24th with Bethel Grange, Grover Stock, presiding. A fine Literary Program under the direction of Mrs. Walter Zimmerman was rendered and the principal address of the day was delivered by State Lecturer, H. G. Eisaman.

A debate, That a Portion of the State Automobile License Fees Come Back to the County, was upheld on the affirmative side by Rev. Park Heller and defended on the negative by Dr. E. M. Santee.

The fifth degree was conferred upon a class of 15 candidates and other reports showed that a total of 51 members were added to subordinates since the last meeting.

Wyoming—Pomona No. 19 reports this Pomona offered as a prize a picture work. A fifth degree class at each meeting and activity in many lines. Recently this Pomona offered as a prize a picture of the Past Masters of Pennsylvania State Grange for the highest per cent of attendance in two successive quarters and another of \$5 to the subordinate grange having the highest per cent of members with dues paid in full for 1927. For September meeting there is an offer of \$10 to the grange that has spent \$10 for decorations, regalia or court robes. This Pomona has a number of Degree Teams that confer degrees whenever called upon to do so. The fifth degree team conferred the degree of Pomona at Newton at the meeting of Lackawanna County Pomona.

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Penna. Thresherman & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

811 Kunkel Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

Warren—The quarterly meeting of Warren County Pomona held with South West Grange covering a two-day period was full of interest and much good feeling.

The matters of interest that received considerable attention were the Dormitory, Memorial Services, a splendid literary program and addresses by J. A. Boak and H. B. Phillips both officers of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Southwest Grange has its own orchestra and these musicians assisted greatly in making the meeting a success.

MERCER—The recent quarterly Pomona meeting of Mercer County was welcomed by A. W. Waner, master of Pleasant Ridge Grange and the following original response was delivered by Miss Esther McMillen,

In response to your kind welcome, I say, from heart sincere, We appreciate your kindness And are glad we could be here. As I glance around your Grange Hall I see there's nothing left undone To make Pomona day with you a very happy one.

The meeting was in charge of D. T. Thomas, master. The Health Sanitation Committee reported being fully organized to carry on the clinics similar to those of towns and cities.

The Central Purchasing Committee as well as the Legislative Committee reported.

Mrs. W. D. Phillips presented the dormitory project to Pomona.

A patriotic tableau by juveniles of Pleasant Ridge and "Modernizing the Farm Home" in a general discussion comprised the afternoon program. The fifth degree was conferred at the evening session.

At the Washington County Pomona held June 9, a resolution demanding that failure to use Eastern Standard time be made punishable by the "same fine as bootlegging or other violations of the law" was passed. Daylight saving time was attacked as contrary to the eternal fitness of things, as undemocratic and detrimental to the best interests of a large majority of the people.

Another resolution demanded that no vacancies occurring in regularly elected public offices be filled without first advertising such vacancy for 30 days in the county press in order to give the voters an opportunity to express their preference as they are accorded at election time.

The banner for the best work done during the past quarter was awarded to Fallowfield Grange. Hopewell Grange was given second place. John Johnson, director of the Southwestern Mutual Fire Insurance Company, reported \$2,500,000 insurance in force, a gain of \$65,000 the past year. The number of policies held is 590.

An interesting program was carried out at each session the feature of the evening being the address of W. F. Hill, of Huntingdon, former master of the State Grange, who spoke on "Our Heritage." He lauded country life as conducive to the best citizenship and urged members of the Grange to take active part in civic affairs.

The meeting was attended by 250 delegates. Twenty-two subordinate Granges were represented and visitors were present from Indiana, Fayette, Lawrence and Westmoreland counties. Among those in attendance were G. L. Conn, master of Fayette County Pomona; G. M. Griffith, State deputy, Fayette county, and David F. Kyle.

LARGE CROWD ATTENDS JUNIATA COUNTY GRANGERS PICNIC

Several thousand grangers and friends from Huntingdon, Franklin, Perry, Mifflin and Juniata, attended the Juniata County Grangers Picnic, Saturday, June 18th. This picnic is an annual outing and is held on the Port Royal Fair grounds in the beautiful Juniata Valley. The grounds being centrally located have beautiful shade trees, green terraces and a well-equipped play ground for the children, is an ideal place for a social gathering.

The Juniata Pomona Lecturer, J. J. Hackenberger is credited with much of the success of the affair. The program for the day was very interesting. J. Audley Boak, Master of the State Grange and W. F. Hill, Past Master, addressed the crowd. The Pomona Master W. D. Keemer, gave the opening address. Invocation by Rev. J. M. Rearick of Mifflintown. Music was furnished by a Juniata County Band. Humorous Readings, grange and children's contests and ball games helped to make the day enjoyable for young and old.

59TH ANNIVERSARY

Fredonia Grange in Chautauqua County, New York, has just celebrated its 59th anniversary and is facing its future more prosperous than ever before in its history. This is the oldest subordinate grange in the United States, was organized by Oliver H. Kelley, the original grange founder, and is the home subordinate of Sherman J. Lowell, former Master of the National Grange, and now a member of the United States Tariff Commission.

ORGANIZED GRANGE IN VIRGINIA

Fred Brenckman, Washington Representative of the National Grange, recently organized a grange at Lincoln, Virginia. Included among the charter members are the following: A recent president of the Virginia State Dairy Association; the president of the Maryland-Virginia Milk Association; the champion corn grower of the State, and the owner of a fine Guernsey herd, who supplies the White House table with milk, together with various other outstanding farmers and dairymen.

NOTEWORTHY MENTION

Hillcrest Grange of Somerset County deserves credit for its activities in bringing more members into the grange. Recently, a class of 14 was initiated by the Degree Team consisting of thirteen ladies. In common with other granges, Hillcrest has lost members but an outstanding merit of this grange is that never has it allowed any member to become destitute and has invariably given aid to others less fortunate.

POMONA GRANGE No. 31

It so happens that the Master of Pomona Grange No. 31 is the superintendent in charge of the farms of the State Insane Asylum at Danville. Brother Warner and the Medical Director Dr. Jackson, join hands once a year and invite the grange people to visit and inspect the farms. Quite a long procession of automobiles made the inspection tour before the hour for the opening of the picnic baskets. The drive ended on a delightful, shaded hill top from where one of this State's natural beauty spots met the eye in all directions. Prof. Bressler, of the Grange Memorial Committee, and Past State Master W. T. Hill, contributed their quota to the occasion by their interesting and helpful grange addresses. Dr. Jackson was a very gracious presiding officer and with Farmer Warner made up a team that produced what to all was a very pleasant occasion.

The Tuberculin Test was the subject of an interesting discussion at a recent meeting of Plumsteadville Grange.

FINE DEGREE WORK

A recent meeting of Spring Grange, Crawford County was the occasion of fine exemplification of degree work when the Valley Degree Team conferred the 3d and 4th Degree upon a large class of candidates. Representatives from eleven neighboring granges were present and after speeches by deputies and masters, the juveniles passed lunch to the friends and visiting members. One member declared that "it was the largest subordinate meeting he ever attended."

GRANGE ASSOCIATION, CLEARFIELD

Patrons of the Clearfield County District have had an association long enough to become of age and this year they held their 21st Annual Picnic.

Some years ago a citizen to Curwensville by name of Irwin donated to the Borough a fine tract of land lying beside the west branch of the Susquehanna River and it has been converted into Irwin Park and is recognized as a worthy memorial of the donor. The superintendent of Curwensville schools and Past Master of State Grange W. F. Hill were the speakers for the day. The river bathing was not the least of the day's pleasure—especially for the young folks.

GRANGE NOTES

McKean County Pomona will meet at Ceres, Wednesday, August 10th.

The Grange Hall at Turtle Point, McKean County was burned during the past month.

State Secretary John H. Light was the speaker at the picnic held by Friendship Grange, Carbon County, July 9th.

Why should Pennsylvania have a State Fair, was discussed by Harvey Vasey at a recent meeting of Tyro Hall Grange.

The Lehigh Northampton Pomona Grange No. 68, is holding its annual picnic at Macada, Saturday, August 20th. Past State Master, W. F. Hill, Huntingdon, is listed to speak.

An intervisitation meeting held at Richlandtown on the occasion of a visit by Great Swamp Grange, resulted in increased grange activity. A member of the Hostess Grange gave a brief history of the American Flag and the visiting members furnished the literary program.

Centre Square Grange, No. 1774, presented the play "Mail Order Brides," in the Fire Hall on June 25th. The Dramatic Club presented it by special arrangements with W. H. Baker Co. of Boston, Mass. The house was filled to capacity and the program was well received.

We're charmed with distant views of happiness, But near approaches make the prospect less. —Yalden.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.

Grange Supplies

Officers' Sashes

Members' Badges, Subordinate No. 4, Reversible, 45 cents each. Pomona Badges, No. 14, Reversible 55 cents each. No. 650 U. S. Wool Bunting Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted with Eagle and Stand, \$6.50. Printed Silk Flag, 3x5 ft., Mounted as above, \$10.00. Printed Silk Flag 4x6 ft., Mounted as above, \$15.00.

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PAST MASTER JEWELS \$5.00 to \$25.00

PINS BUTTONS RINGS Send for our prices before you buy.

BOSTON REGALIA CO.

93 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

By HOWARD G. EISAMAN, State Lecturer

AT THIS writing there seems to be everywhere a renewed interest and enthusiasm in Grange work and grange activities.

The Booster Meetings held in Pennsylvania during June were rousing meetings, thousands of Grangers from all sections of the State attending. A splendid Grange spirit prevails and there is every indication that the Grange cause will go forward in Pennsylvania at an accelerating speed.

Reports from National Grange indicate a spirit of Grange revival in all sections of the Country. During the month of June, 51 new subordinate and Juvenile Granges were organized throughout the United States. This is a remarkable record in view of the fact that for more than a half century the Grange has been organizing Subordinates. When an organization can exist for 60 years among one class of people and still continue on with an abounding interest and enthusiasm, certainly no further evidence is needed to substantiate the claim, that the Grange is built upon a solid foundation, and that the principals underlying the Grange are sound.

Perhaps nowhere is there an agricultural organization that has rendered the same degree of service for so little cost as has the Grange. Opportunities for continued service were never greater than they are to-day. Economic developments in the United States during the past decade, coupled with the diversification program for farm production, together with the improved methods of transportation and refrigeration all have tended toward wiping out sectional lines and differences and to commonize to an appreciable degree the problems of the American farmer. These conditions make it imperative to-day that American Agriculture should find an organization that can unite it upon a National program.

The Grange, because of its general nature and its wide scope of activities and interests, is the logical organization to deal with the National Agricultural problems.

The Grange because of its close contact with domestic affairs is in a position to understand the conditions and problems of the rural home.

The Grange, because of its associations is in a position to thoroughly understand and appreciate the problems of the rural youth.

The Grange because of its broad nature is able to cope with and assist in solving the problems of the rural Church.

The Grange because of its knowledge of crops and soils is able to advise and counsel upon problems of production.

The Grange because of its store of experience, covering many years, is in a position to render aid in economic affairs and cooperative enterprises.

The Grange because of its varied incentive possible.

All men and women by virtue of their citizenship are under obligations to their community and to their country. Every Granger should become so thoroughly imbued with the community spirit, and endeavor to so live their lives, that this obligation shall be discharged in full.

As a Grange Lecturer it is your privilege and duty to lead the way; furnishing your members with every incentive possible.

Many Counties have found "Project tours" of much value in improving farm standards. Ask some one who has been a member in one of these touring parties to tell in detail the places visited, the things seen etc. If your county has never sponsored a project tour, you might create considerable interest in a tour for some future time, by asking a member who is familiar with your county, to tell of places of interest, farming methods, principal crops in various sections of county, etc., etc.

Your County Agent will be able to supply you with valuable information relative to "Best Wheat Varieties and Proper Fertilization."

Endeavor to have a good discussion on the topic; "Warm Weather Meals for the Farm." This may prove to be of much value to many Sisters.

Perhaps there is nothing that will do

terests and wide experience and its careful and conservative policy, is capable of caring for the legislative problems of the American Farmer.

The Grange because of its fraternal ties and obligations will strengthen the bonds of fellowship and good will and thus aid materially in solving the social problems of rural life.

Surely ours is a wonderful organization and never was there a more opportune time to render worth while service than now. Your membership is indeed a privilege. Guard that membership diligently and jealously. See to it that every phase of grange work is performed with a high degree of efficiency. Assist in conducting all meetings with dispatch and dignity. Encourage in your Grange the conferring of degrees in full form with a degree of pomp and ceremony.

Grange degrees when properly conferred are most beautiful, and it is hard to imagine more impressive lessons than those found in your Grange Ritual. These lessons if properly taught cannot but awaken in man a keener sense of responsibility towards his fellow-beings and awaken in the hearts of all who hear a greater appreciation and reverence for Almighty God and His wondrous workings.

The ritualism in the Grange is that feature of Grange endeavors which help us to find our real selves, and which reveals to us those sterling qualities, implanted in our fellow associates. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the value of good degree work.

Carry the Grange tidings to your neighbors. Tell them of our services, of our hopes, of our aspirations; interest them. Invite them to join. Be ever proud that you are a Granger and that you are privileged to take a part in this great movement. Do your part in making this the best year in all Grange History.

SUPPLEMENT TO LECTURER'S HANDBOOK SECOND AUGUST MEETING

The program as outlined for this meeting will furnish you with the basis for several worth while community projects. With proper emphasis upon subjects dealing with community interests you may awaken and create in your members a keen sense of community and public responsibility.

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more to create a general interest and pride in a community, than will a local fair. It is sometimes surprising how interesting and complete a local fair will be; even in very small communities. Many Granges have been able to replenish their treasuries in substantial amounts through their fair. It is not too late to make preparations for a local fair this fall. Endeavor through your discussion to create in your Grange a desire for a fair.

The primary elections will be held next month, in which nominees will be named to fill important county offices. The Grange has no greater obligation before it, than that of interesting rural people generally in the political affairs of their community and State and Country. If the good people of the great out-doors will interest themselves 100 per cent in the primary and general elections; we will need have no fears for the destiny of our Country. Many points of interest and value should be brought out in the discussion; "Are the Primary Elections of More Importance Than the General Elections."

FIRST SEPTEMBER MEETING

You will note that in this program, matters pertaining to school affairs predominate. This is as it should be. Some one has said that; "Our boys and girls are the monuments that we are erecting to-day. And whether these monuments will some day reflect to our credit or discredit, depends very largely upon our attitude towards them to-day."

Perhaps no better opportunity is furnished us to-day, to assist our boys and girls than through the channels of the public schools. As Grangers our activities should never cease until our school standards in rural communities are as high as the highest. Invite to your Grange some one who is connected with the schools: County Superintendent, a member of your local school board, or your local school teacher. Strive to maintain a harmonious relation between the school and the Grange Cooperative with your local Parent-Teacher Organization. If such an organization does not exist, discuss in your Grange the possibility and feasibility of organizing one in your community.

Help to make your school and its surroundings attractive. This will all be greatly appreciated by your school and will add to the prestige of your Grange.

Write to Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, Lincoln University, Pa., Secretary of State Grange Home Economics Committee. Dr. Lyons will be able to furnish you with helps and data on proper school lunches.

Write Department of Rural Sociology, State College, Pa. They will be able to give you suggestions as to how you can equip your schools with practical and inexpensive playground equipment.

REPORT OF 1926 ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA

The year 1926, in spite of unfavorable weather prevailing throughout the season, saw the completion of 613 miles of new and 235 miles of reconstructed pavements in Pennsylvania. Nearly 400 miles of contracts, the remainder of a thousand-mile program of new work, was carried over the winter and will be finished this year. A detailed report of highway work completed on the state system last year is as follows:

	Miles
Concrete, reinforced	492
Macadam, bituminous treated	115
Macadam, bituminous penetration	4
Brick on concrete	3
Stone roads rebuilt	29
All types resurfaced	172
Temporarily resurfaced	24
Grading and drainage	45

Ideas are the wellsprings of all the joy and sorrow of our mortal life.—Augusta Evans.

FOUR WEEDS BECOME MORE TROUBLESOME

Winter cress, field pepper grass, mustard plants of various kinds, and wild flax are apparently becoming more troublesome and more widespread in Pennsylvania, according to Dr. E. M. Gress, State Botanist, who bases his statement on the increasing number of these weeds being sent in by farmers for identification and for suggestions as to control measures.

"Most of these weeds have been introduced by sowing unclean seed and are being spread the same way," Dr. Gress asserts. "There is no place where the old saying 'Prevention is cheaper than cure' applies more directly than in weed control, and the greatest factor in prevention is the sowing of clean seed."

Due to the State printer's fire and the great demand for information on weed control, the supply of a recent bulletin prepared by Dr. Gress and issued by the State Department of Agriculture on the control and eradication of the worst Pennsylvania weeds, has been exhausted. A revised bulletin on the same subject is now in the hands of the printer. This new publication will carry discussions on the control of wild carrot and ox-eye daisy, which were not included in the original bulletin.

Rufe Johnson's pet hound disappeared. Rufe put the following ad in the paper: "Lost or Run Away—One liver-colored bird dog called Jim. Will show signs of hydrophobia in about three days." The dog came home the following day.

Live Broilers & Poultry WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES PAID CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry House in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday catalog folder. P. O. Box 144, Bounded Commission Merchants
KRAKAUR POULTRY CO., Inc.
WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, N. Y. CITY

EDWARDS METAL ROOFING

Biggest Values
Lowest Prices

Write for our money-saving offer on "RECO" Cluster Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofing, Siding, Ceilings, Wallboard, Paints, Ready-Made Fireproof Garages, Fire Buildings, etc. Free estimate, easy to install, economical.

BUY DIRECT—We own our own sheet mills and manufacture the finished product. Not a dollar to divide with anybody. Edwards Roofing is weather-proof, lightning-proof, fire-proof. Outlast three ordinary roofs, bringing big savings in cost.

Write today! Get our low prices and free samples. Save money, get better quality, lasting satisfaction. Ask for Roofing Book No. 1385 or for General Book.

FREE SAMPLES & Roofing Book
THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
8536-8548 Butler St., Cincinnati, Ohio

511 Rats Killed

At One Baiting—Not a Poison
"First night I put out the new Rat Killer, I counted 282 dead rats," writes Pat Sneed of Oklahoma. "In three days' time I had picked up 511 dead ones. Sure a pile of rats from one baiting."

Greedy eaten out. Affects Brown Rats, Mice and Gophers only. Harmless to other animals, poultry or humans. Pests die outside, away from buildings.

So confident are the distributors that Imperial Rat Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send a large \$2.00 bottle (Farm Size), for only one dollar, on 10-Days' Trial.

Send no money—just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, 2169 Coca Cola Building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once, by C. O. D. mail. If it does not quickly kill these pests, your dollar will be cheerfully refunded. So write today.

HOME ECONOMICS

Under Auspices of the State Grange Committee

STUDIES FOR THE MONTHS
August—The "Hike Lunch."
Getting Ready for School.
September—Vacations Over—What is Ahead?
School Lunches.

GOOD OUTDOOR LUNCHES

The "hike lunch" is one of the day's regular meals.
A well planned, health giving lunch should contain:

Milk
If possible fresh milk in jar or thermos bottle.
In form of cocoa made from dried or evaporated milk.
As simple dessert in container (custards, tapioca, cornstarch.
As soups.

SANDWICHES

Made from dark bread (oatmeal, rye, whole wheat, graham).
Bread should be cut thin and spread with butter.
A lettuce leaf in each sandwich adds freshness and nutriment.

SANDWICH FILLINGS

Cheese, eggs, nuts, peanut butter or
VEGETABLES
Lettuce, chopped cabbage, tomato, celery, olives (Salad dressing added to any filling adds to palatability and flavor).



FRUITS

All fresh fruit (ripe and clean).
Apples, oranges, peaches and pears.
Dried fruits—dates, prunes, figs.

SWEETS

Fruits.
Dried fruit fillings for sandwiches.
Jelly fillings for sandwiches.
Jam fillings for sandwiches.
Honey fillings for sandwiches.
Maple sugar.
Good candy occasionally and in small quantity after a meal.
Simple cake and cookies.

Proper food, plenty of sleep, fresh air, exercise, regularity of habits and proper clothing are all controlling factors in health. Although food is only one of these factors, it is very important to have the diet well selected to suit the needs of growth, health and activity.

WILLARD & GILLET,
N. E. Dairy and Food Council.

And the "hike lunch will be just as good on the lawn, under the big apple tree. A former guest last week remarked to his hostess: "I will never forget those Sunday evening suppers out on your lawn."

The tired feeling of drudgery just will not stay when one gets energy enough to plan a supper on the porch or lawn, the play spirit must prevail. Let it have full sway and eat out at least once a week during August.

Without extra cooking you will be surprised how many things in the cellar and fruit cupboard lend themselves for the success of this meal.

COOK BOOK RECIPES

Roasted Wild Duck
The Mallard Wild Ducks are con-

sidered very dry when roasted in the usual way.

Try stuffing them with the common bread filling; sew up well and tie in shape; place in large kettle with a couple slices of onion; a little thyme and a small quantity of water.

They are cooked slowly for 1 hour, turning frequently. The water should be replenished, but only enough to keep from burning.

A gravy is made from the juice in the kettle by adding one cupful of water and thickening with flour. The gravy is poured over the ducks when served.

Dressed in this way all parts are equally as good as the breast.

MISS MABEL A. LENT,
Potter Co.

NUT AND DATE PUDDING

2 cups sugar
4 eggs
1 cup chopped dates
1 " " nuts
4 teaspoons baking powder
Bake in a slow oven and serve with hard sauce. MRS. N. G. PATTERSON,
Washington, Co.



MRS. WM. D. PHILLIPS
Member Home Economics Committee,
Penna. State Grange and recently re-appointed a Trustee of Pennsylvania State College by Governor John S. Fisher.

UPSIDE DOWN CAKE

2 cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
Sift again
Cream 1/2 cup butter, gradually adding 1 cup sugar. 2 eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately. Add yolks to the butter mixture, beating well.
1 cup milk, adding flour and milk alternately and fold in the whites.

1 teaspoon vanilla.
Drain juice from 1 can pineapple.
2 tablespoons butter melted in large frying pan.
1 cup sugar spread over pan (brown).
Spread pineapple over the sugar.
Pour the cake batter, over the pineapple.

Bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes.
Turn upside down on serving dish.
Garnish with Maraschino Cherries and whipped cream.

MRS. ANDY BYERS,
Washington Co.

VALUABLE

A Grange brother—if we could not get another Grange cook book, \$10 would not buy ours!
Has your Grange had an order?

LANCASTER'S MILK FROM

T.B. TESTED COWS ONLY

Lancaster has won its fight for a milk supply from tuberculin tested cows. The Supreme Court recently handed down a decision holding legal an ordinance which requires the milk used within the city limits to come from cows free of tuberculosis.

In a letter to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Dr. H. B. Mitchell of the Lancaster Bureau of Health, writes, "A survey of the immediate territory indicates that plenty of milk from tuberculin tested herds will

Send 15c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL & WINTER 1927-1928 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies, Misses and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

be available for Lancaster's needs and plans are being made for the immediate enforcement of the ordinance."

The ordinance was assailed on technical as well as legal points. But the important fact to producers and consumers of milk is that the highest court has ruled that a municipality has the legal right to enact and enforce an ordinance of this kind. Under this decision we may expect many similar ordinances from cities elsewhere and it is quite evident that dairymen everywhere will want to produce milk in compliance with the ordinances.

"Do you play any instrument, Mr. Jimp?"

"Yes, I'm a cornetist."

"And your sister?"

"She's a pianist."

"Does your mother play?"

"She's a zitherist."

"And your father?"

"He's a pessimist."

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 13 cents each, postage prepaid.



5857—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust.
5868—Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.
5884—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust.
5864—Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years.
5896—Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
5867—Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large.
5870—Sizes: 6 months, 1 year, 2, 3 and 4 years.
5863—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust.
5901—Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

Address, giving number and size:

Pattern Department, Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

The House We Live In.

Conducted by Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

MORE CONVENIENCES IN COUNTRY HOMES

Recently at the Better Homes Conference held in Washington, D. C., Secretary Jardine talked of more conveniences for the country home and suggested ways of getting them. The secretary sensed the real needs in the country home and the outlook is so practical I feel every granger needs the information and the outlook it brings. "Farm life centers in the home. The farm business as well as the household enterprises are planned there. The farmer eats three meals a day at home."

"The farm itself is in large measure a family affair, and this fact makes for strong home ties. As all historians point out the farm home is the original type of home, and still furnishes the pattern of normal family life."

"It is well worth while for the nation to take a bird's-eye view of its 6,500,000 farm homes. See how favorably situated they are. Every family has a house, literally bathed in sunshine, with fresh air and plenty of space inside and out for children to grow in."

"And the children are there, too, using the sunshine, air, and space; for you see, in America more than half of the people on farms are children. To be exact, 50.4 per cent of the farm population are less than 21 years of age. In cities, only 37.5 per cent of the population are under 21 years."

"American farms, therefore, may very well be thought of as the place of children, American cities, as the place of adults. You see now why the whole nation must be interested in better houses and homes for its farms."

"But right at this point some difficulties peculiar to life on farms must occupy our attention. It is not the fault of the farmer that his house is too far from other houses to admit of city methods of bringing to him and his wife the conveniences of running water for the kitchen and bathroom, gas for cooking, electricity for light and power, and sewerage for sewage disposal."

The farmer desires comforts and facilities for his wife and children just as much as any body. But he cannot overcome the inherent difficulties of rural conditions without the aid of those who make and supply the various modern appliances."

READY MONEY LACKING

"It must be remembered, too, that the farmer lacks just now, ready money, that the city man has. We are struggling to improve the farmer's economic status, and I am confident that we are going to get results in that direction."

"When, therefore, the makers of apparatus and appliances start out to improve the conveniences of the farmhouse, they must invent things adapted to the conditions which surround the farm home. There must be less expensive heating plants, less costly kitchen facilities for lighting, cooking, disposal of sewage—radio sets adapted to farm use."

"This is not impossible I have talked with men engaged in these industries, and they believe the thing can be done."

"And the demand and the market is

waiting for the leader who will get back of the idea and work it out. A few figures from the last census of farm conveniences will show that a certain percentage of the more favorable situated farm houses are already equipped with labor-saving devices. Notice the optimism of these figures:

Already 38.7% of all farms in the United States have telephones.

10% report water piped into the house.

7% have gas or electricity for lighting.

These records are proof that farmers will buy better household facilities on a broad scale, when the appliances are adapted to rural conditions.

"The architecture of the farm home itself needs study on the part of architects. It is not a difficult matter to make the farm house and its setting beautiful, if architects will only think the problems through and build houses that fit the conditions of life on the farm."

The Department of Agriculture is working and some of the agricultural colleges are working on this problem. But in order to accomplish such these agencies must have the strong support of the public at large. The sentiment that any sort of a house is good enough for farmers must give way to a far more thoughtful and less provincial sentiment.

For example when I was at the Kansas State Agricultural College, I started some work on this problem. I wanted to have some young men trained by the institution in rural architecture, to build proper houses in the country, houses that at the same time would meet the farmer's needs and the farmer's purse.

I felt that there at the agricultural college they would get the "feel" of the farm, that would be necessary for their success. I wanted to give instruction to a vastly greater number of students in home decoration, in music, in dramatics, in speaking, in writing, not mostly to be professionals in these subjects but so that they might go out and make the rural home more artistic and rural life better rounded.

COLLEGE COURSES NARROW

I was opposed by the old traditions that an agricultural college was no place to teach anything connected with beauty or culture. All, such, it was held, should be transferred to institutions possessing colleges of fine and liberal arts and where the boys and girls are preparing for city life.

I won this fight, but the same fight is going on in other places. It is tradition that agricultural colleges in the main should be limited strictly to agricultural courses. This policy is wrong and it is gratifying to note that public sentiment is breaking it down.

We are not going to have better homes or a more wholesome rural life so long as leaders place all the emphasis on the city and are willing to assist rural life only if the country will adopt what has been worked out for the city.

If we get leadership in these phases of rural life, it will not be difficult to design farm houses as beautiful, as well adapted to our landscapes and needs, as the farm houses of Germany, of France, of Denmark, are to the landscapes and needs of those countries. It will not be difficult to provide conveniences suited to the farm home.

It will not be hard to show the farmer how a certain part of the money provided for a home should be set aside for shrubbery and for other features that will improve the appearance of the home place. It will be easy to drill the lesson of beauty into the minds and

hearts of rural young people, so that when they become the farmer's of America their desires will be set not only on economic security, as important as that is, but also on wholesome beauty in every phase of rural life.

The lesson of beauty and harmony, as I have suggested, does not apply to the home alone. The home is the traditional center of all life. It has remained such in the rural community to a greater extent than elsewhere.

It behooves us to keep it so. It will be a safeguard to our civilization.

TREND FROM FARM TO CITY

There is a trend to-day away from the country. It is a nation-wide movement to cities. Some of this is to be expected as industry increases and improved agricultural practices require less man power to produce a given quantity of farm products. The agricultural depression also has driven many from the farm.

But these facts do not account for the situation as a whole. Those who could readily remain, who could make a real contribution to rural life, and who would be genuinely happy in a good rural environment. These are leaving the country because we are not emphasizing in a big enough way the real advantages of rural life, partly because we have not made the American countryside what we ought to make it.

We are coming to think of the open country merely as trade territory tributary to cities and towns. We have not enough concern with it as a living element in our national life. We are draining the country, the source of much of our spiritual as well as economic resources, and we are putting nothing back.

COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

We must study, too, community relationships. The modern farm family

will not live an isolated life. Yet we do not want the farm family to depend solely on the casual entertainment of the typical village.

The agricultural community must be developed, with opportunity for amateur music, amateur dramatics, amateur sports. This has been accomplished in some places. It can be accomplished in other places.

I can not mention all the many aspects of the rural situation that confronts us. We need to realize the complexity of the problem.

We need to realize that it demands the thought of specialists in every field. There is a nation-wide call that requires nation-wide consideration.

A national policy of unconcern about country life, about the conditions that surround the farm family, many believe, is a move in the direction that has led to the destruction of historic civilizations. Theodore Roosevelt said nearly 20 years ago:

"If there is any one lesson taught by books, it is that the permanent greatness of any State must ultimately depend more upon the character of its country population than upon anybody else."

The six and a half million farm families in the United States offer opportunity for such constructive leadership as will promote not only their happiness but the stability and strength of the entire nation.

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Pennsylvania State Grange

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Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9	2.75
Juvenile Grange Manuals, set of 13	2.75
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Constitution and By-Laws	.10
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Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,
JOHN H. LIGHT, Secretary.
Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

WE ALL YOUR WHITE AND BROWN

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EGGS

Our Juvenile Granges

Among the Young Folks of the Order

The pledge taken by 4 H Club members—I pledge my head to better thinking; My heart to greater loyalty; My hands to larger service; My health to better living; for my club, my community and my country.

4 H Club, Home and Community

Had you been traveling through Washington, D. C., the brightest, sunniest week in June, you would have seen just in front of the Agricultural Building the Encampment of the National 4 H Clubs with the motto—"To Make the Best Better."

Four delegates from each state were privileged to come with their leaders. Oklahoma had spent five days driving by automobile. For the first time they were uniformed. The boys wore khaki scout suits; while the girls were attractive in green dresses, white hats and shoes. These were all boys and girls who had achieved in their clubs at home.

The individual club members are taught the principles of neat and careful sewing, they catch the vision of the value of a well-groomed appearance. They are taught that this ensemble is made up of many minute details. They learn that the hair must be neatly and becomingly arranged; that a simple dress of correct material, lines and color is in much better taste than expensive material, too elaborately trimmed and poorly constructed; that plain white underwear scrupulously clean is to be chosen rather than fancy, colored things; that a button off a fastener loose, a rip or a tear is enough to spoil an otherwise good effect; that cleanliness of body, teeth and nails is an asset no girl can afford to neglect. They realize, many times for the first time, that a mind stored with good literature and general information gained from school and outside reading is a foundation of inexhaustible pleasure and that this fountain needs the command of good English for expression. Good English must not only be known but practiced constantly, to be at one's service when needed. One is best dressed when, with all details properly balanced, one's appearance may be completely forgotten for the time, and so it is with speech.

The various phases of club work are

designed to develop the ability, ambition and discernment of the members. The clothing girls do learn to make neat seams, plackets and button-holes, but they learn also that life is made up of a daily routine of little duties. They sense how irksome the endless mending is for mother and willingly do their share instead of carelessly and selfishly adding work for willing but usually overworked hands to do. Busy as farm mothers are, there are few club meetings when there are not several mothers present. And the girls, as a reward for their patience and industry, know that glow of satisfaction that is the result of a task begun and carried to a successful finish and have something definite to show for each summer's work.

The food club girl learns the details that make up successful cookery, but she also learns that meals do not appear on the table by magic three times a day. She finds out the need of wise planning and careful buying, the use of home supplies to the best advantage, the daily need of milk, fruit and vegetables in the family diet, the benefit of conserving the surplus of the garden to be used in balancing the ration in winter. In all this the family shares at present and the girl is being trained to be a more efficient home maker and mother, with a wider realization of her duties and privileges. In her turn she will give her family better opportunities than she had.

THE BUSINESS OF BEING A DOG

DAVID LEE WHARTON

The life of a dog, even the most fortunate, is not all downy pillows and juicy bones. The life of every dog is filled with responsibilities which he realizes to the utmost, but never shirks, even though the path of duty leads to the grave. And when a dog dies, he takes with him that which humans seldom bear away—his best.

Nevertheless, life holds for him many compensations, chief of these being the affection and companionship of his human friends, his moments of frolic. Every dog has a sense of humor, frequently developed to a remarkable degree. He likes a joke as well as any one, and how well he knows when the

joke is on himself, and how good humorably he accepts it!

Many persons seem unable to realize that a dog has any business on earth except as guardian of life and property, and playmate for children. To be sure, he fulfills these duties perfectly, but the role in which the dog shines with a lustre which time cannot tarnish, nor custom dim, is that of friend, prince of comrades!

Of a dog's many duties and privileges, not the least important, by any means, is that of confidant. No man bares his soul to a human as to his dog. It is the dog who hears the cry of the broken heart. It is the dog who crouches in mute sympathy as one pours out the bitterness of his soul in prayer to his Maker. It is the dog who sees the tear-stained face with its mask of pride and indifference cast aside. It is the dog who sees the pockets turned outward, albeit unspoken, to "Love, honor and obey, and forsaking all others, cleave to one, and one only, until death."

When a man calls to remembrance the loves of his life, there is one face seen through a mist of tears. With friends, it is the same, there is one friendship more perfect, more enduring. And so with our canine friends, no matter how many dogs one has owned and loved, there is one whose memory is greener, thoughts of whom bring always a smile and a sigh.

It may be truthfully said that a dog is a success in any role he essays. He is a thespian of no mean ability. And with what becoming modesty he wears his laurels! There are instances of dogs having been successfully trained by dishonest masters to become innocent criminals. Countless lives have been saved by the intelligent and courageous St. Bernard. In short, every day, every hour, the dog carries on tirelessly, uncomplainingly, without hope or thought of reward. Man's indebtedness to the dog is too overwhelming to be summed up in dollars and cents. Yet how little it costs to repay him. Food, shelter, kindness, these simple things, constitute his heart's desire. So easy to give, yet so rarely bestowed.

But, after all, the chief business of a dog consists in being just what the Almighty made him—a dog! He would not be less if he could. He could not be more if he would. Laugh, and the world laughs with you. Weep, and, but for your dog, you weep alone.

Tones are the cadences which emotion gives to thought.—Herbert Spencer.

LOOKING AFTER THE HORSE

DONAL V. KANE

The horse is first, last, and always man's steadfast friend. He can be trained through kindness to do almost any feat that his master desires him to do. Horses have been known to fight for their owners, carry heavy-laden baskets of foodstuffs in their teeth—and a host of other things—but all of these things they learned through the kindness their owners showered upon them.

If you see a horse kicking and biting viciously, it is invariably the fault of his master. A stick or whip does not work the wonders upon a horse that it is supposed to do—it simply makes him fear the wielder of the club during that space of time, until he openly rebels and runs amuck through anger.

Horses, like men, have their good and bad qualities—each has to be approached, coaxed and controlled in a different manner—but nearly all respond to kindness. When judging horses the keen insight of a real horseman is required. For instance, there are many who say that if a horse be light sorrel or chestnut, with feet, legs and face white, he has the marks of kindness; that a deep bay, with no white hair, will be a horse of great bottom, but a fool, especially if his face is a little dished. They are always tricky and unsafe. A black horse cannot stand the heat, nor a white one the cold. The more white about the head, the greater his docility and gentleness. If he is broad and full between the eyes, he may be depended upon as a horse for being trained to anything.

Intelligent animals prick up their ears when spoken to; vicious ones throw their ears back. Dish-faced horses must always be avoided, and a broad forehead, high between the ears, indicates a very vicious disposition, while a long thin neck indicates a good disposition; contrariwise, if the neck is short and thick; the nostrils of a good horse should always be large. But there are exceptions to all such general statements. Horses, like men, cannot always be judged by their looks.

Notwithstanding the various dispositions of the horse, remember he has his faults, just as you have your own. If you are fortunate in owning one, treat him kindly and he will mend his ways. Horses are designed to work, and daily labor for them is as much a necessity to their existence as to man's. It is not the hard driving that wears a horse out, nor is it the heavy loads he draws; it is the worry by rough and inhuman drivers that uses up more horseflesh, fat and muscle than all the labor a team performs. Discard the whip, speak kindly to him, let him trot when he wants to, walk when he wants to—if he is not naturally lazy and stupid—and you will get better results. Put yourself in his place and think—would you work harder if someone pounded on you continually, or would you do the work more willingly if he encouraged you with kind words and acts of kindness? Think it over, and in the end you will appreciate your horse, and he will appreciate your endeavors in his behalf.

There is even a happiness
That makes the heart afraid.

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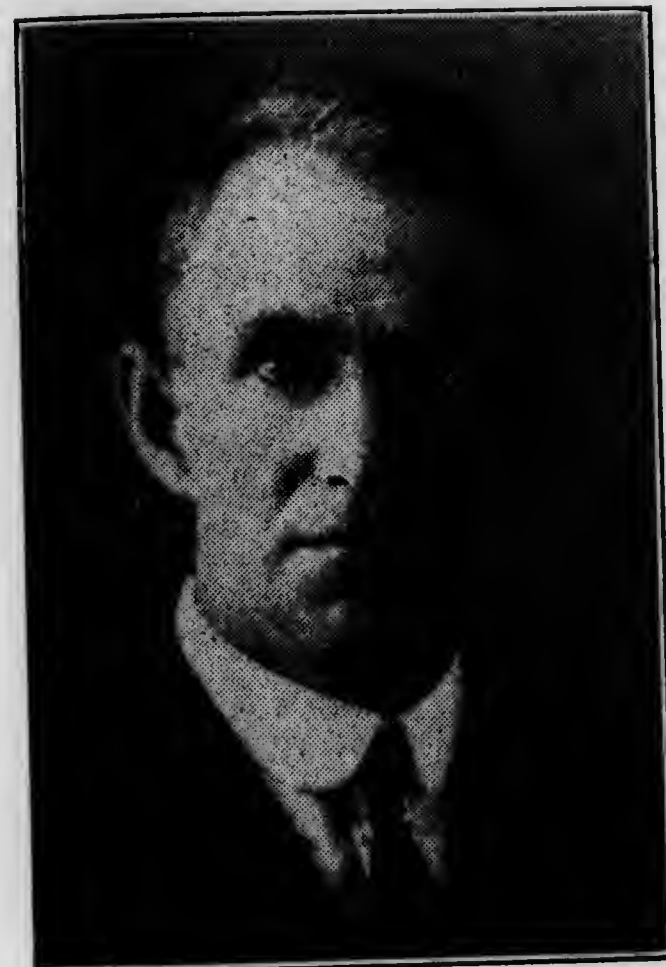
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A THREE-LEGGED STOOL

Big Business propaganda would be fine for us all these times if only we could be sure we weren't fooling ourselves. Our progress since the War is nothing short of phenomenal when measured by the yard stick of Big Banking—Big Business and Big Government. But maybe it would be well to take stock and use another yard stick in taking the inventory,—just now when the world is undergoing a sort of revolution. The "rising tide of color" is pounding on the shores of the future with growing rumble and roar that is disquieting to those who are accustomed to loll in the sand and sunshine,—taking it for granted the roar is the far-off and will soon fade away.

Suppose however, that the "colored" giant really break his leading strings, goes mad and stalks abroad upon the earth uncontrolled? Now is the time,—now is the chance it has waited for. Of course it will not be so but suppose—



KENZIE S. BAGSHAW
Master Blair County Pomona Grange

There are a hundred million of white Americans on one, a choice splotch of earth called United States, surrounded by two good oceans, a few good white friends along the north and a smoldering fuse attached to a bomb in the hands of a mob of "color" at the South.

Suppose that—of course it will not happen—but suppose that the "Yellow Peril" and the Brown and the Black "Peril" broke out and the disease spread over the Orient; over Europe—and suppose the little flock of a hundred million Americans out of the great total of eighteen hundred million people over the world with whom we have been doing business, were suddenly cut off from any further trade—and suppose we suddenly were awakened to realize that we might even have to defend against invasion—that exports and imports ceased—that we must live alone and fight for our homes and firesides besides. Of course, it would not happen so—but suppose that—this great nation had to get along without the rest of the world?

Of course such a thing could not be—but suppose the rest of the world really did not like us and decided to do business with each other and boycott us—ignore us in trade, refuse to borrow our money or repay us what they might borrow.—Suppose that any contingency such as these did arise, what position are we in to carry on?

Since the War we have built up the greatest financial and industrial giants the world has ever known—we are in this respect impregnable. Three great human activities from the triangle that supports and operates the mammoth American Institution. Government is one, Business

another and Agriculture the third. Of these subdivisions, Finance, Manufacture, Transportation and Trade are one thing called Big Business; Production, the things we eat and the things we wear and the shelter we must have are included in the other great subdivision we shall for the sake of simplicity, call Agriculture. We are trying only to analyze ourselves,—take a sort of inventory to see if we could live alone and "let the rest of the world go by." Suppose then, that a third of us are Big Business busy with the finances, manufacturing our machinery and clothing and delivering it in our transportation systems to each other as needed. And then another third of us are busy with the management of the big things called Government, keeping accounts and making the others obey the rules,—then the other third scattered at large over the lands everywhere till the soil, raising grain and fruit and live stock for meat and bread to feed us and wool and cotton to keep us clothed.

Of these three great subdivisions two of them are highly organized and systematized—smooth-running—fully capitalized and scientifically managed. Organized and capitalized by Government and Big Business in a world-wide basis—doing a world-wide business—successful to the "nth degree."

They are two strong legs in our three-legged stool.

The last great subdivision however, is still unorganized—it is wholly unfit material in its present condition to make the third leg for the unbalanced stool. It is neither capitalized nor systematized,—it has no management able to cope with the other two great partners,—Government and Big Business,—and must remain so for it is the kind of gigantic creature that cannot be put under either system or management—it is not susceptible to the regulation unionism,—of the time clock nor of adding machines, typewriters or stock market control. Nor need it be supposed that there would be a food shortage because of the lack of capital or of organization—for it is quite likely that sufficient of all his products will be forthcoming from the farmers if he is permitted to carry on—to continue to feed and clothe the rest of us including himself. But what we do need to fear is the total lack of proportion that his industry bears to the other two—his subdivision must bear reasonable relation to his co-workers—he must be made firm enough to properly bear up his third of the stool. He has to be equally strong and prosperous with the other two subdivisions or they cannot make a prosperous whole. Either he has to go up to their level or the other two must recede to his level.

Statistics now show that the agricultural leg of the stool is carrying much greater weight than do the other two—more than three times its just and equal share. By careful regulation liberal capital and good management the Government and Big Business have piled the load to the side of Agriculture. It has got to be redistributed evenly or finally it will topple over and spill all the beans and a whole new set of legs will have to be made and the beans carefully picked up and a new crop planted.

It is not that the Agricultural subdivision need worry—for his future is in his own hands—he is likely to succeed in getting a living under the worst possible circumstance—he can worry a living out of the soil to be sure. But when he is not of the soil to be sure. But when he is not prosperous—when he is unable to keep up his end of the crosscut and quits buying phosphate, new reapers and new clothes and hasn't the money to buy lime and pay his taxes and go to the circus,—then it is for Big Business and Government to do the worrying.

When the farmer with all his long hours,—his wearing monotony of ceaseless care and watchfulness, ends up his year with nothing for his gain—when he realizes that he is paying three times his share of the public bill and sees his city friends grow prosperous while he is growing poor it is bad for both. He may easily relieve himself of his unequal

load—of course he would not—but just suppose he walked out from under—and left it with the two good legs—how long would it stand? Unless the farmer gets an even distribution on the top of the three-legged stool he surely will cease to remain one of its legs.

M. J. McCREIGHT.

He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.
—Bailey.

Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl chain of all virtues.—Bishop Hall.

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a rate of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

McFARLAND

WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom, has called to a higher station in our Order, The Great Grange above, our sister, Clara McFarland, whose quiet ways and gentle smiles have won for her a lasting place in the memory of all the members of London Grange of which she was a charter member for over fifteen years and served as Secretary during the life of the order.

Resolved, That we realize that our loss is her eternal gain, and we submit to the will of our Heavenly Father; yet there is another vacant place in our community in the loss of a good neighbor and member of our order; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Sister McFarland London Grange No. 1492, has lost a cherished and most-valued member, one who was always willing and ready to work and make sacrifices for the benefit of our Order; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS, recorded on

the minutes, and that our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

MRS. E. H. CONNER,
MRS. E. G. BOWLES,
GEO. K. GILSON,
Committee.

CRAWFORD

WHEREAS, As it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Jesse K. Crawford, therefore be it

Resolved, By Rostraver Grange No. 919, that we humbly bow to the supreme will of God; be it further

Resolved, That we return our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; be it also our Charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, that they be placed on the minutes of the Grange, and a copy be sent to publication.

MRS. PEARL GREENAWALT,
MRS. IONA TODD,
D. S. SCHOLL,
Committee.

PATRONS OF PENNSYLVANIA

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CHILDREN OF MR. AND MRS. GEORGE DEWEY

All Grange Members, They Are: Harold, 18, Paul, 16, Helen 12, Neil 14 and Lewis 10. Two are officers in their Juvenile Grange. Mrs. Dewey is a Juvenile Deputy.

HENRY FORD'S SOLUTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM

Plans Demonstration Farm to Do Year's Work in 20 Days

By THEO. H. PRICE

This is a story of a talk I had with Henry Ford a few weeks ago. It cannot be described as an interview because it was an entirely informal colloquy in which both of us expressed ourselves freely, and as I took no notes, precise quotation is impossible.

It was in 1915 that I first met Mr. Ford. At that time he was developing what has since become the Fordson tractor, and he took a day off to show it to me on his farm at Dearborn. He was then and is still a lithe and active man and, being rather stout myself, I nearly "sprained my heart" in attempting to follow him and the tractors as they ran up and down the big field in which the latter were at work. At that time he predicted that the agricultural problem would finally be solved by mechanizing and industrializing the farm, and my recollection of what he then said led me to seek him out when I was recently in Detroit.

I had not seen him in the eleven years that have galloped by since our first meeting and I must say that I was surprised to find how gently time had treated him. In 1915 he was slightly gray and although he is perhaps a little grayer now, he appears to be much the same man that he was eleven years ago. He is 63 years old. He says he "intends" to live to be a hundred and he attributes his suppleness and vigor to dancing, which he urged me to take up if I wanted to keep in good health and reduce my weight. To show what it had done for him he jumped up from the chair in which he sat and threw his leg several times across the desk that was in front of him. "You couldn't do that," he said, and after more than once trying to disprove his statement in the privacy of my own library I am compelled to admit that he was right.

As is generally known, he keeps a corps of musicians to play old-fashioned dance music for him, and on the day that I was with him he was quite busy arranging that phonographic records of the music should be made so that it could be reproduced wherever a graphophone was to be had.

But he soon ceased to talk about dancing when I told him that I had come to get his solution for the farm problem, which is, in both its economic and political aspects, the most important question that confronts the United States to-day. I reminded him of what he said about the industrialization of agriculture eleven years ago and asked him if he had changed his opinion.

He said no and added that recent developments had confirmed him in the belief that the work to which a farmer now gives a year could easily be done in twenty days or less with thorough organization and the aid of labor-saving machinery. When I expressed my surprise at this statement, he reiterated it and explained that he meant all the work incident to the production of any of our staple crops, and that in most cases fifteen days would suffice. He supported this claim by citations from his own experience on the large farm that he runs at Dearborn, and it was plain that he knew what he was talking about.

His estimate would allow two days for the ploughing and harrowing that must be done before planting; one day for the planting itself; for cultivation during growth five days, and two days for harvesting and threshing, which can now be done simultaneously by a machine which cuts, threshes and bags the wheat as it is drawn through the field by a tractor. The total of the time thus allocated would be ten days, which is only half of Mr. Ford's estimate and would leave another ten days for ditching, fencing, distributing fertilizer and doing any other work fairly chargeable

to the cost of producing a particular crop.

When thus analyzed the claim that twenty days is all the time that need be spent in raising and harvesting most of our staple crops does not seem so preposterous; but, as I pointed out to Mr. Ford, it presupposes the use of much machinery and the labor of many hands that might not be obtainable if they were only to be employed for a few days at a time and not more than twenty days altogether. In answer he said that those who were willing to pay good wages could get the labor they required and that the work could easily be so organized that continuous employment for the labor engaged in it would be provided.

Without attempting to quote him, I may say that his conception, as I grasped it, was that agricultural contractors who had the necessary men and machinery could go from farm to farm and do the work that has to be done in a few days at a cost that would be much less than the value of the time the farmer now devotes to it.

Obviously he did not mean that his proposal was applicable to dairy farming or the raising of live stock. We did not discuss those forms of agriculture, but if we had, I am quite sure that he would have suggested some way to industrialize them, for his conception of the ideal farm is one organized as are his great shops where each man has a particular job and keeps at it with intensity for eight hours a day.

This, of course, presupposes that the farmer shall be an organizer with the genius of a Ford or that he shall be taught economic efficiency by example. I pointed out this to Mr. Ford and suggested that if his theory were workable he could do a great public service by organizing and operating a few of the farms he had in mind and inviting the farmers of the country to come and see them. I told him that I was sure that thousands would visit these experimental farms, if they were centrally located, and that I was almost certain that the railroads would help by granting low rates to those who wanted to make the trip. To this he answered, "That is just what we are going to do. The necessary land has been acquired. The tract includes a good many thousand acres, and we are going to develop them right along the lines that I have described. When we have anything to show that is worth seeing the public will be welcome to see it just as they are welcome to go through the Ford factory at Highland Park, which is visited by thousands daily."

And then he went on to reaffirm his faith in the salvation of agriculture by labor-saving machinery, intensive specialization and efficient organization with an enthusiasm that was convincing despite the social and economic revolution that his plan involves.

"But that is not all," he continued as he warmed up to the subject. "If the costs of agricultural production are to be reduced so that the farmer can make a profit, we will soon have a surplus unless consumption can be increased by sharing the economies effected with the public. This means lower prices and lower prices mean not only lower costs but greater efficiency in distribution. We have proved that in the automobile and tractor business. We are constantly trying to reduce the cost of manufacturing and distribution so that we may sell as good machines at a lower price. I think we have made some progress along these lines, and we have been trying to follow them in other directions. I want you to go and see the Ford stores at which we sell food and other essentials to our employees at cost plus just enough profit to cover the overhead. Thus far we have established several. We have one each at the Rouge River, Highland Park and Lincoln plants, and several others at the mines along the line of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad in Kentucky and West Virginia. We already do a

business of twelve millions or more at these stores. They stand for the sort of profit-sharing in which we believe, and if we succeed in reducing the cost of agricultural production, we shall expect to share the economies effected with the public."

With this declaration, whose economic soundness no one can question, our conversation ended, and I proceeded to the Ford store at Rouge River or Fordson, where I saw a spic and span establishment in which meats, vegetables, dry groceries and all the staple food stuffs commonly described as package goods, as well as overalls, gloves, shoes, hats and most household essentials, were for sale at prices that seemed to be very moderate when compared with what is charged elsewhere. These prices, which may be changed daily or oftener, were posted up on a blackboard in each department.

From the boards in the butcher shop and the grocery department I copied the following items:

MEATS			
Beef	Cents per lb.	Lamb	Cents per lb.
Round steak	25	Fore ¼	22
Stirloin	28	Hind ¼	30
Porterhouse	33	Legs	33
Flank	12	Shoulders	28
Heel	18	Rib chops	35
Rump	18	Loin chops	38
Pot roast	20	Breast	20
Rib standing	23	Stew	20
Rib rolled	28	Smoked Meats	
Short ribs	10	Ski	33
Neck	12	Picnic ham	22
Dressed beef	45	Cottage ham	35
Homburger	13	Bacon-pieces	35
Pork		Bacon-sliced	40
Fresh ham	28	Bacon-square	22
Whole shoulders	20	Veal	
Loin roast	26	Steak	45
Pork chops	30	Leg roast	30
Pork butts	24	Cottage ham	30
Fresh side	27	Rump roast	28
Spare ribs	20	Shoulder	25
Leaf lard	15	Neck	18
Fresh feet	10	Breast	20
Pork liver	10	Rib chops	35
B.B. Ham	55	Loins	35
		Shanks	10

GROCERIES	
Butter	.52 per lb.
Eggs	.52 per doz.
Sugar	.35 per 5 lbs.
Sugar	.69 per 10 lbs.
Sugar	\$1.71 per 25 lbs.
Sugar	\$6.60 per cwt.
Salada tea	.39 per ½ lb.
Potatoes	.43 per peck
Potatoes	\$1.70 per bu.
Oranges 216's	.39 per doz.
Oranges 176's	.49 per doz.
Oranges 100's	.68 per doz.
Coffee	.38 per lb.
Coffee	.40c per lb.
Bread (standard loaf) 9c	.52c per qt.
Preserves (pure)	.98c per 2 qts.
Preserves (pure)	1.8c per doz.
Lemons 360's	2 for 25c
Peas, Corn	10 for 35c
P. & G. Soap	10c for 64c
Gillette Blades	10c
French mustard	10c

I have not had time to ascertain in how far the above prices differ from those charged by other dealers in New York or in Detroit, but experts to whom I have submitted them say that they are but little above the wholesale values at which goods of the best quality can be bought anywhere.

The general public as well as those who work for the Ford Company are permitted to buy at these stores, and as the privilege seems to be highly valued and constantly used, it is to be inferred that it confers a great advantage. But as it was not to write up the Ford stores that I went to Detroit, I need not say more about them. The purpose of my visit was to get the views of the world's greatest organizer in regard to the possibility of efficiently organizing agriculture, which is the world's greatest but least organized industry.

That the man who has in less than twenty-five years built up a business that reaches to the uttermost parts of the earth and is worth over a billion dollars thinks that farming may be made profitable by using the methods that he has applied in his factories is reassuring. That he proposes to try out his theory on a large scale is still more encouraging, and that he intends to give the public an opportunity to study the re-

sults secured is news of the first importance.

For whatever may be said or thought of Henry Ford, his creative genius as well as his imagination must be admitted, and when to these qualities there is joined an economic philosophy as sound as that of Mr. Ford appears to be, there is no limit to what the man who is so marvelously equipped may accomplish.

ILLEGAL ARRESTS

A communication from the Keystone Automobile Club has the following to say regarding illegal arrests:

"Attention is called by the Legal Department of the Keystone Automobile Club to an illegal practice followed by policemen in various parts of the State. Upon arresting motorists for minor infractions of the Motor Vehicle Act, some policemen demand a 'deposit' of \$10 or more to insure the appearance of the accused at a hearing. This practice is in conflict with the law, and motorists are advised to refuse to put up such 'deposits.'"

"Policemen making arrests for summary offenses—minor infractions—may follow either of two courses," said R. E. Price, head of the Club's legal department. "First, they may take the motorists before a magistrate or justice of the peace for an immediate hearing, or, second, they may obtain his name and address and have a summons issued for him."

"There is nothing in the Motor Vehicle Act that permits a policeman to extract a 'deposit' from a motorist to guarantee his appearance at a hearing. Our investigation has disclosed that only in rare instances does the motorist receive a receipt for his money. In fact, no record is made of the 'arrest' unless the accused appears for a hearing. The obvious intent of the scheme is to enrich the policemen engaged in it."

"The club believes this practice is followed without the knowledge or sanction of most of the justices of the peace, who are placed in an embarrassing position, open to the suspicion they are in connivance with the officers making the 'touch.' In cases handled by the club, the 'squires indignantly denounced the action of the policemen, instructing that such practices must cease."

"We are most anxious to cooperate with policemen and justices who act in accordance with the law's provisions. We will, however, fight vigorously any imposition upon the motoring public by unscrupulous individuals who use their offices for private gain. Constables accepting such deposits are guilty of extortion and will be dealt with by the club accordingly."

TILE BENEFITS FARM LANDS

Tile drains make a better crop in any year, wet or dry; lengthen the growing season, spring and fall, by warming the soil; remove surplus water, permitting earlier cultivation after rains; reduce heaving or throwing out by frost, and "winter killing"; increase the supply of available plant food; help the growth of desirable organisms; improve granulation; reduce clod formation; deepen root zone for crops; reduce hillside erosion; cut seepage from lowland, and make a big return on the investment when properly applied.

KILL THE WEEDS NOW

Weeds must be annihilated without mercy even if the weather is too hot for comfort. If no weeds are permitted to go to seed in the lawn or garden, there will be fewer to fight next year. The garden must be cultivated thoroughly and often during the hot, dry weather to conserve the moisture. Cultivate after every rain and once a week during the dry weather.

WITH STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES

He: Don't you think that travel broadens one's mind?
She (bored): Yes; you should take a trip around the world.



VOL. XXIV

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER, 1927

No. 6

A GAIN the Grange Leadership Conference has scored in spite of many declarations that the past conferences could not be equalled in points of interest, attendance and enthusiasm. The unanimous opinion is that this year's meeting was replete with fine features and the interest shown by delegates indicates that much constructive work will follow throughout the State.

As usual, the Conference was conducted jointly by the Pennsylvania State Grange, Centre County Pomona, and Pennsylvania State College during the week from Aug. 16 to 19, inclusive.

The fundamental purpose of the Conference is to instruct Grange Lecturers for the work of Leadership in their several Granges. This thought was carried out throughout the entire session and in order to keep the programs well balanced sufficient entertainment was provided to make all the sessions interesting.

In accordance with our custom several out-of-state speakers appeared on the program: Dr. W. H. Whiton, State Lecturer of the New Jersey State Grange; Charles M. Gardner, High Priest of Demeter and editor of the National Grange Monthly and Harry A. Caton, Master of the Ohio State Grange. Both

Grange Leadership Conference Holds Record for Fine Results

Entire State Represented at Centre Hall Meeting. Larger Attendance of Delegates Than During Previous Years

Mr. Gardner and Mr. Caton have appeared on previous programs and they have proven their ability to fill any number of repeat calls. Our own State Grange was represented by Past Master John A. McSparran, Overseer and Acting Master J. A. Boak, and Dr. C. C. Rankin. State College was represented on the program by President Dr. R. D. Hetzel, Dean R. L. Watts and W. R. Gordon and Former Vice-Dean R. G. Bressler, now Deputy-Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, as well as Dr. Chas. G. Jordan may be classed as representing the Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania.

The contribution by Centre County Pomona consisted in furnishing the grounds, tents, and equipment together with the building in which the conference was held; besides, accommodations for those who desired to room in the town.

The State Lecturer, Howard S. Sower, presided at the Conference. The music was in charge of Miss E. McAllister, Ridway, Pa., who is a member of the Grange and a noted soloist of that section. The underlying tone of the conference was Young Peoples' Work and in form all the lectures, laboratory

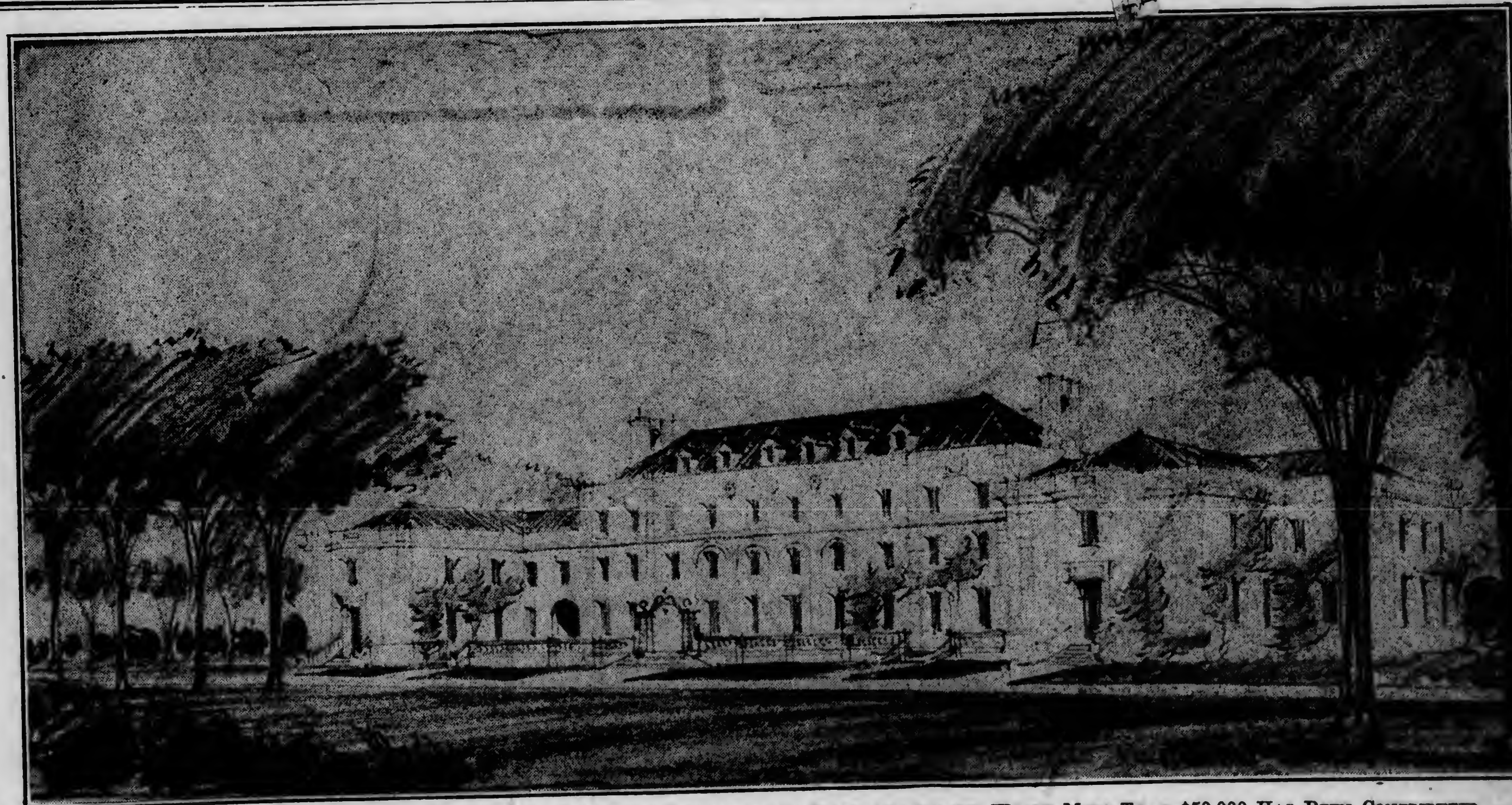
and other activities centered about that phase of Grange work.

Prof. Gordon gave a lecture and demonstration on Equipping the Country Stage and supervised laboratory work including making playground equipment, improving grounds about Grange halls, leadership of music for Granges, making stage scenery, improving interiors of Grange halls and rural athletics.

Each day's work opened with a short period of devotional services and Rev. Kirkpatrick, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Centre Hall opened the session by reading Mat. 13, The Parable of the Sower, prayer, and a short address.

Dr. Bruce of the Pennsylvania Department of Health, discussed Health Needs of Farm Boys and Girls. In part Dr. Bruce said, "That the Bureau of Child Health was created to help improve the health conditions of rural children and that malnutrition is due to ignorance of parents. He said that annually 220,000 babies die in Pennsylvania and that this high mortality rate is due to the following: pre-natal diseases, gastro-intestinal disease, respiratory diseases, acute infections and accidents of the kitchen." He dwelt at

(Continued on page 3.)



THE GIRLS' DORMITORY TO BE ERECTED AT STATE COLLEGE BY THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE FOR WHICH MORE THAN \$50,000 HAS BEEN CONTRIBUTED

THE PROPOSED \$25,000,000 FOREST LOAN

By Hon. P. H. Dewey, Past Master, Pennsylvania State Grange

I was born on a farm at Mansfield, Pa., and when seven years of age, the farm was sold and we moved to Pine Creek, in Gaines Township, Tioga County. This section abounded in pine and hemlock timber. Probably there never was finer timber than that which grew in the Pine Creek region, the waters of which had their source in Potter County, flowing eastward and southward through Tioga County and through the western part of Lycoming County and, for some distance, forms the boundary line between Lycoming and Clinton Counties until it empties into the majestic Susquehanna River at Jersey Shore.

Many sawmills were located along the stream, first sawing the pine, which was the most valuable timber, then the hemlock and later the hard wood.

The Fall Brook Railroad, running from Wellsboro Junction to Newberry, and the Addison, N. Y., to Galeton, Pa., were built in 1882. Tanneries were located at Leetonia, Galeton and Manhattan about 1879. Before the advent of the railroads, most of the lumber marketed from that region was made into rafts and floated down the stream to Harrisburg or Marietta. A much greater quantity of timber, however, was cut into saw-logs and floated (or driven in the spring floods) to the lumber city of Williamsport, where at one time thirty-six hungry sawmills were running, manufacturing lumber for the markets of the world. Often, as much as 100,000,000 feet of logs in a single drive were delivered to Williamsport by using the waters of Pine Creek.

In the early seventies, much of the timber was burned for the purpose of clearing the land for farms. The only value represented in timber at that time, even at the mill or market, was in the labor and expense of production. In other words, the timber was worthless in the natural forest state, and was destroyed in many wasteful ways. The finest hemlock lumber, sized and planed on one side, could be bought as late as 1890 for \$6.00 per thousand feet.

About that time the value of timber commenced to climb. Much timberland was bought by speculators for 50 cents per M. Soon it reached the dollar mark. About 1900, timber had reached something like \$10.00 per M. on the stump, and lumber was worth from \$20.00 to

\$30.00 per M. In 1920, lumber had reached approximately \$50.00 per M. and was so scarce, because of the rapid depletion of the supply, that transportation costs would add about 50 per cent to the cost.

I grew up in and under these conditions, and at an early age began my career as a lumberman. My farm barn was built in 1886. At that time all the material for a barn could be bought for at least \$100.00. I carried \$200.00 insurance on the barn until the year 1918 when it was destroyed by lightning. During that time enough timber had been taken from that vicinity to build a dozen cities, and I had contributed to its disappearance by more than twenty years of lumbering operation, yet did not realize what a change had taken place in the commodity I was constantly handling until I started to replace the barn that had been destroyed, and found the insurance money from my lost barn just paid for the shingles on the new one. I found I must pay \$55.00 per M. feet and \$15.00 per M. for delivering the lumber.

I must have had a real awakening on the subject of conservation and forestry from this lesson, for I planted that same year, 1918, 3,000 pine trees on my farm. Since that time I have planted 5,000 more. I will never realize a single cent from this effort or investment, but I have a family of seven children, at the present time, ten grandchildren. I can leave no better heritage to my posterity than a fine tract of timberland.

Little things are exactly like big things. If it is a good thing for one man to furnish a few thousand trees for future generations, it is a much better thing for the State to furnish many millions of trees for her subjects for all time.

Pennsylvania is an ideal state for raising timber, and there is no more reason why she should buy timber than the state of Iowa should buy corn, or the state of Kansas should buy wheat. Had there been a Forestry Association in Pennsylvania fifty years ago as active as the one we now have, the timber interests of the state would have been conserved, and there would never have been a shortage. To-day we are using four billions of feet of lumber a year, and three-fourths of that amount is imported from other states and territories. It costs the state, annually, twenty-five millions of dollars for transportation alone of this enormous amount.

The \$25,000,000 bond issue would, if rightly handled, within fifty years' time, save to the state this annual outgo of tariff equal to the original outlay, preserve for us the most delightful hunting and recreation grounds in the world, and pay the entire cost of our state's portion of the maintenance of our public schools. The state has already purchased 1,132,000 acres of land at an approximate cost of \$2.26 per acre. This land is now worth \$12.00 per acre, or \$13,584,000. There are 13,000,000 acres of wild land in the state. If owned and protected by the state, they would, within half a century, furnish all the timber we could use.

The foregoing facts and data furnish the reason why, in my judgment, the state should make this investment. It takes a long time for a tree to grow and ripen for the market, and that is the reason why this thing should be done in a big way instead of piecemeal, and from time to time as the Legislature might be persuaded to dole out appropriations from one biennium to the next. Hence the action taken by the State Grange in endorsing the project at four consecutive state meetings.

RESPONSES TO DUTY

The following contributions toward the publication fund of GRANGE NEWS are herewith acknowledged:

Middletown Grange, No. 684 \$3.74
Fairview Grange, No. 1628 2.50
Wissahickon Grange, No. 760 .. 2.00

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BEAN BEETLE SPREADING EASTWARD THROUGH STATE

The Mexican bean beetle, a pest of garden and field beans, is spreading eastward through southern Pennsylvania, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

This pest from the southwest was first discovered in Pennsylvania in 1924. The first brood of the insect did heavy damage to garden beans this season in parts of Greene, Washington, Fayette, Beaver, Allegheny, and Westmoreland counties. A second generation will appear about the second week of August and will probably damage late beans, entomologists state. The beetle has been found as far east as Harrisburg.

The adult of this beetle is a light brown. Each wing is usually marked with eight small black spots which results in the bean beetle being confused with the squash lady beetle. The markings on the latter, however, are much larger and less numerous.

The following control measures are recommended in Bulletin 447, just issued by the State Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg:

"For sprays use magnesium arsenate 2 pounds to 100 gallons of water; or 1½ pounds of calcium arsenate and 3 pounds of lime to 100 gallons of water.

"For dusts use magnesium arsenate 1 pound and hydrated lime 5 pounds; or

calcium arsenate 1 pound and hydrated lime 9 pounds.

"Direct all sprays and dusts toward the under side of the bean foliage.

"In infested areas the young bean plants should be sprayed or dusted as soon as the first leaves are unfolded. The application should be repeated at intervals of ten days to two weeks, keeping the foliage well covered until the pest is brought under control.

THE WORLD'S LONGEST BRIDGE

Across the waters of Lake Pontchartrain and following the shore to the gates of New Orleans they are fast bringing to completion the longest concrete highway bridge in the world. The structure has two bascule draws and is 14.5 miles in length. For the first time in over two centuries the city will be given an outlet to the north and east for vehicular traffic, and motor tourists to Gulf Ports or anywhere along the Old Spanish Trail, can enjoy practically an unbroken stretch between Jacksonville and San Diego. In addition to the New Orleans Pontchartrain Bridge some \$62,000,000 is now being spent to give the southern tourist the same type of highways that have contributed so much to the growth of motor touring in the north.

If your morals make you dreary, check up on your morals.

More Demand for Agricultural Research by Farm Leaders

Fred Breckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, chairman of a group comprising representatives of thirteen organizations recently appeared before General Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Federal Budget Bureau and represented the need of a recommendation to President Coolidge for an enlarged program for agricultural research. It is a well known fact that the primary purpose of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, when created in 1862 was for scientific research and the numerous demands from year to year have made it necessary to appropriate additional funds. It is of interest to know that Dr. A. P. Woods, Director of Scientific Research in the Department as well as Secretary Jardine, seem friendly, for the Secretary stated, "I have said repeatedly that the time has come for a real enlargement of our research work."

A long-time progressive national agricultural policy was recommended with adequate funds for research. At present the Government's annual budget provides 10 cents per capita for research and "promotion of marine transportation" gets 54 cents and National Defence, \$4.65.

In connection with this item we wish to refer to the new process for converting cornstalks into cellulose. Scientists have experimented for years to find a process to make paper and other industrial products from cornstalks and it is believed that at last Dr. O. R. Sweeney, of Iowa State College, has found the Dorner Process, satisfactory. It is said that 200 million tons of corn stalks are produced annually in the United States, and if science has found a profitable market for that seemingly useless product it will more than justify the statement,

"for every dollar invested in research there is an annual yield of \$500."

In our own state good use is being made of the \$274,000 appropriated by the last Pennsylvania Legislature to State College for agricultural research. This was the unanimous opinion of a number of representatives of Pennsylvania Agriculture who recently spent an entire day with Dean R. L. Watts going over the several hundred projects, many now under way and others to be started shortly. These projects cover a great variety of problems facing the farmer, all the way from taxes and marketing to diseases of plants and animals, nutrition, fertilization, new and better varieties, etc. Dean Watts reported that a director of research will be appointed who will head up and direct the investigations carried on in the nine departments of the School of Agriculture. He further stated that the 1,800-acre College farm will be used as a proving ground where the results of laboratory investigations and new varieties may be tried out before they are recommended to the farmers at large. Those in attendance at the conference were: M. T. Phillips, of Chester County, president of the State Council of Farm Organizations and representing the Guernsey Breeders; H. E. Robertson, of York County, representing the Holstein Breeders; Mrs. E. R. Fritzsche, representing Berkshire and Ayrshire Breeders; R. L. Munce, of Washington County, the Sheep and Chester White Breeders; Allan Miller, of Susquehanna, the Dairy Marketing Group; R. F. Brinton, the Dairyman's Association; John H. Light, Secretary of the State Grange; Charles Dunn, of Clinton County, the Tobacco Growers, and Miles Horst, the Potato Growers.

GRANGE LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

length on the importance of registration of births and deaths. He stated that "800,000 children in this State suffer from malnutrition and that a great many rural children are under-nourished," saying that country children use 50 per cent less milk than those of urban communities. "Malnutrition," he said, "is caused by too much exercise and wrong foods and that indirectly malnutrition is a cause of Tuberculosis."

He dwelt at length on Inspection of the School Child and said that the object of the inspection is "to make a general survey to be followed by work looking to the remedy for the defects." Figures were given showing that there are 22,000 schools in 4th class school districts and 9,000 one-room schools. He said, "It is the object of the Department to drive out these one-room schools and establish consolidated schools, and that it is being fast accomplished."

The principal feature of the first day's work was Dr. Whiton's lectures. On his first appearance on Tuesday afternoon he spoke on the "Balanced Program." A majority of the delegates were Grange Lecturers as reported by a show of hands and a deep interest was manifest from the start. Dr. Whiton declared the Grange Lecturer to be the most important officer of the Grange and that one of the chief causes of failure in providing a balanced program is that Lecturers do not take a sufficiently long view of their program; a long term of plans and system of planning is needed. Failure is due to a number of causes. Lecturers are too busy, some become discouraged by lack of cooperation, and many Masters by their delay consume the time that should be given to the Lecture hour. The Lecturer should not be deprived of her rights and the Grange work should go forward with snap so

farmer was the aim of the Founders. The Founders believed that education was not finished with schooling.

The Lecturer at the outstart must study the character of the Community and the character of the members. The Continuation schools of Denmark were cited and he said "that, there, folks go to school until they are old. The feeling of a hidden talent and a desire to grow and develop just like Denmark is the sort of thing that the Founders had in mind."

The Lecturer should consider the probable trend of affairs in the community. Every Grange should represent a community in attractiveness, outside as well as inside. Directing the thought of the Grange, Equipment and Arrangement, Lighting, Ventilation, etc., are all within the scope of the Lecturer's work.

OBJECTIVES FOR LECTURERS

Make programs fit your own Technical, Social, Civic, Cultural and Spiritual Needs of people to be considered. The technical needs of the Farm and Home are Granges backbone of farmers. In problems of the farm, the production problem has been overstressed. Efficient production must be studied and still there are farmers who do not believe in costs of production, etc.

Coöperate with County Agents. They are a body of men trained with these problems in mind; we don't always agree with them and feel that they are paid at public expense and we should avail ourselves of their services where it meets our needs.

The Farm Press, Textbook, Bulletins, Movies, etc., are sources for material. Educational Tours are to be commended. In Marketing, the efforts of Colleges and the Departments of Agriculture have shown that they are not interested nearly as much in marketing. The problem is more complex than production.

Study Coöperative Agencies, Foreign and Domestic Coöperatives, Labor movements should be studied, for Labor is a commodity and the introduction of machinery has increased the productivity of labor. Labor is uniformly organized and a study of the organization will be beneficial. In many respects the Farmer's view is similar in principle to that of

labor but not in detail. The agricultural activity is the same and the shorter hours, better prices and better organization are yet undetermined.

The question of Financial Aid and Credit are still followed by the old schemes and need to be studied by the Grange.

The Health of the Farm Wife—the keystone of the family—needs attention by the Grange Lecturer. The farm wife's lot is hard enough and she should be given the right help.

Child rearing and training and home accounts as well as farm accounts need attention. Economy and diligent management of the mother are important. Social needs based on neighborliness are the reasons for the existence of a Grange. Man is a social animal and ever since the beginning of time has had a desire to get together.

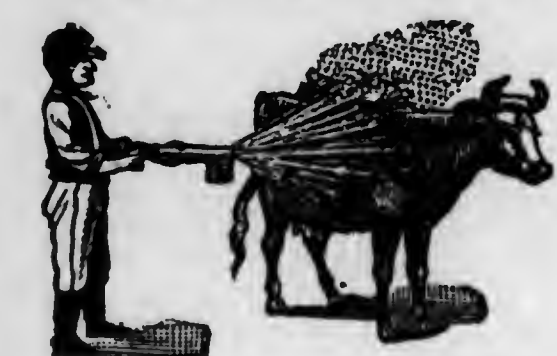
Farming must be spread out—separated—not feudal for that spirit is not popular. Promote social contracts. Help to bring out the best that is in man. Promote Grange intervisitation. Foster a neighborly spirit between members and non-members of a community. The coming of the foreigner into any community is a problem—will the Grange ignore the problem?

The evening address was given at 7:30 and Dr. Whiton continued his outline, as follows. He said, in part, that the anarchist believes that the home has outgrown its usefulness, that religion is decadent and that the American Government can be supplanted and that anarchists who are only 50 per cent anarchist pick out certain laws they wish to break. The Grange has always stood for religion and the home and one of the ways to retain, intact, these institutions, is to hold on to the Direct Primary System. Because of our lack of exercise by franchise, the law of nature is that it will be taken away unused.

A civic duty to conserve the historic landmarks of a community is a task for the Lecturer.

Boost, like our Western friends, was urged. Debates, discussions and outside speakers are sources for Grange Lecture work. Agricultural subjects should be especial numbers. Rural people should know no less than other well educated

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A GROUP OF DELEGATES TO THE CENTER HALL CONFERENCE

people. Literary topics, books reviews, oratory and better speech are all sources for the resourceful Lecturer.

"An important feature of Grange activity is the subject of Dramatics," he said, but declined to discuss the subject because Prof. Gordon has that in hand for the session. "In selection of plays the rural life should be presented in its true aspects. Music is important and the good old songs were recommended. Get good music—not trash and the miserable stuff. Teach some of the real music of the great composers. Group singing and orchestral work should be carried on."

"In the artistic group, I would recommend Sculpture, Architecture, and the Flower Garden."

"In the scientific group the simplified forms in Geology, Ornithology, Botany, Astrology, Bacteriology, Etymology, Chemistry and Astronomy. Finally, the spiritual value of farming has always left its impress. We need to study the influence the country has always had on civilization. City life makes man the big thing of the universe. The farmer knows better, he is patient and his life is subject to cold, heat, frost. The American people need that spirit of humility; we have had such a rush and only spiritual value will save us." In summarizing, Dr. Whiton said: "The old agriculture of our forefathers has passed away. Free land has gone. There will always be rural life even though folks don't farm. People will always like agriculture. A successful rural life means organization, more contacts, research and arrangement. Rural isolation has been broken up by roads, etc., and we need a better organization. The Grange must have a definite policy and be instrumental in making a contribution to rural life."

Following the address, Dr. Whiton submitted a practical problem for solution to the delegates in the form of the Stated Condition of a Run Down Grange; the audience was divided into groups, each group reporting through their leader their proposed remedy for serving the Grange stated.

The Imaginary Grange originally had 200 members and now has 120, 10% of whom are under 25 years of age. Many never attend. The average attendance is from 8 to 25. Dairying, Poultry and Fruit are the lines of agriculture in the community. A few of the members have a High School and College education and few of the others have gone beyond the public school. Running water in the homes is uncommon. Electricity is available but not in use. The roads are fair and there is one State road not far distant. A public library is 9 miles distant. Taxes are high, due to inefficient officials. Consolidation has split the community. Grange is not cordial in its relation to others. Many young people work in town. Farms are passing into the hands of foreigners. The Grange meets in a rented Hall, not in good condition; one family dominates the Grange.

LIME-MARL

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Brings best results at less cost per acre. Fine, dry, non-caustic, very quickly available. Most economical agricultural lime you can use.

Grow Big crops with LIME-MARL.

Write at once for prices and full information.

NATURAL LIME-MARL CO.
ROANOKE, VA.

(Plant: Charles Town, W. Va.)

At the expiration of a 15-minute period the several Leaders of Groups reported the following suggestions:

Create in the Grange a better fraternal spirit.

Strive to interest every member in some particular line of work.

Interest the Young people.

Avoid direct Dictatorship.

Appoint committees for various purposes.

Develop leadership among members.

Carry on projects that interest the entire Community.

Americanize foreign element.

Develop Club work and the Play-spirit.

Drill Efficient Degree Teams using as many members as possible.

Have a Good Home Economics Committee.

Organize a Juvenile Grange.

Officers to Commit ritual.

Win Dominating family through the young people.

Let the Grange own its hall and locate outside the town.

Distribute officers among different families.

State officers should visit the Grange and instruct it in their work.

Get parents interested in the one-room school.

Get Travelling Library from the State Library.

Develop latent talent of the members.

Have Community picnic and invite non-members to participate.

Lecturers should not show partiality to any particular family.

Have a public meeting addressed by non-Grange.

Have special programs on Good Roads, School, Library, Music, etc.

Get Business men and Banks interested in meetings.

Have a meeting for every mother in the Community.

Exchange programs with other Granges.

Have a live, energetic, lecturer with Grange vision.

A tactful master and this type Lecturer will solve the problem.

The above summary includes in brief the reports and considerable discussion of them indicated much interest.

A Pleasing and Sociable event was the Camp Fire Program given on Tuesday evening, in the open space west of Headquarters.

A large quantity of Timber was arranged in the customary way for a huge bonfire and when it was lighted illuminated a large area so that the large crowd was enabled to see the events as arranged. State Lecturer H. G. Eisaman and Prof. W. R. Gordon had charge of the arrangement and the delegates were divided into four groups as follows:

Southeastern Section headed by Mrs. C. C. Rankin; Southwestern Section, led by Mrs. N. F. Richards; Northeastern, directed by Mrs. Lucy Schumway and the Northwestern in care of Mrs. Blanche Amy. Each of the groups rendered a splendid program and the event was highly appreciated and served as a lesson for all the delegates. At the conclusion of the exercises light refreshments were served by the Center County Pomona.

Wednesday morning session was given to an address on the "Equalization of Educational Opportunities In Pennsylvania," by Robert C. Shaw, deputy supt. of Public Instruction, at Harrisburg, who gave a clear and vivid description of the rural school situation and its regulation in our state.

"Greater educational opportunities for all rural boys and girls in Pennsylvania is the fundamental issue. If the consolidation of schools is the solution; consolidate the schools and make our schools the finest," declared Mr. Shaw.

In giving an analysis of the school districts in Pennsylvania, Mr. Shaw stated that the districts have been reclassified into four distinct districts. The

first class district includes cities having a population of 500,000 or over. Second class districts, 30,000 to 500,000; third class districts, 5,000 to 30,000; fourth class districts, 9,000 or less. Of the fourth class school districts, there are 2,345 schools in Pennsylvania with an enrollment of 1,860,000. Practically all the schools in the rural schools fall in this class.

"From many sections there has been a cry for better schools, some advocate consolidation; 'In my mind the question is not consolidation but adequate

supervision by trained and experienced teachers," Mr. Shaw emphasized.

One of the most stirring addresses ever given on "The Spiritual Needs of Farm Boys and Girls" was presented to the delegates by John A. McSparran, past master of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

"The country is the cradle of those ideals that has made it what it is. The development of rural America has been brought about by the great religious teachers of our country," declared Mr. McSparran.

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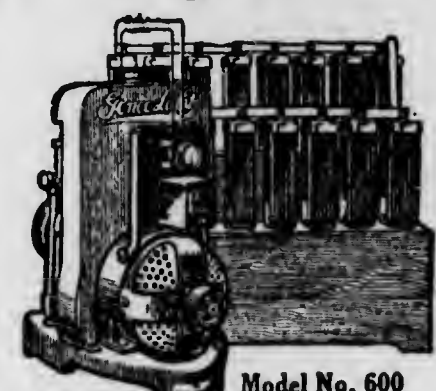
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Light Up! Electric Light and Power

for only \$295!

No farm is modern without electric power. Why should you try to get along with old-fashioned oil lamps and lanterns for lighting and with hand-power for all your small machinery? Oil lamps are dangerous around a barn and oil lamps are unsatisfactory in the home. Do



Model No. 600

away with them by installing a Genco Light and Power Plant No. 600 is efficient and economical. Its gasoline motor can be used to furnish power for many small jobs while it generates electricity—that means a saving in operating cost.

Write for Illustrated Folder and Complete Information

HANOVER ENGINEERING COMPANY
HANOVER, PENNSYLVANIA

SOME FINE TERRITORIES STILL OPEN TO DEALERS

PATRONS OF PENNSYLVANIA

DO YOU NEED PAINT

THE INGERSOLL WAY OF DOING BUSINESS



LET US SEND YOU OUR PAINT BOOK. It will tell you all you want to know about paint and painting—WHY SOME PAINTS chalk and fade or scale off in a short time and HOW TO OVERCOME these difficulties and secure the BEST RESULTS at the LOWEST POSSIBLE COST.

We Can Save You One-half Your Paint Bills

In buying the INGERSOLL PAINTS, you pay ONLY THE FACTORY COST for the actual paint furnished. YOU SAVE MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS. The Dealer or Supply House may offer you a Paint at our price, but THEY CANNOT GIVE YOU OUR QUALITY OF PAINT AT OUR PRICE as they charge you in ADDITION to the value of the Paint furnished, the expensive cost of selling method and Middlemen's profits. Dealers can offer you low-priced Paints ONLY AT THE EXPENSE OF QUALITY OF PAINT FURNISHED.

DON'T USE CHEAP PAINT offered by Dealers and Supply Houses. Any saving made in first cost WILL BE LOST MANY TIMES OVER in the expense of FREQUENT RE-PAINTING. THE INGERSOLL PAINT will give you LONG YEARS of satisfactory service and LOOK WELL all the time.

Ingersoll Mixed Paints

have held the official endorsement of the Grange for 53 years

We can refer you to pleased customers in your neighborhood. We make it easy for you to buy paint direct from the mill. The book will tell you the quantity needed. The order will reach us over night, and the paint will be on the way to you in twenty-four hours. Let us send you our FREE DELIVERY PLAN. Send your address for a beautiful set of Sample Color Cards and our Paint Book. We mail them FREE.

The Editor of this paper recommends INGERSOLL'S PAINTS

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.

No. 234 PLYMOUTH STREET

The Oldest Ready-Mixed Paint House in America.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Established 1849

GRANGE LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

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McSparran. "Ignorance" he stated, "is no excuse in the spiritual side of life with modern methods of education. Religion goes hand in hand with the educational institutions of America and yet it is a legal right for a man, who would spit in the face of Christ, to send his children to school—morally it is wrong," he emphasized.

Mr. McSparran declared that there is a dire need for assistance in the slums of our large cities for adequate means of a better livelihood and a finer appreciation of life. "Religion" he pleaded, "was given to us by our forefathers and it is our duty to pass it on to our children and given in addition the progress that we have made."

One of the banner events of the session was the address by Chas. M. Gardner, High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange, who spoke on Efficiency Increases Better Cooperation. He laid much stress on a system of conduct and efficiency in Granges, and stated that the delegates are an experienced group, and that, "It is up to them to carry the Grange work to a finish wherever it is started." He said, "It is never an amateur performance but one that stands the test of all in the light of real Grange work and Grange law." A glowing tribute was paid to former State Secretary, Fred Bronckman now the Washington Representative of the National Grange for his successful work at Washington.

Mr. Gardner stressed the need of activity among members, once they are admitted, and said that "Too many Granges sleep on the job and do not go farther in to become real boosters. Every year there are many new Grange members initiated into the Order throughout the nation and yet the average membership does not increase; there are too many who never go 'farther in,' it should be the aim of every Grange to keep these people from getting so far behind that they willfully fall out."

Dr. Chas. C. Rankin, spoke on "Ways in Which the Grange Lecturer can aid in Making the Conferring of Degrees More Interesting and Impressive." Dr. Rankin is noted as a Ritualist and in addition to the many suggestions and outlines he emphasized the need of system in the matter of program-making. The yearly program of Brandywine Grange of which Dr. and Mrs. Rankin are members was distributed among delegates who desired them.

The Final Day of the Conference brought Harry A. Caton, Master of the Ohio State Grange who spoke on "Leisure Time of Farm Boys and Girls."

In Opening Mr. Caton depicted James Whitcomb Riley's keen appreciation of child nature by reciting the poem "The Days Gone By," and in so doing, portrayed the need of a retrospective view of our own childhood days to appreciate the needs of our boys and girls. He said "In the heart of every person there is a longing for the days gone by. Things have changed a great deal since we were young. Consider the fact that in our country communities there are fewer boys and girls than there were 25 years ago. Our great highway systems and other modern improvements have changed many rural conditions. Generally everything is changed and young folks are not satisfied with conditions as they were." Mr. Caton classified his subject as to the youths and as to childhood and he further said "that the result of our unlimited and unorganized leisure is our greatest danger." The old Grecians emphasized the avocations and pleasures and neglected agriculture and Greece decayed; the Pilgrim Fathers went to the other extreme and declared against all tendencies towards pleasure, the middle ground between these extremes is the satisfying demand. The problem of our Young People on the Farm is the greatest



H. G. EISAMAN
Chairman Lecturers' Conference

problem of today. The clamor continues for more leisure time and shorter hours, and eventually Edison and Ford's idea of a 5 hour day may obtain.

The leisure time on the farm is valuable or destructive as we use it," Mr. Caton spoke of the survey made by the Ohio College of Agriculture on the subject of "Leaving the Farm" and stated that the questionnaire revealed the following facts. That every boy and girl wants,—

1. A good home.
2. A chance to make as good a living in the country as in the city.
3. As good an Education in the country as any place else.
4. A moral community.
5. A chance to have a good time.

The conclusion arrived at is, to provide something to employ him in the leisure time that keeps him away from the objectionable features.

The Juvenile Granges have an unlimited opportunity for service among the little folks and the big problem in Pennsylvania as well as elsewhere is to get matrons and patrons who are willing to sacrifice for the good of their Juveniles.

Juvenile Entertainments should include Dramatization of some little things, and the exemplification of good reading. It is the belief of Mr. Caton that mothers pay more attention to girls than fathers do to boys. "Real leadership in churches, schools and other institutions in rural communities is the need of the times," he said.

The Opportunity to Travel, County and State wide, Good Literature and supervision of Reading were all advocated as agencies to employ Leisure Time.

"The Dangerous time in the life of Youths was pointed out to be the period when the youth is neither a child nor yet a man or woman, and whatever influences will predominate during this period will have the greatest effect," this statement with the reciting of "The Bridge Builder" completed Mr. Caton's address. His afternoon theme was "Farm Equality vs. Farm Relief."

Particular attention was given to a comparative study of Railroads, Industry and Commerce in their efforts to secure the enactment of laws in their behalf as compared with the unorganized farm group. Mr. Caton believes, that Farmers were never given much Government assistance except to produce larger crops and that while manufacturers get favorable tariffs passed, the Farmers have as much right to ask aid of the Government as the Railroads, Corporations, Labor, etc., and it is only when we get as much protection as other fellows that we will be in a position to improve our conditions.

The thing to help agriculture most is to form an agriculture organization right back in the community. Any farm program to go over must start back home. Increase in membership, increases influence and our strength in legislation loses as we lose prestige as there is power in numbers. The help is going to be a community organization and the next few years is going to be a real testing

time. Every one should be a real "John the Baptist" in Grange work. Babylon fell because as they waxed fat and strong, they forgot agriculture and forgot God. It will remain for the Grange and the people who are self-sacrificing to form and strengthen the organization to uplift agriculture.

Doctor R. D. Hetzel, President of State College said in his address, "both the Grange and the Land Grant Colleges were born out of the same movement and both came into existence at the same time. The Grange believing in a great social scheme and the agricultural colleges in Education as a factor and in both Education has been a tremendous factor. To presume that I am a leader is a pretty daring thing to do, and I hope in entering upon our large task of leadership we do so, with Humility. Leadership assumes that we know and see our way through the problems of political, spiritual and moral value of things. The first requisite is Humility and the second, Openmindedness. It sounds easy to say things honestly and you are convinced that you are provincial and uncompromising. Strive to maintain an open mind. Christ, John Huss, Galileo and Lincoln, were persecuted, executed and sacrificed because they saw through problems before the rest of us. Their minds were open while others were closed. Things are continually changing and "over night" such seemingly impossible tasks are accomplished that we say "nothing is impossible."

We frequently hear it said that "Science is a vicious thing" and I am here to testify that science has not done any vicious things. Our scientists are trying to find the truths. We should discipline ourselves mentally, morally and truthfully. These things all try us and require patience, tact and an open mind and bring optimism to our task.

Young people are resourceful but they are confused. I have tremendous faith in the youth of this generation, and we should be charitable when we differ. The evening session of the last day was given to a program of musical and entertaining numbers in charge of Miss Jean E. McAllister.

Hoffman's Seed Wheat

Cleaned Right--Priced Right--Sure to Yield Better

ONE WAY to reduce production cost is to use better seed. It costs only 60c to 75c an acre to change to Hoffman's Selected Seed Wheat. The results—5, 8, maybe 19 more bushels to the acre; the cost for plowing, fitting and fertilizing, just the same; the cost per bushel produced, much less.

Eight proven varieties of Winter Wheat. Smooth Chaff and Bearded types. Grown for seed on the famous wheat soils of Lancaster County, Pa. Cleaned by special modern machinery—free from cockle, garlic, rye, weeds.

New Catalogue Free

Give full details—describes our "Leap's Prolific," "Forward," "Trumbull" and other heavy-yielding varieties. Written especially for wheat farmers by folks who know wheat. Tells you how to raise more bushels at less cost per bushel, also how to have wheat that millers like and pay well for. Write for your copy.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

Box 85, Landisville, (Lancaster County) Penna.



AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

—POMONAS—

McKean County Pomona met in an all day session August 10, the guests of Ceres Grange. The following program was followed:

10 A. M., MORNING SESSION

Reports of Committees.
Subordinate Grange Hour.
Subordinate Grange Reports.
Some "DON'TS" and "DOES."
Would a series of Grange rallies be a benefit?
12 m., Noon Hour.

1:30 P. M., LITERARY PROGRAM

Song by the Grange.
Question No. 1.—"Should a Farmer take a Vacation? If so, When?" Each suggest an ideal vacation.
Reading—Mrs. T. A. Hall, Ceres Grange.
Question No. 2.—"Why is it that so few Farmers make Exhibits at the County Fair?"
Paper—A Book Review, by Mrs. Myra Guenter, Coryville Grange.
Violin Solo—Philip Cole.
Question No. 3.—"Should the Voter who Neglects to Vote be Censored or the Politician Who takes Advantage of the Indifferent Voter?"
Song by the Grange.
Remarks—"Great Rural Teachers," by Prof. C. W. Lillibridge, Fidelity Grange.
Instrumental Music, Violin—Elias Anderson; Accordion—Robert Swedenhjelm.
Reading, by Miss Anna McCarey, Turtle Point Grange.
Question No. 4.—"Cleaning up Distasteful Billboards and Unsightly Signs Along Highways."
Song by Grange.

7:30 P. M., EVENING SESSION

Pomona Business Session.
Conferring of Fifth Degree.
Ceres Granges Program.
Opening Song by the Grange.
Recitation—Virginia Hackett.
Solo—Mrs. Florence Smith.
Recitation—Mrs. Laura Maxson.
Solo—Zelma Hill.
General Topic—"Which Would be the Most Help as a Wife to a Farmer, a Literary Woman or a Good Cook?"
Instrumental Music.

As a specimen of a well-balanced program for a two-days' session we print in full the program for the Erie County Pomona to be held September 14 and 15 at Pennside, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1927

Grange opens at 11:00 a. m. in fifth degree, dropping back to the fourth degree immediately after the opening ceremony.

Singing, by Grange.
"We're Glad You're Here," B. J. Westfall, Master Conneaut Grange.
"We're Happy to Stay," Rev. H. L. Lott, Pomona Chaplain.
Discussion—Does it Pay the Farmers to Advertise? Bessemer Grange.
Reading, Wellington Grange.
Discussion—Pushing the Pullets for Winter Production, Lake Shore Grange.
Discussion—Is it Practical for the Erie County Farmer to Grow Hogs? Cherry Hill Grange.
Dinner Hour.

PUBLIC SESSION—1:30 P. M.

Singing, by Grange.
Appointment of Committees.
Music, Conneaut Grange.
Discussion—Our Responsibility as Voters, Clover Leaf Grange.

Reading, Cherry Hill Grange.
Talk, Harvey Willis, Erie County Controller.
Music, Union City Grange.
Talk—The School Situation in Erie County, E. R. Hadlock, Assistant Superintendent Erie County Schools.
Reading, Lake Shore Grange.
Talk, R. H. Engle, Farm Bureau Agent.
Songs.
Discussion—What Makes for Successful Farming? Waterford Grange.
Singing, by Grange.

POMONA SESSION—7:30 P. M.

Open in Fifth Degree

Business.
Roll Call of Granges.
Conferring Fifth Degree.
Banquet.
Short Program, Conneaut Grange.
Closing Fifth Degree.



A CLASS IN INTERIOR DECORATIONS AT THE LECTURERS' CONFERENCE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1927

Call to Order 10:00 A. M.

Singing, by Grange.
Discussion—Essentials and Non-Essentials in Housework, Springfield Grange.
Paper—Some of our Great Men in Agriculture, Phillipsville Grange.
Reading, Elk Creek Grange.
Discussion—Value of Making Schedules for Work in the Home and on the Farm, Edinboro Grange.
Music, Mill Village Grange.
Discussion—Some of the Requirements for a Good School, Union City Grange.
Volunteer Recitations.
Discussion—Good Ritualistic Work and Its Effect on the Grange, Wattsburg Grange.
Music, Conneaut Grange.
Singing, by Grange.

CALL TO ORDER 1:30 P. M.

Singing, by Grange.
Something Our Grange Has Accomplished the Past Year, Pomona Delegates.
Reports of Centre Hall and Middle Atlantic Lecturers' Conferences.
Music, Corry Grange.
What the Grange Has Meant to Us, Mrs. O. S. Kidder, Clover Leaf Grange.
Mr. H. E. Russell, Union City Grange.
Recitation, Eureka Grange.

THE GRANGE AUTOMOBILE

The Road, Mrs. Bert Everett, Pomona Lady Assistant Steward.
Tires and Steering Gear, J. P. Bingham, Clover Leaf Grange.
Gasoline and Lubrication, Mrs. Geo. McBride.

Passengers, Mrs. George Dewey, Pomona.
Knocks and Rattles, L. C. Hall, Lake Shore Grange.
Destination, W. R. Tucker, State Deputy.
Reports of Committees.
Hurrah for December, Pomona Master.
"When We Asunder Part."
Closing Grange.

GRANGE NOTES

Rilton Grange, No. 1950, Irwin, Pa., held its annual picnic July 30th, on the W. G. Jones farm. J. A. Boak, G. M. Griffin, James Robinson and A. C. Lindh made addresses. An enjoyable day was had by the members and their friends.

"The farmers are the founders of civilization and prosperity."—Daniel Webster.

SOMETHING NEW IN

FARM MACHINERY

While it is true that very few farmers, if any, in Pennsylvania grow peanuts, it will be interesting to GRANGE NEWS readers to know that the firm of A. B. Farquhar Co., of York, Pa. (whose advertisement appears in every issue of GRANGE NEWS) have evolved a machine which is designed to pick peanuts from their vines and have them ready for market. Some of the points of merit are that the machine is of simple construction, gets all the peanuts, clears the peanuts clean from all kinds of soil, makes better hay from the vines, and is altogether a very clever device.
But our farming friends need never be surprised at anything that A. B. Farquhar does. The firm is alert and ready to meet any demands of those engaged in agriculture.

"ADVS." IN CLASSIFIED FORM

The business manager of GRANGE NEWS has been requested, upon several occasions, to establish a so-called "classified column" of advertisements. In response to this, a column or more of small ads. will be found on page 14 of this issue. It is the desire of GRANGE NEWS to make this feature both attractive and profitable to readers and advertisers alike; and in order to fulfill this mission, it will be necessary for our folks to show their appreciation by writing to those who advertise, and to be sure to mention the fact that the advertisement was seen in GRANGE NEWS;

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.

Grange Supplies

Officers' Sashes

Members' Badges, Subordinate No. 4, Reversible, 45 cents each.
Pomona Badges, No. 14, Reversible 55 cents each.
No. 650 U. S. Wool Bunting Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted with Eagle and Stand, \$6.50
Printed Silk Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted as above, \$10.00. Printed Silk Flag 4x6 ft., Mounted as above, \$15.00.

OUR SPECIALTY

PAST MASTER JEWELS \$5.00 to \$20.00

PINS BUTTONS RINGS

Send for our prices before you buy.

BOSTON REGALIA CO.

93 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Be Protected!

Our Policy saves you money, gives complete protection and relieves you of all liability in case of accident to any men you hire.

Our Policy Provides Protection For Owners or Employer

and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

Write for our rates TODAY! BE PREPARED

Penna. Thresherman & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.
311 Kunkel Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

Official

Juvenile Regalia

(As adopted from our designs by the National Grange)

Write for descriptive circular and prices.

We make the complete equipment for Subordinate, Pomona and State Granges.

Particulars on request.

FULLER REGALIA & COSTUME CO.

12 HIGH ST., WORCESTER, MASS.

(Oldest Grange House; established 1885)

YORK IS PREPARING FOR ELABORATE EVENT

Splendid pageant, parades and big convention will be the features of the 150th anniversary of the sessions of the Continental Congress at York. The presentation of the York pageant, under direction of Percy Jewett Burrell, of Boston, three nights, will attract thousands from all points to York. The pageant will depict the part York played in the Revolution and the proceedings of Congress at York. It is estimated that at least 5,000 persons will participate in the production, including mounted men and women, actors, dancers and children. This will be given on the York fair grounds. There will be a great choir of 600 or 700 voices, Urban H. Hershey, a local musician, having been selected as musical director of the pageant. He is now training the choristers.

Miss Alice Kraft, of Philadelphia, is assistant director of the pageant, and the dance director. She has several hundred girls in training, and a number of beautiful dances, interpreting various phases of the pageant, will be given.

There will be a parade on each day of the celebration. On the first day, October 13th, that of Sunday school and school children, firemen of York city and county, and visiting firemen and fire companies from York County and from all parts of Pennsylvania and other states.

On the second day, October 14th, a great civic and military parade will be held, and on October 15th, an industrial and agricultural parade will show the progress that has been made by the city and county of York during the past 150 years.

Hotels, boarding houses, rooming houses and citizens generally of York city proper and the immediate environs, will take care of the entertainment of the influx of thousands of visitors during the first two weeks of October. Before long residents will be asked to register and state the number of visitors which they will be willing to entertain during the three big events. With the assistance, all who come to York will be properly cared for. Camping places, close to the city, will also provide ample space for the thousands of visitors who will tour to York by automobile, intending to pitch their tents and remain for any, or all of the events.

S. Forry Laucks, of the York Safe and Lock Company, through whose interest York's annual Halloween celebration and parade has gained a wide reputation,

is chairman of the general committee of the anniversary, and Grier Hersh, banker, is chairman of the Historical Committee, which is busy producing the data of York's historical setting.

Local Catholics are planning an out door service on Sunday morning, October 2d, on Penn Common, to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the first Catholic church in York.

Governor John S. Fisher has assured State Treasurer Samuel S. Lewis, of his whole-hearted cooperation in making the coming celebration of the Continental Congress. State troopers will be sent here to participate in the military parade on the second day. The Governor will attend and take part in the program. He will also personally take up the matter of having the Governors of the twelve other thirteen original states come here.

He will urge President Coolidge to recognize the importance of the event with his presence. Governor Fisher assured Lewis he will do all in his power to make this celebration one of nation-wide interest.

Five thousand pageanteers are now rehearsing for the great night pageant in which 7,000 people will appear.

COMMENTS ON THE CONFERENCE

"I think we have achieved more than in the past. Its usefulness has grown."—A. H. FULLERTON.

"I think it is the most constructive and exceeds my expectations."—Mrs. W. P. PHILLIPS.

"More inspirational than any we have ever had."—Mrs. IDA MYERS.

"Overwhelmingly successful."—J. B. MEIXEL.

"It is well worthwhile."—G. M. GRIFFIN.

"Better than that of last year."—WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

"Very Fine."—Mrs. CLARA DEWEY.

"The Conference has given me a new insight into the constructive work that is being done."—H. D. SPITLER.

"Very good and better than last year."—Mrs. VELMA HOPPE.

"Very good."—S. R. ELLSWORTH.

"A true Patron must endeavor to exemplify in daily living his Faith in God and man; Hope for the future good; Charity in word and deed, and true Fidelity towards every worthy purpose."



A CLASS IN MUSIC AT THE CONFERENCE

FARMERS' INTENTIONS TO PLANT WINTER WHEAT

Pennsylvania farmers state their intention to seed a winter wheat acreage 12 per cent greater than the planting last fall, in reports to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

If these plans are carried through, the Pennsylvania wheat plantings this fall will total 1,216,000 acres compared with the estimated planting of 1,086,000 acres in the fall of 1926. The intended acreage this fall, however, is 13,000 acres less than the planting intended for the fall of 1926, when unfavorable weather conditions interfered.

The average abandonment of wheat during the past ten years has been 2.6 per cent of the planted areas. With average abandonment this winter, the intended seeding would net a harvest of 1,184,000 acres compared with the 1,053,000 acres harvested this summer.

Pennsylvania's intended wheat acreage is 8.5 per cent less than the average fall planting from 1909 to 1913, 16.0 per cent lower than the 1914-1918 average and 7.8 per cent below the 1919-1923 average. It is a 1.8 per cent increase over the planting in the fall of 1925 of 1,194,000 acres.

United States intended wheat plantings are 13.7 per cent greater than the seeding last fall, or 48,637,000 acres compared with 42,767,000 in the fall of 1926

and 39,799,000 in 1925. The intended acreage is 45 per cent greater than the average pre-war (1909-1913) fall sowing; 13 per cent more than the 1914-1918 average; and 9 per cent more than the 1919-1923 average. With average 1922-1927 abandonment (12.2 per cent), the intended sowings would leave 42,703,000 acres for harvest next summer compared with 38,185,000 acres harvested this year, almost a 12 per cent increase. Intentions are 7 per cent in excess of August, 1926 intentions, most of this increase being in Kansas, Nebraska, Texas and Oklahoma, where use of combines is cutting production costs.

CORN BORER PARASITES

Parasites of the corn borer have been imported in large quantities this spring; 160,970 cocoons of one variety and 33,831 of another are reported by the Bureau of Entomology, and five additional species of parasites will be reared at Arlington, Va. (near Washington, D. C.), from the 1,661,590 corn borer larvae which have been imported. Parasite liberations have already started in New England, Ohio, and Michigan. Imported parasites of four species are reported as recovered this spring as a result of winter collections.

We make ourselves the slaves of all whom we envy. Their superiority does not harm us but our jealousy does.

AMAZING Cigar Offer

100 IMPORTED, LONG FILLER, HAND-MADE, CORONA SIZE, PACIFICOS

FOR ONLY \$1.95

The regular retail price is 5 cents straight. Don't judge the quality by the price. Test them, with an open mind—at our expense.

Why This Amazing Offer

We are the sole American distributors for certain brands of one of the largest Manila cigar factories. We have contracted to sell several millions a year. To do this, we realize we must first interest individual smokers before we can expect dealer co-operation. Therefore, for the present, we will sell to smokers direct.

100 Pacificos FOR ONLY \$1.95 Just think of it!

100 Pacificos for \$1.95—a price less than jobbers have to pay for like quality. Smoke 5 or 6 with a desire to be pleased. If you are not perfectly satisfied return the others and we will cheerfully refund your money.

More Facts About PACIFICOS

Nearly few Americans realize that the Philippines are producing grades of cigar tobacco second to none, in mildness, fine texture, pleasing flavor and appearance.

Many of our customers claim that they prefer PACIFICOS to the 5 and 10 cent Domestic cigars. If Pacificos were made of only 50% Cuban tobacco—which is no better—the duty alone would be \$3.00 per 100.

Acquire the taste for Pacificos and you will be among our hundreds of customers saving 60% on their smoking expense. If you will smoke the first 100 you will appreciate their enticing flavor.

ORDER NOW

—as this advertisement will not appear again, unless the responses justify the expense of another insertion. Fill in attached coupon and mail at once.

National Cigar Co., 909 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Send me 100 of your Pacifico Cigars. I will pay postman \$1.95, plus postage. It is agreed that if the first 5 or 6 cigars are not satisfactory, I can return the others and get back my money.

NOTE—If you will send check or M. O. with your order for \$2.15 (\$1.95 plus 20c postage), it will save time.

Name _____

Address _____

LIME

AND LIMESTONE IN EVERY FORM

for land and other uses. Good farmers use lime liberally because it pays. We are the largest producers in quality and value. Write us your needs, quantity, form and delivery, stating how you wish to apply, and we will quote you price.

CHEMICAL LIME CO. BELLEFONTE PENNA.

Pennsylvania Grange News

Published by the Pennsylvania State Grange.

5 cents a copy.

50 cents a year.

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No. 6.

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Grange Dues

OCASIONALLY we receive letters from the secretaries of Subordinate Grange, asking how long members should be carried on the roll if they fail to pay their dues. At other times the query takes a different form, and the writer wants to know if a member long in arrears for dues is entitled to vote at Grange elections.

To take up the latter inquiry first, it seems rather strange that the question of the good standing of a member should not be raised until the election rolls around.

All members of the Grange have the right to vote unless they have been suspended for any reason.

To come to the main question, however, according to Grange law, dues in the Subordinate Grange are payable quarterly in advance. The proper way of dealing with members who fall in arrears is set forth in the booklet containing the Constitution and By-Laws of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

Under the By-Laws for Subordinate Granges, Article VI—Fees and Dues, which will be found on page 39 of the latest edition of the Constitution, the following will be found:

"Section 3. A member failing to pay his or her dues for a period of three months shall be notified of the same by the Secretary, and if the delinquency is not paid one month thereafter, the member shall be, by a vote of the Grange, suspended. All members must be square on the books before receiving the annual password at the beginning of the year.

"Section 4. A member having been suspended for non-payment of dues shall be notified of the same, with the amount of dues stated upon the notice, and if payment is not made within three

months, the name of the delinquent shall be dropped from the roll.

"Section 5. A member having been suspended or dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues may upon payment of one year's back dues (\$1.50) be placed in full standing in the Grange by a majority vote of the Grange."

There is no doubt that many Granges lose members because they do not go about the collection of dues in a systematic and businesslike manner. Not only that, but members who pay their dues become dissatisfied when they know that others are receiving the privileges and benefits of the Order when they may be a year or more in arrears in the payment of dues.

It is decidedly bad practice to drop members from the roll for non-payment of dues without sending them a written notice and giving them a chance to pay up.

In the first place, courtesy demands that a notice should be sent. And in the second place, a certain proportion of delinquent members would pay upon receiving a notice, particularly when the amount involved is small.

Notices of arrearage and suspension may be secured in the form of convenient pads from the Secretary of the State Grange at the rate of forty cents per pad. Every Subordinate Grange Secretary should keep these notices in stock and make use of them when occasion demands.

It stands to reason that no organization can thrive and function as it should if the members fail to pay their dues. This being true, no member should feel aggrieved upon receiving a notice of arrearage when his or her dues are not paid.

Safety

TOO frequently road builders, highway departments and officials are criticized in their attempts to carry out engineering plans of construction in which reasonable provision is made for the safety of present and future traffic. Safety must always be the first consider-

ation of the road builder and should be the prime requisite. He cannot be held responsible for the actions of a human being behind a wheel, but he has a large responsibility for hazards of the highway. Roads must be so designed and constructed that causes of accidents will

be limited to the driver and acts beyond the control of man. Assuming that our highways are properly designed, there remains but one factor to contribute to the annual loss of 25,000 lives as the result of automobile accidents, the driver of the car. It is an undisputed fact that a large percentage of the accidents can be laid to the door of the driver. It is said that 95 per cent of drivers are careless and 5 per cent utterly indifferent and

careless. And so long as these 5 per cent reckless operators are allowed to run cars, danger sign posts, electric signals, and safety designs of many types are useless. Speed laws and motor rules may help to a small degree but we believe an increased force of the Highway Patrol and a vigorous enforcement of traffic laws would finally remove from the highway, drivers who have neither respect for law nor man.

The Grange Conference

THE Grange Leadership Conference just held at Centre Hall was the outstanding event of the entire season, judging by the attendance, the interest manifested and many expressed endorsements of the work. The lectures were of a high order and the instruction in the laboratory sessions were complete to a detail. At the close of the session, a show of hands indicated a unanimous opinion of a profitable session to the delegates and we believe the work should be encouraged and continued. The primary purpose is instructional and during the past years has brought to Centre Hall, Grange Lecturers and workers who have carried back to their Subordinate

Granges much useful material and by a larger vision of their duties have aroused interest and activity that otherwise would have been impossible. In order to encourage Subordinate Granges to send their Lecturers, the Center County Pomona Grange offers to pay the Registration fee for all Subordinate Lecturers within its jurisdiction. We would recommend this plan to other Pomonas, believing that in so doing many Subordinate Lecturers from weak Granges would attend and much good would accrue to needy Granges. All Pomonas would be thereby serving a useful cause and it is not too early to plan for the 1928 session.

Rural Training

THOUSANDS of young men and young women will enter the high schools of this state by the time this issue of GRANGE NEWS reaches our readers and doubtless many of them enter upon their advanced duties with vigor and a determination to succeed. To enter high school is an important event in the life of any one and the regrettable fact is that of those who enter many never graduate. Of those who graduate only a small percentage continue their education. As the years go by, the competition in every line of work becomes more keen, the farmer, the businessman, the mechanic and the banker must all be better equipped.

From a rural standpoint we want our young folks to be given the best possible training that can be offered in the grades and the high school, with due regard to a thorough training in the Fundamen-

tals; we want them trained to respect work and honest toil and believe that can best be accomplished when schools are directly under control of men and women with a rural view point. Educating our country boys and girls amid rural surroundings will invariably keep them in touch with honest toil and service and will not create the too frequent desire for a white collared job as when educated in the city. We plead for the best to be had in education under a system wisely administered to perpetuate the spirit of Agriculture in our rural born citizens. "The strength of the city cometh from the hills," and in supplying that strength our rural population must not be depleted to the detriment of a rural spirit. As the basic industry agriculture needs men trained from an agricultural viewpoint and the industry can only survive under that course.

THE FLYING SQUADRON

The Grange is strictly a farmers' fraternity, the only kind in the world. It has taken the lead in uniting the farmers in cooperative undertakings, shipping associations, selling groups and other financial projects. It has been a tremendous factor in breaking up the isolation of farm life and has been a godsend to thousands of women in the rural communities. It is a training school for the young people, rendering service beyond all human estimate. It dispels gloom and teaches confidence and good will, and keeps courage in the rural life of America. It is patriotic, has a high moral tone, and contributes a healthy, wholesome influence to rural life everywhere. It is an overflowing organization of service, its benefits extending to millions of people outside its membership as well as to those who support it.—Selected.

A special feature of Sigel Grange, Jefferson County, on Aug. 1st, was a birthday party in honor of those having had birthdays in the last three months. Unexpectedly visitors to the number of 75 came from seven sister Granges.

A splendid literary program was rendered and light refreshments were served. It will be recalled by the readers of GRANGE NEWS that a number of Jefferson County patrons have an informal organization known as the "Flying Squadron" and many intervisitations have resulted from the activity of this group.

They have as their motto "A Bigger and Better Grange at all Times." A published list of all Granges with dates of meetings is used as a reference guide and they boost the organization by visits to every section of the County Grange and stage programs on all occasions.

Master's Letter to Granges

SCHOOL days will soon be here and our younger generation will be present in the school room for another season. We are all glad that we have the privilege to live in such a splendid land and age. It is a fact that the days spent in the school room are not only valuable in building character and widening ones intellect but it also has an earning capacity.

We have a good system but perfection is not attained on earth, however, we should strive toward that end. Instead of lengthening our school term we should have more teaching in the home and on the farm. A teacher should be employed in each township by the year to assist in the home teaching during the vacation months. The child should receive credit for the work done in the home and on the farm. It is also deemed very practical that the boys and girls should be engaged in different kinds of club work, such as potatoes, corn, flowers, garden, and livestock clubs; not that we need to produce more crops but that we need to produce more economical. What could be finer than to have the girls do club work in growing flowers; developing the floral side of the home and beautifying the grounds. A poet has so appropriately said, "He that careth for the flowers will care much for Him."

It is surprising how few of our farmers can keep a set of books in order for them to know something about their own business. They do not know what crops or animals have been profitable or those that have caused a loss. The boys and girls should be instructed in bookkeeping. In the spring, the teacher should start each scholar with a book of farm records and accounts. The instruction of these would spell the difference between failure and success. It would also prevent many domestic troubles that may occur in the home and on the farm because there is so little known concerning the commercial side of life.

The prevalent discontent with the modern method of education, the fear that is not yielding satisfactory results and the desire to give it a turn in a more beneficial direction were recently voiced by President Hibben, of Princeton University, in an address to the alumni of that institution. Dr. Hibben's opinion is that all the institutions of higher learning in the United States are open to the criticism that in dealing with undergraduates they do not sufficiently place upon the students the burden of thinking his own way into a subject, do not treat him as an independent co-operator with the teacher and through the system of recitations and examinations makes him depend too much on his memory.

Hence, instead of the time honored method now in vogue, he would confer at least upon the upper-classes—that is, on juniors and seniors to the exclusion of the sophomores—the privilege of conducting their own original and independent study. He would make them pioneers and explorers, no longer handled, but going forward on their own account and in their own way to the discoveries and conclusions to which their researches would lead. Thus he hopes that the attention of the student would be switched from the absorption of easily memorized facts to the development of the mental process of examination, analysis and deduction—processes which the graduate will be expected and called upon to carry on in later life, if he is to be a success in his business or profession and if he is to add any quota to the general welfare.

It may at first sight seem that Dr. Hibben unduly depreciates the value of memory, which is in reality a great faculty, with much dependent upon its continual exercise but in as much as he proposes at the end of the senior year a comprehensive examination designed to bring out the results of the study pur-

sued during the two previous years, it will be seen that, even under this proposed scheme, memory still counts for a good deal. Other objection will doubtless be taken to the reform suggested by Dr. Hibben, but he has at least put forward a constructive idea which, when licked into shape, may eventually lift our educational system from the rut into which it has, more or less confessedly, sunk. To often we think that our school days end when we leave the school room. In fact the universe is a large school room in which we are preparing for tomorrow when we may be in the field, the home or Eternity.—Fraternaly, J. Audley Book.

U. S. AND PENNSYLVANIA POTATO GRADES REVISED

The Pennsylvania standard grades for potatoes have been modified in accordance with the revision of the U. S. standard grades.

The most important change in the U. S. No. 1 grade is the provision allowing 5 per cent of the potatoes to be damaged by hollow heart in addition to the previous allowance of 6 per cent for grade defects and 5 per cent for size.

The standard grades as revised are as follows:

U. S. No. 1 shall consist of potatoes of similar varietal characteristics which are not badly misshapen, which are free from freezing injury and soft rot, and from damage caused by dirt or other foreign matter, sunburn, second growth, growth cracks, hollow heart, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, disease, insects, or mechanical or other means.

The diameter of potatoes of round varieties shall be not less than 1 1/4 inches and of potatoes of long varieties 1 1/2 inches, but lots of potatoes which are less than 1 1/2 inches in diameter and which meet the remaining requirements of this grade may be designated "U. S. No. 1 1/2 inches minimum."

In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, not more than 5 per cent, by weight, of any lot may be below the prescribed size.

In addition not more than 5 per cent, by weight, may be damaged by hollow heart, and not more than 6 per cent may be below the remaining requirements of this grade, but not to exceed one-sixth of this amount or 1 per cent shall be allowed for potatoes affected by soft rot.

U. S. No. 2 shall consist of potatoes of similar varietal characteristics which are free from freezing injury and soft rot and from serious damage caused by sunburn, second growth, growth cracks, hollow heart, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, disease, insects, or mechanical or other means.

The diameter of potatoes of this grade shall be not less than 1 1/2 inches.

In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, not more than 5 per cent, by weight, of any lot may be below the prescribed size, and in addition, not more than 6 per cent, by weight, may be below the remaining requirements of this grade, but not to exceed one-sixth of this tolerance or 1 per cent shall be allowed for potatoes affected by soft rot.

U. S. Fancy shall consist of potatoes of the variety which are mature, bright, well shaped, free from freezing injury, soft rot, dirt or other foreign matter, sunburn, second growth, growth cracks, hollow heart, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, disease, insect or mechanical injury, and other defects.

The size shall be stated in terms of minimum diameter or minimum weight or of range in diameter or weight following the grade name, but in no case shall the diameter be less than 2 inches.

In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, not more than 5 per cent, by weight, of any lot may vary from the size stated and, in addition, not more than 6 per cent, by weight, of any lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade, but not to exceed one-sixth of this tolerance or 1 per cent shall be allowed for potatoes affected by soft rot.

No one would willingly infect another with a disease. Emotions are even more infectious. No one has the right to spread anger or melancholy or depression. We each need to maintain around us a pleasant, wholesome, emotional atmosphere.

DON'T LET CREAM STAND WITHOUT COOLING

Cream should be cooled immediately after it is separated by the same method advised for milk. When the quantity is not too large, it may be put into tall "shotgun" cans, which are placed in ice water. Fresh cream should not be mixed with previous skimmings until it has been thoroughly cooled, as the addition of warm cream to cold makes the whole lot sour more quickly.

Now Is the Time
to get your

ROOFING

in order to Protect
Your Crops!

Cover Your Buildings
with a Coat of
substantial

PAINT

and don't forget our
KEYSTONE
DAIRY FEED

KeystoneGrangeExchange

HARRISBURG, PA.

Summer and the Automobile

Summer is here and so is the automobile in larger numbers than ever before.

The cool of the evenings after the day's work, or the quiet of the dawn are tempting times for a glorious ride in the automobile, but that is not all. The automobile whether it be a pleasure car of the commercial type has to be used for business in the crowded streets and markets during the rush period of the day. All of this involves a hazard, and a single accident could not only mar the pleasure of the automobile, but possibly jeopardize and involve the owner's estate.

Automobile insurance protecting you against what you may do to the other fellow in the way of injuring him personally, or damaging his property, will relieve you of the financial loss and worry. It is a necessity. Let us insure you under our special proposition to Grangers.

If you have a pleasure car—any make—you can get Liability \$5,000/10,000 limits, and Property Damage \$1,000 limits, at \$18.00 per year. On a truck the cost for the same coverage would be \$23.00.

Order now on the blank below.

Fire and Theft rates given on request.

Only a Granger can enjoy these rates.

GRANGE MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY
925 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GENTLEMEN

I hereby request you to secure for me Liability and Property Damage Insurance on the following described automobile.

Name of Automobile and Year Model	KIND--State Whether Pleasure Car or Truck	Give Manufacturers or Engine No. or Both Take same from License Card

This order is given with the understanding that if the car insured is a pleasure car the premium will be \$18.00. If a truck or delivery car, the cost will be \$23.00.

NAME..... ADDRESS.....
MEMBER OF..... GRANGE NO.....

Contributions to the Girls' Dormitory at State College

DURING the month from July 20, 1927, to Aug. 20, 1927, the sum of \$360.50 was received from Granges throughout the State, making a total cash in the fund of \$50,378.08.

The Master, the Secretary and the Lecturer of every subordinate and Pomona Grange are the properly constituted committee in charge of raising money for this purpose; and, all contributions to the fund should be sent direct to John H. Light, Secretary Pennsylvania State Grange, 428-430 Telegraph Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa. Following is an itemized list of the contributions received during the month above indicated:

County	Grange	Amount
Blair	Allegheny No. 1154	\$75.00
Indiana	Purchase Line No. 1409	36.00
Bedford	Hopewell No. 1842	25.00
Wyoming	Tunkhannock No. 209	3.60
Potter	Victoria No. 1193	7.50
Cumberland	Boiling Springs No. 1833	30.00
Armstrong	North Buffalo No. 1820	3.60
Lawrence	Wilmington No. 1477	25.20
Lawrence	East Brook No. 1706	4.60
Crawford	Cambridge No. 168	9.90
Bradford	North Ghent No. 1568	3.00
Susquehanna	Locust Hill No. 967	3.00
Erie	Wattsburg No. 106	62.00
Beaver	Brighton No. 1392	47.00
Clarion	Cross Run No. 1314	7.50
Jefferson	Reynoldsville No. 1825	5.00
Wayne	Cherry Tree No. 1071	12.60

Cash contributions previously acknowledged \$50,017.58

Total cash in fund, Aug. 20th \$50,378.08

FREQUENT requests for information relative to contributions for the Girls' Dormitory Fund impel us to print herewith the total amounts contributed by counties, together with the Grange membership of each county. This account is as of August 1, 1927, and contributions received since that date do not appear.

County	Membership	Amount Contributed
Allegheny	939	\$1,305.92
Armstrong	1,911	368.65
Beaver	565	574.50
Bedford	1,502	342.60
Berks	2,232	1,286.00
Blair	1,125	326.72
Bradford	3,973	2,585.10
Bucks	1,749	1,239.95
Butler	1,148	427.00
Cambria	1,467	420.50
Cameron	50	60.00
Carbon	361	58.00
Centre	876	723.43
Chester	2,507	4,066.05
Clarion	556	441.50
Clearfield	1,670	324.05
Clinton	465	149.75
Columbia	1,499	575.80
Crawford	6,244	2,317.06
Cumberland	1,193	373.95
Dauphin	600	150.00
Delaware	513	716.25
Elk	1,269	510.00
Erie	1,679	2,537.22
Fayette	1,974	997.56
Fulton	420	50.00
Greene	915	314.15
Huntingdon	741	93.25
Indiana	1,702	814.62
Jefferson	1,183	361.40
Juniata	763	213.67
Lackawanna	1,149	412.80
Lancaster	649	683.16
Lawrence	1,573	2,993.54
Lebanon	1,228	756.53
Lehigh	885	700.10
Luzerne	1,945	90.60
Lycoming	993	298.00
McKean	1,046	833.90
Mercer	2,374	317.55
Mifflin	151	13.90
Monroe	461	25.00
Montgomery	888	769.90
Montour	423	504.50
Northampton	596	221.90
Northumberland	1,067	646.50
Perry	877	489.83
Pike	398	15.00
Potter	1,963	593.60
Schuykill	675	50.90
Somerset	2,134	727.98
Sullivan	532	50.00
Susquehanna	3,384	1,140.00
Tioga	4,607	1,306.42

County	Membership	Amount Contributed
Union	130	\$61.60
Venango	1,013	195.11
Warren	2,050	1,738.56
Washington	1,987	5,484.98
Wayne	1,255	272.50
Westmoreland	1,015	602.85
Wyoming	1,550	462.25
York	891	277.18
Keystone Grange Exchange		300.00
Grange Mutual Casualty Company		100.00
Interest		2,362.19
Total		\$50,223.48

NATIONAL GRANGE TO INITIATE LARGEST CLASS

All indications are that the National Grange to meet in Cleveland, November 16-25, will initiate the largest Seventh Degree in the history of the Order. Geographically Cleveland will draw on 3 densely populated Grange States, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York; with excellent railroad and automobile facilities, and with the finest auditorium in the country, a class of over 10,000 can be initiated at one time.

The largest class ever initiated was in Boston in 1920, when 9,338 candidates received the seventh degree. At last year's session in Portland, Maine, there was a class of 7,236. It is our earnest hope that many Pennsylvania patrons will find it possible to take the seventh degree at Cleveland. The large percentage of our membership of western and northern Pennsylvania are especially urged to attend.

PENN STATE MASTER HEADS GRANGE CONCLAVE

The National Grange meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, during November is fostering the first University and College Grange Conference ever to be called in Grange circles. The idea was conceived of and is being directed by Walter C. Gumbel, Master of Penn State Grange, State College, Pa.

Much is being said concerning youth of today and their relation to a progressive community that this affords an excellent opportunity to bring together the leaders of the University and College student Granges of the country, of which there are fourteen in number. The National Master, Louis J. Taber, is taking a keen interest in the conference because of its relation to future Grange leaders. It is understood that the majority of men and women who are members of University and College Granges become active leaders in those particular communities where they locate.

The plan of the conference, states Gumbel, is to bring together ways and means that are being used and can be used by these Granges in preparing the students for real and active rural leadership. It is planned to follow a round-table type of discussion whereby the delegates can work and think together. It is hoped that a large representation of University and College Grange delegates will be present for the first convocation.

CROP PROSPECTS FOR 1927

The crop prospects for 1927 show how a season that is decidedly unfavorable for some crops is extremely favorable for others, says the State Department of Agriculture in reviewing the estimates on the production of various crops this season.

For example, unless the weather is very favorable during early September the corn crop will probably be the smallest since 1909 while the hay crop, with one exception, will be the largest since the Civil War. Because of the unfavorable spring, the acreage planted to corn is the smallest since 1899.

The wheat crop will be about 3,700,000 bushels below the five-year average, 1922-1926, while the oats crop will be more than 2,000,000 bushels above the five-year average. The acreage of wheat is the

smallest since the Civil War while the acreage in oats is the same as last year and only 12,000 acres under the average for the past five years.

The tobacco estimates indicate the smallest acreage since 1915 and the smallest production since 1908.

The total apple crop will probably be the smallest since 1921 and the commercial apple crop will be about 333,000 barrels less than the five-year average. The peach prospects indicate a crop of 932,000 bushels, somewhat more than half of the average for the past five years.

Every human being has obligations to society beyond the home, and the organized farmers of America have a responsibility of service to rural communities everywhere.—Selected.

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New York, Pennsylvania
and Ohio

Issues special policies to meet
the needs of the Farmer

AGENTS WANTED

Provide for your families
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Home Office :: Syracuse, N. Y.



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BUY DIRECT AT FACTORY PRICES
We own our own sheet mills and manufacture the finished product. Not a dollar to divide with anybody. Edwards Roofs are weather-proof, lightning-proof, fire-proof. Outlast three ordinary roofs, bringing big savings in cost.

Write today! Get our low prices and free samples. Save money, get better quality, lasting satisfaction. Ask for Roofing Book No. 1388 or for Grange Book.

FREE SAMPLES & Roofing Book
THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
9338-9385 Butler St., Cincinnati, Ohio

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

By HOWARD G. EISAMAN, State Lecturer

In the United States today there is perhaps no problem so generally discussed as the agricultural problem. Thoughtful men and women in all walks of life seem concerned.

Not only those who are actually engaged in the industry and who are directly connected with agricultural organizations are seeking for a solution, but persons whose interests are centered in commercial and industrial enterprises, which have no direct relation with agriculture, are gravely concerned, and are diligently striving to find a panacea for agricultural ills, one that will at once place agriculture upon a higher industrial, economic and social plane, without disturbing in any way the present encouraging status of affairs in industrial and commercial pursuits.

Chambers of Commerce, local, state and national are through their agricultural committees giving considerable time and thought to this momentous question. Manufacturing Associations are devoting much effort to the solution of this problem.

Railroads recognize the problem as one worthy of their consideration.

Banks are duly alarmed and are manifesting considerable interest. Economists and sociologists from all parts of the country, deem the present rural situation as one so vitally affecting the whole organism of our National life, that they are devoting all their energies in an effort to find a plan that will alleviate the present situation. This interest and proffered assistance at the hands of these groups, indeed, lends encouragement to those who are engaged in the tilling of the soil; in so far as this interest very vividly reveals an awakening on the part of all groups to the fact; that unless the civilization of America is to break down through decay at the very roots of its foundation, something must be done to correct the gross inequalities affecting agriculture, and place the industry on the same high level with every other industry in this country.

The great task confronting agricultural organizations today is to direct the thinking and help formulate the conclusions of these industrial groups instead of permitting these groups to direct and shape the thoughts of the American farmer.

If there is one thing certain it is this: that scientists, theorists and sympathetic industrialists, whose contact with the agricultural industry has been indirect, and whose sympathy for the American farmer has been promoted by his viewing the agricultural situation afar from a swivel chair, through his office window, cannot lead the way out of the present jungle of economic inequality.

Their lack of knowledge of the fundamental technical problems of agriculture prevent this. As example; those who claim that the ultimate solution lies in the eventualization of industrializing agriculture to the point where operation will be carried on in accordance with the lines of mass-production. Our soils, our climates, our diversification, our high American ideals make this impracticable; yes, impossible. Their lack of understanding and intimacy with the American farm, farmer seriously interferes with their ever commanding a position of leadership in agrarian fields. As example; those who brazenly declare and properly; that gradual increase in tenancy until the vast domain of America's agricultural land will have been owned by a small centralized group, and the American farmer operator will have been reduced to a state of feudal peasantry. Surely these who thus predict do not recognize and appreciate the high type of manhood and womanhood upon the American farm today. Certainly they fail to give cognizance to the fact that in the veins of these men and women, who till the soil, surge the same fires of

independence and liberty, which buoyed up their sturdy ancestors of the 18th century in their struggle to break down the bonds of tyranny and establish a great nation that would forever mete out justice and equality.

There is but one group of people in America today who possess the knowledge and who have the qualifications that will entitle them to assume a position of leadership, and to meet and subdue the economic octopus which is gnawing at the very heart strings of American agriculture. That group is the American farmer in their organized capacity.

National economic inequalities in the field of agriculture can be corrected only by farmers who have the broad National viewpoint. Agricultural developments during the past years have blotted out, in a large measure, sectional lines and interests. The problems of farmers in distant and remote sections are becoming more and more commonized as the years go by. Sooner or later the Eastern farmer must come to a realization of the fact that his interests are tied up with the interests of the Western and Southern farmer, and vice versa.

Farmers must adjust themselves to the changing conditions, and direct their activities and thoughts along vocational lines, rather than along regional lines. At a meeting of The American Country Life Association held recently at East Lansing, Michigan, many startling and alarming facts were cited concerning American agriculture, and conditions surrounding the farm home. Herewith is printed some of these facts, with the view that they may awaken in the reader a full realization of the situation confronting agriculture, and of the necessity of a mighty and potent farm organization.

Value of total capital investment in farms and equipment is \$79,000,000,000 as compared with \$41,000,000,000 invested in manufacturing industries, \$7,000,000,000 in mines and quarries, \$20,000,000,000 in railroads. The value of farm land and buildings declined in the United States \$20,000,000,000 from January, 1920, to January, 1926.

The return upon capital invested in farming was 4.6 per cent in the year 1925-26 as compared with a return of 6.3 per cent in 1919-20. The labor incomes of farmers declined from \$917 in 1919-20 to \$648 in 1925-26. Mortgaged indebtedness of American farms grew from \$4,003,767,192 in 1920 to \$4,517,258,689 in 1925.

In 1880 only about 25 per cent of the farmers were landless, in 1926 about 40 per cent were landless. Before the war agricultural workers received about 20 per cent of the national income; during the past few years they have received only about 10 per cent.

The National Industrial Conference Board report shows that farmers pay heavier taxes in proportion to their incomes than any other economic group.

In 1916, 1,020,000 persons left the farm, the largest number in any year.

The above statistics speak in convincing terms of the crying need of organization. Let us heed the lesson and everlastingly preach the gospel of organization to our neighbors and friends.

HE MUST HAVE FELT LIKE ONE

A man and his wife were out driving and met a farmer driving a span of mules. Just as they were about to pass the rig, the mules turned their heads toward the auto and brayed vociferously.

Turning to his wife the husband remarked, "Relatives of yours, I suppose?"

"Yes," she answered, sweetly, "by marriage."

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING IN SWITZERLAND

By FREDERIC J. HASKINS

The Swiss people, in addition to yodeling, watchmaking and chasing the playful chamois, go in for coöperative marketing, both retailing and wholesaling, and have found it highly profitable, according to a recent consular report from Basel. The General Coöperative Society which has its headquarters there has never paid a dividend of less than 6 per cent, while its dividend rate has been as high as 14 per cent. At the same time a substantial reserve fund has been created.

Indirectly, the United States is responsible for this Swiss coöperative. In 1865 the ribbon factories of Basel were forced to shut down because of the Civil War in this country had cut off the American demand for their products. That was the big end of their business. The plan of a general coöperative society was thereupon resorted to as the best means of furnishing cheap food and other necessities to the unemployed.

NOT AN EXPERIMENT

Coöperation was at the time by no means an experiment with the Swiss people. For more than a century attempts had been made to organize to purchase foodstuffs and to encourage savings. The Helvetic Society was formed in 1761 and the Society for the Development and Encouragement of Public Welfare in 1777. From 1846 to 1860 a number of societies were formed by well-to-do citizens to supply corn and bread to the poor at low prices, and the most important of these also featured a savings bank and sick benefit fund.

Thus the way had been paved for the General Coöperative Society when the need for it arose in 1865. It was modeled after the Rochdale Society, the famous English Coöperative. Membership was open to all classes of the people and earnings were distributed to members in proportion to their patronage—dividends upon the money spent rather than the money invested with the society—after setting aside each year 10 per cent for a reserve fund.

GROWTH RAPID AND SOUND

The society started business with one store and a membership of 212. By the end of 1868 three more stores and a bakery had been added, the membership was 555, and the annual turnover was 181,021 francs. Ten years later there were fifteen stores and 2,333 members and the volume of business had grown proportionately.

The greatest gain was made during the period from 1886 to 1906, when the number of stores increased from twenty to eighty-seven, the number of members from 5,412 to 28,538, and the annual turnover from 2,347,233 francs to 16,408,008 francs. Last year there were 188 stores with 43,158 members, the volume of business was in excess of 53,000,000 francs, an 8 per cent dividend was paid and the reserve fund was 3,214,785 francs. These francs, by the way, are all of a par value of 19.3 cents.

Opposition from retail dealers and disension within the ranks of the members made the early years of the Society difficult, it is stated, but a reorganization in 1869 resulted in rapid expansion and since 1885 the history of the organization has been one of uninterrupted progress.

BUSINESSES OPERATED

Of the retail establishments owned and operated by the Society last year, 140 were grocery stores, thirty-four were butcher shops, ten were shoe stores, one was a department store, and three were devoted to household furnishings. Real estate owned was valued at almost \$3,000,000.

The largest item in the turnover last year was groceries, \$2,742,930. Dairy products sold amounted to \$2,351,180, while the butcher shops did a business of \$1,829,633. Incidentally, it may be

pointed out, the society did a business of almost three-fourths of a million dollars in wine and beer. Seventy per cent of the total sales were made to members and the remainder to non-members who are encouraged to patronize the stores. Net earnings for the year amounted to \$813,321, of which \$574,286 went in rebates to members and \$202,863 was set aside for amortizations and endowments. The society now operates five dairy farms, three of which it owns and the other two it leases. Last year it handled 19,600,000 quarts of milk, 266,240 bottles of sterilized milk, 167,520 bottles of cream, 1,707,000 pounds of butter, and 725,000 pounds of cheese.

Encouragement of savings is one of the main tenets of the society and at the end of last year it carried on its books 16,539 individual accounts, representing deposits of \$2,183,550. Interests at the rate of four and one-half per cent is paid on the savings accounts.

DAT'S WHAT IT'S FOR

Two colored gentlemen were arguing. "You ain't got no sense," said one. "No sense? Den what's dis haid o' mine for?"

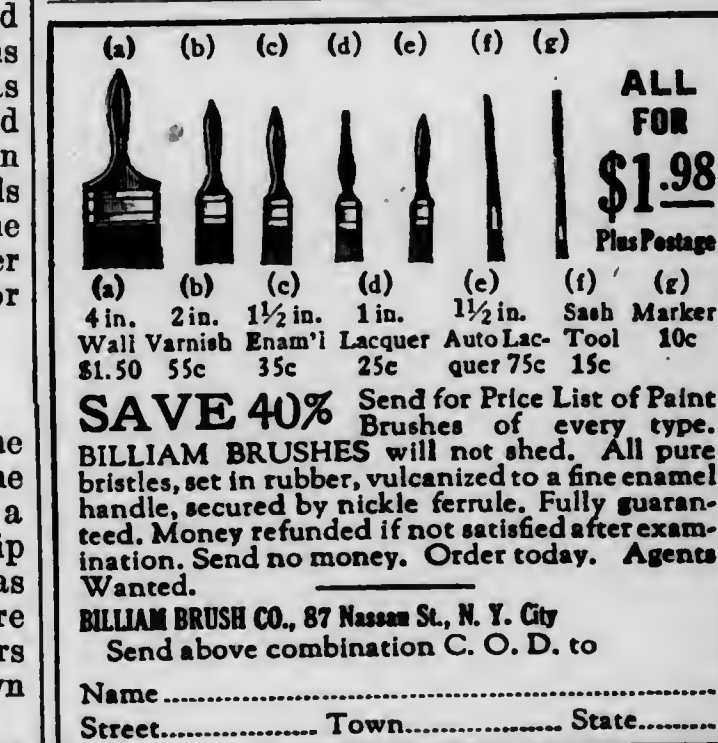
"Haid? Dat's no haid, nigger. Dat's a button on top of yo' body to keep yo' backbone from unravelin'."

"Willie," said his mother, "did you peel your apple as I told you to before eating it?"

"I sure did," said Willie proudly. "Good! And what did you do with the peelings?"

"Why, I ate them, of course."

The joy of living comes from the heart and not from the head.



511 Rats Killed
At One Baiting—Not a Poison

"First night I put out the new Rat Killer. I counted 282 dead rats," writes Pat Speed, of Oklahoma. "In three days' time I had picked up 511 dead ones. A pile of rats from one baiting."

Greedy eaten on bait. Affects Brown Rats, Mice and Gophers only. Harmless to other animals, poultry or humans. Pests die outside, away from buildings.

So confident are the distributors that Imperial Rat Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send a large \$2.00 bottle (Farm Size), for only one dollar, on 10-Days' Trial.

Send no money—just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, 2169 Cocoa Cola Building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once, by C. O. D. mail. If it does not quickly kill these pests, your dollar will be cheerfully refunded. So write today.

Men's Work \$2.79 Shoes
Paracord out-soles, Krome middle-soles, Oak insoles, moosehide tip goldeneye uppers, Full Cut. Positively guaranteed to wear satisfactorily or a new pair will be forwarded to you. Parcel post prepaid to your door.

M. GLASS, Box 155, Hop Bottom, Pa.

HOME ECONOMICS

Under Auspices of the State Grange Committee

September—Vacations are over. What next?

Our Child in School. Is he ready?

October—Fruits—picking, storing and marketing.

The last of pickling and preserving. Pomona's roll call. Brothers to name their favorite fruit and then ask a sister to tell her favorite way of serving.

Go back to the simple life; be contented with simple food, simple pleasures, simple clothes. Work hard, pray hard, play hard. Work, eat, recreate and sleep. Do it all courageously. We have a victory to win.

VACATIONS ARE OVER—WHAT NEXT?

Have you ever been in the court room when a number of aliens with their "papers" appeared before the judge to be made American citizens? It is an "occasion," a ceremony, even though it may be a simple one.

The gavel falls,—all persons in the court room rise to their feet while a representative of the President pronounces the words which make those before him citizens of our own fair republic.

A moment before they were aliens; now they are vested with all the rights and privileges and duties which one born under the Stars and Stripes may enjoy and perform. Frequently the judge makes a little speech, telling them of the spirit of our government and the meaning of citizenship. But to get the full impression you must see this for yourself.

So we are trying to impress those who come to us wanting to share the privileges we enjoy, but what of the great army of citizens born on our own soil who are each year reaching the age of constitutional citizenship and are armed with the potency of the ballot?

Are we doing ought to impress them with the duties and responsibilities, as well as the privileges of American citizenship? Yes, a smattering of "civics" perhaps in one term at school; but a long time after that the great day comes, when the first vote may be cast.

Does a magistrate, or any one else, with or without authority pay any attention to them? Welcome them to the privileges of citizenship? Or in any other way make it an event of moment?

As in many other human affairs we have put the cart before the horse; and perhaps that is why at our last great three-cornered presidential election only one per cent more than half of the electors were interested enough to vote.

The framers of our Constitution certainly meant the ballot box to be the foundation of all our institutions. When the Constitution was ratified, the will of the people was to make decisions at the polls. But all too frequently, decisions have been made not by the majority; too many who might have been a part of the real majority belief, as expressed in an election have been too busy, too lazy, or too indifferent to exercise their great combined duty and privilege. We all know of occasions when good issues have been lost and bad ones gained by an actual minority.

Sooner or later interested workers in all organizations, and the grange in particular, must discover that until we magnify the importance of the ballot box, until we make its use a matter of religious duty—not only as a personal exercise ourselves, but as a solemn effort to get every one else to use the privilege, will we have a solemn foundation under our feet.

The marking of the ballot ought to be the most solemn and weighty undertaking

in our individual civil life. If any act of life should be preceded and accompanied by prayer, this is certainly one. Let us put first things in their right place now that vacations are over and mark our September calendar for primary day. First are you registered. If the calendar carries the two days marked there will be no need to plead, "I forgot." Do not say "the elections this fall are not important," get the habit right now and be sure you begin with the school elections; they touch the very deepest and most important part of our whole social fabric.

Then next, our boys and girls in high school should have a course in citizenship which exalts the ballot and makes of it a great symbol; a religious thing; a duty to God and man. Then each year as the next generation arrives at the voting age, just preceding the first election at which it will participate, there should be a great civic event—a pageant or something—with music and flowers, as a welcome to the new annual crop of voters.

If an alien coming to our shores, by behaving himself and showing a knowledge of our institutions, may be handed a paper to prove him a citizen, why not give a suitable diploma to our own enfranchised boys and girls? The governor of any state would be proud to sign such diplomas if we only gave him a chance to do so.

"What next?"—busy fall days full of numerous duties—church, and grange and community, but never too busy to exemplify the real heart of our order—fraternity.

COOK BOOK RECIPES

The cook books are selling as well as ever. Have you had your order? Then can you use more? You will want to clip these and paste on the blank leaf.

POTATO BUNS

1 cup bread sponge.
1 cup warm water.
1 cup mashed potatoes.
¼ cup sugar.
½ cup melted lard.
Knead stiff like bread dough.
Let rise very light, then form into flat cakes. Place in pan not too closely together.

Let rise again until very light, bake in a hot oven until brown.—Mrs. Harold Shade, Perry Co.

OATMEAL CRACKERS

2 cups brown sugar.
1 cup shortening.
1 teaspoon baking soda.
2 cups rolled oats.
1½ cups water.
Put hot water on soda and fill up with cold water. Roll thin and bake quickly.—Mrs. Britcher, Perry Co.

CORNEB SAUSAGE

1 cup brown sugar.
1 cup salt.
½ teaspoon saltpeter.
1 teaspoon pepper.
1 gallon water.
Let come to a boil, drop in sausages and boil 20 minutes. Jar and seal. Smoked sausage is best. Cut sausage into pieces ready for serving.—Mrs. Harold Shade, Perry Co.

TOMATO JELLY

1 tablespoon gelatin.
¼ cup cold water.
¼ teaspoon salt.
1 cup stewed or canned tomatoes.
Soak gelatin in ¼ cup water (cold) for ten minutes.
Add boiling tomatoes which have been strained.

Pour into small molds and let harden. Turn out on lettuce leaves and serve with Mayonnaise dressing.
Garnish with stuffed olive or small sweet pickle.

When canning tomatoes, select small smooth ones and can whole by the cold pack method. These make a most attractive and delicious winter salad, using one tomato whole in each individual jelly.

"The term *Home Economics* is the one used to designate all of that group of subjects which deals with the home and home problems. It touches in a vital way the life and well-being of every individual in every walk of life. It has the larger view of life, the establishment of high standards of living, the creating and fostering of the right attitude of the individual and the family toward life and work, the importance and the purpose of work in the growth and development of character, which after all, is the supreme business of life."—Pennsylvania State College Home Economics Extension Circular.

Huntingdon County Pomona Grange has offered prizes totalling forty dollars to the Subordinate Granges winning in a literary and musical contest. Finals in the contest are to be held Friday Sept. 2, in Memorial Library Hall, Alexandria.

Send 50 cents in Stamps

and we will show you how to completely rid your poultry house of chicken mites, bed-bugs, without the use of oils, chemicals and powders. **MITE ELIMINATOR CO., Crawfordsville, Ind.**

FARM LOANS Are Under Government

supervision; no commission to pay; no stock to buy. Literature sent upon request. **Ohio-Penn'a Joint Stock Land Bank 204 Yoffee Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.**

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Direct from producer and a patron: 5-lb. pail, clover or buckwheat, postpaid, \$1.10. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. W. C. Long, Millville, Penna.

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 13 cents each, postage prepaid.



5912—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust.
5888—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust.
5895—Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
5911—Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years.
5934—Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.
5889—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust.
5904—Sizes: 1, 2, 4 and 5 years.
5898—Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
5892—Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years.

Address, giving number and size:

Pattern Department, Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

The House We Live In.

Conducted by Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

MY CREED

I would be true, for there are those that trust me;
I would be pure, for there are those who care;
I would be strong, for there is much to suffer;
I would be brave, for there is much to dare.
I would be friend of all—the foe, the friendless;
I would be giving, and forget the gift;
I would be humble, for I know my weakness;
I would look up—and laugh—and love—and lift.

—Harold Arnold Walters.

A CORDIAL WELCOME

Montgomery County Pomona had an address of welcome at their last meeting that might set us all thinking. It was given by the Master of the hostess grange, Mr. Charles Sheppard, and brought a real grange spirit to each one.

We are a fraternal organization, so perhaps it would be fitting to say a few words about the forces that bring about a feeling of brotherhood between men. There are several such forces at work that tend to bring about a better understanding and a closer union between peoples.

The first is the Church, or our common Christianity. People have always been drawn together by their religion, and I suppose in an ideal state our spiritual ties would be the strongest that could hold us together. If we all followed the teachings of Christ there would be no need of any other bonds of fellowship between us. But the pages of history are filled with instances where so-called Christianity has seemed to drive men apart. Some of the greatest wars have been brought about by a difference in religious beliefs. At the present time there are over one hundred different religious sects in the United States. This seems to show that people cannot grasp Christianity as a whole, but each group picks out a different part as essential. One of the greatest menaces before the world today is the hatred of some of these religious bodies towards each other.

The next great force is the state or nation. At the beginning of mankind each man was a law unto himself, but for purposes of protection he gradually began to gather together in groups and clans and tribes, and so on to the alignment of nations as they are today. At all times the bonds of patriotism are very strong. In all nations and states and lesser political organizations there is a feeling of brotherhood on account of their being bound together for the common welfare. On the other hand we have to contend with the suspicions and jealousies which the different nations and political organizations have towards one another. President Coolidge in his address to the United Press recently said it was not necessary for the press to try to stir up any suspicions against foreigners. The very fact that they were foreigners made them objects of suspicion. Again, as in the case of the Church, great wars have been fought between nations because of differences of opinion, and sometimes because of the greed of one of them. In time no doubt all national boundaries will be done away with and we will live in better understanding and unity under universal laws.

The next great influence that I would mention is the influence of work. There is a great bond of sympathy between the workers of the world, especially between those engaged in the same line of work. This fraternal feeling between workers is probably not so deep and binding, due to a dollars and cents rivalry between

workers. And here also we are met with the age-old strife between capital and labor.

Play or recreation is perhaps as vital a fraternizing force as any, and personally I like its method of promoting manufacturing brotherhood better than any other. Play alone has accomplished its purpose without any bitter aftertaste. Play not only brings people together for its own sake, but it does much to break down the separating walls of hatred built up by the blunders of the other fraternizing forces. Much of the strength of the Ancient Greek civilization was due to their love of sports. Recently the world has been thrilled by the exploit of Capt. Charles A. Lindbergh in flying from New York to Paris, undertaken by him more in the spirit of sport and adventure, than from any mercenary motive. In commenting on this feat, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* states in an editorial that Lindbergh has done more to bring about a feeling of brotherhood between France and the United States than a whole shipload of ambassadors. The whole world loves and appreciates good sportsmanship.

So here in the Grange, while we are bound by our common Christianity and are working together for the advancement of our political and working conditions, I believe the best means of realizing the truest and most enduring ties of brotherhood lies in a fuller development of our purely social relations with each other; in visiting between granges, in our literary programs, in games and sports and social functions such as we can provide. Charles Lamb once said to a friend, pointing to a certain man, "I hate that man." The friend said, "Why I didn't know that you knew him." Lamb replied, "I don't, if I did I couldn't hate him." So in greeting you today the wish that I would leave with you is that we should leave no opportunity pass for strengthening our fraternal bonds by the best means to become acquainted to our command.

In closing, the lines of a poem, "In Bohemia," by Boyle O'Reilly, would seem appropriate:

I'd rather live in Bohemia than in any other land,
For only there are the values true,
And the laurels gathered in all men's view.
The prizes of traffic and state are won
By force, or shrewdness, or by deeds undone;
But fame is sweeter without the feud
And the wise of Bohemia are never shrewd.

Here pilgrims stream with a faith sublime
From every class and clime and time
Aspiring only to be enrolled
With names that are writ in the book of gold;
Oh, I long for the glow of a kindly smile
And the clasp of a sincere hand
So I'd rather live in Bohemia than in any other land.



A CLASS IN MAKING STAGE SCENERY AT THE CONFERENCE

PLUM CURCULIO HITS APPLE CROP SEVERELY

Plum curculio, an old-new pest, has changed its feeding grounds. Thought of as a pest of plums, this insect has been the major pest on apples this year, reports G. F. MacLeod, assistant extension entomologist of the Pennsylvania State College. At least 25 per cent of the apples grown in the state have been injured by the curculio, and thousands of bushels of apples were dropped while small by this same pest.

One of the outstanding reasons for this severe infestation is the proximity of orchards to woodlands and fence rows which offer winter shelter for the curculio adults or beetles.

Studies are being initiated in several southeastern counties for the purpose of timing arsenical sprays to kill these insects. They may now be found either in apples or peaches lying on the ground under the trees or in the soil under the trees. Some special measures may need

to be taken, such as burning over fence rows adjacent to orchards.

Orchardists in southeastern Pennsylvania consider the plum curculio their most serious insect pest of annual occurrence especially when it drops many fruits in a year of a light crop.

In 1910 we ate 95,450,000 gallons of ice cream in this country. Last year we ate 324,665,000 gallons, an increase of 240% in 16 years. Still the making of ice cream takes only 3.8% of all milk produced in the United States. But it employs 50,000 men who receive \$75,000,000 annually in wages, and the big profits of manufacture add many millions more.

For hogs, alfalfa is the best pasture obtainable, furnishing a maximum supply of ideal forage throughout the season, even in dry weather. As many as 20 shoats per acre can be carried. Better plant some for pasturing next year.

A REGULAR MAN

Lord, let me live like a Regular Man,
With Regular friends and true;
Let me play the game on a Regular plan
And play it that way all through;
Let me win or lose with a Regular smile
And never be known to whine,
For that is a "Regular Fellow's" style
And I want to make it mine.

Oh, give me a Regular chance in life
The same as the rest, I pray;
And give me a Regular Girl for wife
To help me along the way.
Let us know the lot of humanity,
Its Regular woes and joys,
And raise a Regular family
Of Regular girls and boys.

Let me live to a Regular good old age,
With Regular snow-white hair,
Having done my labor and earned my wage
And played my game for fair;
And so at last when the people scan
My face on its peaceful bier
They'll say, "Well, he was a Regular Man!"

—The Huron Flashlight.

AUTOMOBILES AND ANIMALS

The annual toll of life by automobiles on the highways is tremendous, nor is the death record confined to human beings, says the *Courier*, Connellsville, Pa. Thousands of domestic animals, livestock, dogs and fowls are run down and killed either accidentally or deliberately by cars.

A member of the American Game Protective Association writing from Pennsylvania says: "If you were to travel over our highways it would surprise you greatly to see the number of rabbits killed each day by careless autoists." The crushed and bloody or festering carcasses of rabbits are a familiar sight along the highways in many parts of the country. In some sections hundreds of ruffed grouse are killed in the same way each season, as these birds are run down while dusting or feeding on the roads.

Reports are not uncommon of deer, and even moose, being struck by cars in the night time and either killed outright or hurt so badly they have to be shot. Low flying birds, such as red-headed woodpeckers, bluebirds, meadow larks and others are often hit in flight and killed. Mourning doves, which are accustomed to feed along the roads, are often victims as well as smaller birds that resort to the roads to feed or dust.

Much of this destruction of life is unavoidable, but more of it is done heedlessly, and often even deliberately. Some men seem to become imbued with callous disregard for life when at the automobile wheel, and take a fiendish delight in running down any unfortunate animal or bird that may happen to get in their path. One frequently hears such persons relate with glee how they chased a poor rabbit or deer, blinded by the motor headlights, until he "got it."

Such reckless and indiscriminate destruction of life can largely be avoided by care, and it would seem that the wild creatures are entitled to consideration to the extent that their lives might be spared when possible.

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW TO BE HELD JANUARY 17-20

The twelfth annual State Farm Products Show will be held in Harrisburg, January 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1928. This date was recently approved by the State Farm Products Show Commission, upon recommendation by the General Committee which represents more than 25 farmers' organizations, the Pennsylvania State College, Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Public Instruction.

Don't be so tolerant that you are spineless.

FEED FOR BIG WINTER MILK PRODUCTION; A QUALITY RATION IS REALLY THE CHEAPEST

Late summer is the most important period on the dairyman's calendar, because it has so much to do with the net profit he makes during the entire year. In proof of this, just see what a slump in milk production during August or early September will do to the year's profit sheet.

Suppose your cows produce, all told, 2,000 lbs. of milk in an average month. Suppose that in your biggest month they yield 3,000 lbs.; and in the poorest month—the "slump"—period of late summer—only 1,000 lbs. That month of lowest production wipes out the surplus from your best month, and brings it down to the average.

So much for the immediate loss. The slump has cost you the profit on 1,000 lbs. of milk in a single month, and correspondingly more if the period of low production lasts longer than that.

If this were all, it would be bad enough. But it is a fact, on which dairy authorities agree, that once a cow gets in such poor condition that milk production falls off materially, she seldom if ever regains her normal level during the same lactation period, and not always even in the following lactation.—Larroe.

TESTED COWS MAKE

HIGH MILK RECORDS

White Deer Valley association in Lycoming county led all groups in the state in the number of cows giving 1,000 or more pounds of milk in July, the monthly report of the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service shows. The Wayne county association had 103 cows which produced 40 or more pounds of butterfat, the largest number reported by a single association. Members of the Chester Valley organization in Chester county tested the largest number of cows, 545.

A registered Holstein owned by Ivo V. Otto, of the Cumberland association, gave 2,430 pounds of milk, the best individual record for the month. Harry Wilkinson, of the Wellsboro association in Tioga county, had the best fat producer, a registered Holstein, with 88.7 pounds. Wayne had the best 10-cow average in butterfat, 67.7 pounds.

Forty-seven associations tested 16,216 cows, 1,883 of them producing 40 or more pounds of butterfat and 2,562 giving more than 1,000 pounds of milk. Of the 40-pound cows, 536 passed the 50-pound mark, and in the 1,000-pound milk group, 1,175 gave more than 1,200 pounds.

STOP STINKING SMUT

Stinking smut is the most destructive disease of wheat in Pennsylvania. This smut destroyed more than a bushel of wheat per acre on the average in 1926 and 1927. Good wheat mixed with smutty grain is discounted 5 to 30 cents a bushel by grain buyers, and often they refuse badly smutted wheat at any price. Treating the seed wheat with copper carbonate dust will prevent stinking smut. Ask your county agent for details.

PREPARE PULLETS FOR LAYING

Give the early pullets proper care and feed now to fit them for the best possible production next winter. You cannot fill the egg basket when prices are high by stunting the pullets and delaying their production period.

TAKE CARE OF FLOCK

Provide roosts for chicks at three weeks of age. Remove cockerels when eight weeks old or sooner. Clean brooder house twice a week and move it to a clean area. Keep liquid milk before the chicks or feed a mash containing 40 per cent dried milk.

Classified Department.

GRANGE SUPPLIES

DEMOULIN BROS. & CO. 1023 South Fourth St., Greenville, Ill., Manufacturers of Grange supplies, banners, badges, regalia, uniforms, lodge and church furniture. Write for catalogue. State what goods needed.

GRANGE LETTER HEADS and envelopes printed with Grange emblem stamped thereon at the GRANGE NEWS office. Send for sample and prices. Chambersburg, Pa.

FUNDS FOR YOUR GRANGE and scenery for your hall without cost. Write for particulars. THE MCBRIDES, 601 Downs St., Defiance, Ohio.

LIVE STOCK

All Young Stock now gone at the Wian Farms, but wait for fall opening of young Berkshires. WIAN FARMS, Huntington Mills, Pa.

ALASKAN BLUE and Silver Black Foxes—Breeder-agent wanted, who will start with our foxes, express paid. Booklet N. free. Twenty year references, six backs. CLEARY BROS. FOX FARM, Seattle, Wash.

EARLY HATCHED COCKERELS for breeding. Very fine. State Fair winners. Also pullets and mated pens. Farm raised. Breed fifteen years for quality and egg production. Reasonable prices. Write for details. Eggs in season. GEO. H. WILKING, Zanesville, Ohio.

W. WYANDOTTE. Everything from hatching eggs up. Prod. and Exhibit'n. High quality 24-page catalogue. BOWDEN'S WYANDOTTE FARM, Mansfield, Ohio.

5000 PULLETS—Age eight weeks and up. Produced from our Large Barron's English White Leghorns that we import direct. Breed English Leghorns only, there is no better egg-bred stock to be had. Get our prices before you buy. Catalogue free. WILLACKER POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio.

PULLETS—Purebred S. C. White Leghorns, April and May hatched, bred from closely culled heavy laying stock. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. FISHER BROS., Atlantic, Pa.

PULLETS—4 months old English White Leghorns, \$1 each; 10 weeks old, 85cents; 3 months old Anconas and Buff Leghorns, \$1.15 each; 10 weeks old, 90 cents. Write for prices. FOSTER POULTRY FARM, Richmond, Ohio.

ANCONAS—4 months, \$1.25; 3 months, \$1.00. English White Leghorns, 3 months old, \$1.00 each. S. C. R. 1 Reds, \$1.50, 4 months old. Also Mammoth White Pekin ducks, 3 months, \$1.50 each. Mrs. LIZZIE STAHL, R. 1, Peoria, Ohio.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, B. Red, Narragansett and W. Holland flocks. Let us quote you prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

NOW BOOKING orders for immediate delivery of 10-16-week-old Hollywood White Leghorn Pullets. Foundation stock from hens that have tramped from 280-300. Also Brown and Buff Leghorn Pullets. Send card for our catalogue and prices. The NEW LONDON CHICK HATCHERY CO., Box O., New London, Ohio.

WHITE LEGHORN HENS and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapped, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalogue and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. GEORGE B. FERRIS, 975 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

CHESTER WHITES—40 bred sows and gilts, spring boars and gilts. Priced reasonable. Our show record unequalled. I. T. HICKMAN & SON, R. 3, Marion, Ohio.

Registered Guernsey Bull Calves from Accredited Herd; up to six months of age. \$40 to \$80; health, vigor, production and reproduction back of these calves, excellent breeding. Must be right or money refunded. RIVERA FARMS, R. 2, Reading, Pa.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS—Properly mated. Write your wants. R. L. MUNCE, Canonsburg, Pa.

CHESTER WHITE—Special prices on 10 bred sows, 40 March boars and gilts. Pedigree free. ARTHUR D. EBERLY, R. 3, Navarre, Ohio.

MAMMOTH BRONZE BABY TURKS now reduced to 75c. Will ship C. O. D. HILL TOP HATCHERY, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

CHESTER WHITES—10 bred gilts; 40 March boars—gilts by Comet Star. ARTHUR D. EBERLY, R. 3, Navarre, Ohio.

COLLIE PUPS from farm-raised, champion bred stock, 2 to 6 months old. Also, Wirehaired Fox Terrier pups. L. B. WALTER, Eureka Kennels, Box 358R, West Chester, Penna.

BEECHWOOD SHORTHORNS C. C. LEWIS, Pl. Pleasant, W. Va.

D. S. POLLED HEREFORDS—A fine selection. Cows, heifers, bulls. Come or write. CHAS. D. GILL, Millersport, Ohio.

IF YOU WANT ANGUS heifers at a reasonable figure, write us. Purebred cattle always for sale. BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

BUCK AND DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford cattle and Poland-China hogs. Sold out on hogs. Taking orders only for future delivery. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonsville, Penna.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS—Hereford and Shorthorn steers, calves, yearlings, twos, well bred, all dehorned. Each bunch even in size. F. W. RIGGS, Libertyville, Iowa.

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BUY YOUR FEDERAL TESTED COWS DIRECT—Save 1/4 of cost. 90 fresh and near-by cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect. JOHN F. BENJAMIN, Barre, Vermont.

KEEP MILK GOATERS—The Goat Dairy book is a complete guide on selection, breeding, feeding and care of the three milk breeds. Price, 60 cents. Address V. M. COUCH, Ithaca, N. Y.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

VIRGINIA field grown frostproof cabbage plants, Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen and Halfhead 300, 50c.; 300, 75c.; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75 prepaid. East VIRGINIA PLANT FARM, Franklin, Va.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Mary and Martha Washington, rust proof \$1.25 hund., \$7.50 thousand. Prepaid. PLEASANTVIEW, Sadsburyville, Pa.

HULL CORN 10 cents per quart! Why pay 15 to 25 cents when you can buy a better quality for 10 cents? Collins' Hull Corn in dry form—made from the best New England yellow corn. Money back if not satisfied. COLLINS HULL CORN CO., Clinton Mass.

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalogue showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CO., Salina, Kansas.

GRIMM ALFALFA—Guaranteed not to winter-kill. The best proof of genuineness. Ask for free sample and Scott's Seed Guide. O. M. SCOTT & SONS CO., Desk 7, Marysville, Ohio.

HONEY—Ten lb. pall pure white clover postpaid 3rd zone, \$1.80; 4th, \$1.60. Complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. D., Dundee, New York.

BETTER TOBACCO! Fragrant, mellow! Two pounds chewing, 50c. Five pounds smoke 75c. FARMERS' CLUB, 190, Hazel, Kentucky.

POTATOES, CABBAGE, APPLES, ONIONS—All kinds Produce in New Standard Packages. Pay highest market prices. Carloads only. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa.

ASSORTED HELPS

SEND 50 CENTS IN STAMPS, and we will show you how to completely rid your poultry house of chicken mites, bedbugs, without the use of oils, chemicals and powders. MITE ELIMINATOR CO., Crawfordsville, Ind.

MARBLE CLIFF LIME AND LIMESTONE 4 grades—Agricultural Hydrated, Klin Dried Pulverized Limestone, Finely Ground Agstone, also Agricultural Meal. Plants centrally located at Columbus, Ohio, give Low Delivered Prices throughout state. THE MARBLE CLIFF QUARRIES CO., Agr. Dept. Columbus, Ohio.

STRAINER PADS—Guaranteed milk filtering pads, direct from manufacturer. \$1.75 for carton of 300—6 inch if remittance accompanies order. Postage extra if C. O. D. HEYSER MILK FILTER CO., 36 Frelinghuysen Ave., Battle Creek, Michigan.

SKIMMED MILK (dry) for calves, chickens, etc. The only complete food. 25 lbs. mailed, \$4.00. Cost 2 c. quart. RANDEL, Seymour, Conn.

YOUR BARREN COWS AND HORSES can be safely bred or money refunded. Order now. Booklet free. BREED-O REMEDY CO., Box 2-240, Bristol, Conn.

WOOL—HIDES. Best prices. Write for information. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Lancaster, Pa. Successor to Keystone Hide Co.

NEW RUGS—From old carpets. Send for free circular. SPRINGFIELD ECONOMY RUG CO., 17 Taylor St., Springfield, Mass.

BARREL LOTS slightly damaged crockery, hot chinas, cookingware, glassware, etc. Shipped direct from factory to consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

BARREL LOTS—Crockery, slightly imperfect. Over 100 useful dishes. \$5.00 dinner sets, special prices. Circulars. WINKER BROS., Mills, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

DAIRY AND STOCK FARM at sacrifice; 1,164 acres highly improved, modern equipped, upper Loudoun county, Virginia. 57 miles to National Capital, unsurpassed milk market; 600 acres blue grass, 150 valuable timber; smooth land, abundantly watered; \$65 an acre. BUELL FARM AGENCY, Herndon, Va.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, fine soil, 2 miles to Mobile, 3 miles to 2 good markets. 5-room bungalow, water system, nice barn, out buildings. 175 bearing orange, 300 peach. All kinds of fruit for home use. Livestock, tools, crops. \$8,000; \$3,000 cash. Balance easy terms. L. E. MAXWELL, Owner, R. 1, Grand Bay, Alabama.

80 ACRES—Come and see this fine farm. Wonderfully rich level land. All good buildings. Only 1 1/2 miles from town. Owner old to farm. Must sell. Act quick. Send for list. THE ALLEN-HARTZELL-DIBBLE CO., 148 Main St., Wadsworth, Ohio.

WANTED

HAY AND GRAIN WANTED—Hay, wheat, buckwheat. Pay highest market prices for any kind of feed. Carload lots a specialty. JACOB ZLOTNIK, Phone 330 Freehold. "The Man Who Sells Good Cows"

WANTED—Hear from owner good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars. D. F. BUSH, Minneapolis, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL—Kentucky and West Virginia Shaker screened block coal of the highest quality and preparation at attractive low price. Farmer Agents wanted to solicit orders from their neighbors. Write us for circular and prices delivered to your nearest railroad station. TRO. BUR & SONS, Box 35, Melrose, Ohio.

USED DELCO LIGHT PLANTS—Fully guaranteed genuine Delco Lighting Plants with or without batteries. These plants have all been used in farm homes. Prices from \$25 to \$250. Write for complete list. THE SHEPHERD ELECTRICAL CO., Defiance, Ohio.

3-PLY ROOFING PAPER—\$1.10 per 100 sq. ft. Positively as good as first quality. Price list. WINKER BROTHERS, Riverside Mills, Mass.

YARNS of pure worsted for hand and machine knitting, also Rug Yarns, direct from mill. 50c. 4 oz. Skein. Free samples sent. Orders sent C. O. D. CONCORD WORSTED MILLS, West Concord, N. H. Dept. W.

HOME AND COMMUNITY

Your home is as big as your community—yes, it embraces even more than that, for the activities at the various state capitals, at our national capital and in our international congresses often have a direct bearing on the happiness and prosperity of our homes.

Times have greatly changed in the last decade and nowhere is this change greater than in the realm of women's field of work.

Formerly it took all of a woman's time to provide the large family with the plainest kind of food and clothing. To-day with our ready-made clothing, easily prepared foods, and clever conveniences that release us from the mere mechanics of housekeeping, women have a margin of leisure to devote to the problems of community home-making. Years ago our means of transportation limited the size of the community. Community activities were likewise limited and quite well-defined. To-day the expanse and complexity of living present community problems of which our mothers knew nothing.

"A woman's duty is to her home." This is true but not in the limited sense usually implied by this remark. A woman's first duty is to her home, for if she fails there no one can replace her. But a woman can't serve her home best unless she also does her part in making the community a good place for her home. We are affected by the schools and churches we attend and by the entertainments or lack of entertainment we have; we are affected by the kind of movies shown in our theatres and by the kind of dances given in our dance halls; we are affected by the kind of laws passed by our legislatures and by our congress.

To have the most successful homes possible, we must be community housekeepers and think of home and work for home in all its broad relationships.—Selected.

The United States Public Health Service has issued a bulletin on Good Water for Farm Homes, which contains helpful advice in protecting the water supply of farm homes from pollution. Any one desiring a copy of this publication, should write to the "Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.," and ask for a copy of Public Health Bulletin No. 70.

100 REAL DAIRY COWS 100

JUST ARRIVED AT

FREEHOLD, N. J.

T. B. Tented Guernseys, Jerseys and Holsteins from Accredited herds. Priced to sell. Carload lots a specialty. JACOB ZLOTNIK, Phone 330 Freehold. "The Man Who Sells Good Cows"

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL FOR POULTRY

We guarantee our shell to be sterilized, clean and graded. Viz Meal—Chick, medium and coarse.

BEAM & CO., Inc. 4423 to 37 Belgrade St., Phila. The Oldest Mfr. in the United States

WE ALL YOUR WHITE AND BROWN WANT EGGS

Write for tags and prices. Ref. Bank of America, 257 Bldg., N. Y. City. Pamphlet of instruction on best methods to market your eggs and poultry free on request.

U. L. MELONEY, Inc., 172 Duane St., N. Y. City

Live Broilers & Poultry WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES PAID CHECKS SENT DAILY Oldest Live Poultry House in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder P-4. KRAKOUR POULTRY CO., Inc. Booked Commission Merchants WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, N. Y. CITY

THE "MATTER WITH" AMERICA

What's the matter with America these days?

Too many diamonds, not enough alarm clocks.

Too many silk shirts, not enough of blue flannel.

Too many pointed-toe shoes, and not enough square-toed.

Too many serge suits and not enough overalls.

Too much decolette and not enough aprons.

Too many satin-upholstered limousines and not enough cows.

Too many consumers and not enough producers.

Too much oil stock and not enough savings accounts.

Too much envy of the results of hard work and too little desire to emulate it.

Too many desiring short cuts to wealth and too few willing to pay the price.

Too much of the spirit of "get while the getting is good" and not enough of old-fashioned Christianity.

Too much discontent that vents itself in mere complaining and too little real effort to remedy conditions.

Too much class consciousness and too little common democracy and love of humanity.—Smith's Chickagrams.

THE SKUNK TO CLEAR BRAZIL OF SNAKES

BY GEORGE BALLARD BOWERS

The skunk is that little white and black creature so well known in America that no description seems necessary. While many think of this cunning little animal in terms of fur coat, thief, or smell, a few see him as a great benefactor, not only as a ravenous eater of destructive mice and insects, but of the dreaded rattlesnake.

It is frequently asked how it happens that rattlesnakes multiply no more rapidly and what are their natural enemies. The skunk is the answer. Science knows no other animal immune from rattlesnake poison. Hence, anyone who dreads snakes should hesitate to kill a skunk. As skunks should not be killed for fur, and only rarely for their raids upon hen nests and tiny chicks, the only objection left would be the odor emitted when molested. This may be avoided by not disturbing the skunk while it slowly waddles through field and orchard searching for food.

Brazil has a pest of poisonous snakes. There the snake is a national problem. Each year more than twenty thousand persons are bitten and five thousand die annually of snake bites. While a serum has been discovered to have the people bitten, Brazil has no animal which preys upon the snakes multiplying rapidly in the cultivated areas where man has overturned the balance of nature. No doubt in the jungles there are snake-eating animals, but they do not follow into the cleared regions where the poisonous snakes go to feed upon mice and other creatures upon which snakes thrive. Thus it happens that in Brazil snakes menace the land most desired by man.

The Brazilian scientists have turned to America for relief. They have chosen that little smell maker, the skunk, to help them rid their country of their dangerous snakes and to keep down the creatures upon which the snakes thrive.

For years Brazilian scientists experimented with various animals to find an enemy of the venomous snakes so abundant there. Two birds, the emu and the jaburu, eat snakes as does the wild pig. A pet skunk at a Brazilian snake farm pointed the way. It wandered about at will, frequently receiving snake bites, but whenever it was hungry, it simply picked out a choice rattler, bit off its head, and ate it. That caused the Brazilians to turn to the skunk for relief.

The knowledge of the use of the skunk should cause one to hesitate when this provoking little creature makes a raid on a hen nest or turns a pet dog into a

temporary odoriferous abomination. The offending skunk may have been hunting for a fat rattlesnake in the hen roost, or clearing the mice out of the garden when it was molested by that favorite dog.

Resolutions of Respect

WALLACE

WHEREAS, The Divine Master has seen fit to send the Angel of Death into our midst, and has called from earthly labor our worthy brother, Wm. A. Wallace, Charter Member and Past Master of North Beaver Grange, No. 1646; and

WHEREAS, His untimely death has left a vacancy in our community, reminding us of the uncertainty of life, by the loss of a good neighbor and patron; be it

Resolved, That as a token to his memory we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS, and recorded on the minutes.

JESSIE WILSON, BELE HODGE, ANNA BENSON, Committee.

KELLER—DONOVAN—KRAPE

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Master to call from our midst, our worthy brothers E. K. Keller and Jerry Donovan, and also our worthy sister, Mrs. Boyd Krape; be it therefore

Resolved, By Logan Grange, No. 109, that we humbly bow to the Supreme will of God; be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved families; be it also

Resolved, That we draw up our Charter for thirty days and that these resolutions be recorded on our minutes, and be published in GRANGE NEWS, and a copy be sent to the families.

MRS. CATHARINE MUSSER, MISS BLANCHE WALTERS, MRS. RUTH KELLER, Committee.

DIEHL

WHEREAS, As it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our worthy sister, Marie Diehl; therefore be it

Resolved, By Big Creek Grange, No. 1559, that we humbly bow to the supreme will of God; be it further

Resolved, That we return our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per set (13)	\$3.50
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen	3.25
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9	2.75
Juvenile Grange Manuals, set of 13	2.75
Grange Seals	5.00
Digest	.45
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.10
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.70
Secretary's Record Book	.70
Treasurer's Account Book	.70
Grange Reports, Subordinate Granges to Pomona, per hundred	.60
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.85
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	3.25
Roll Book	.65
Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.60
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrears, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.40
Trade Cards, per hundred	.50
Demit Cards, each	.01
Withdrawal Cards, each	.01
Better Degree Work, by S. H. Holland	8.00
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.10
Book of Patriotic Plays, Tableaux and Recitations	.25
Humorous Recitations, Poetry and Prose	.25
Floor Work of Fifth Degree (Radin)	.20
A Brief History of the Grange Movement in Pennsylvania, by W. F. Hill	.50

MASSACHUSETTS RATES FOR SMALL CONSUMERS OF ELECTRICITY

Massachusetts has just made history in the regulation of public utility rates. A recent decision of the Public Utility Commission of that State gives the first ray of hope for small consumers of electricity.

Massachusetts has just made history in the regulation of public utility rates. A recent decision of the Public Utility Commission of that State gives the first ray of hope for small consumers of electricity.

The decision of the Massachusetts Commission is that the amount of money actually and prudently invested by an electric light and power company, and only that amount, shall be the basis for fixing the rates its consumers must pay. They must not be required to pay on going value, reproduction cost, or any inflated, watered, or imaginary values whatsoever.

The Massachusetts Commission has found a way to get around the slow, cumbersome, and uncertain estimates and appraisals built up under the United States Supreme Court's utility valuation rule. It finds that by using the simple, fair, and understandable rule of how much money was actually and prudently invested, it can do so without infringing the court's general rule that under the Fourteenth Amendment investors in public utilities must not be deprived of a fair return on their investment.

Having adopted this common sense method of rate-making, the Massachusetts Commission denied the claim of the

Worcester Electric Light Company for a valuation of close to \$18,000,000, holding that even under the Supreme Court rule its valuation would be only \$10,000,000, and that under the Massachusetts laws it was only \$4,058,232, which was in fact the amount of money actually and prudently invested. Upon this basis the company's maximum rate of 7 cents per kilowatt hour was reduced to 5 cents.

In spite of the steadily falling cost of production, the average domestic consumer paid higher instead of lower rates in 1926. The Massachusetts decision points the way to relieve him of this extortion. This is especially important because most Public Service Commissions (and notably in my own State of Pennsylvania) have been and are the mere servants of the corporations they are supposed to regulate. Here is one Commission which is not.

The action of the Massachusetts Commission is supported by Governor Fuller and the Legislature. Taken by so conservative a commonwealth as Massachusetts, it destroys completely the contention of the electric interests that the demand for proper regulation is a form of bolshevism.

The principles of proper rate-making which the Massachusetts Commission has applied are not new. Measuring the fair return by the amount of money prudently invested is an outgrowth of the conservation movement begun under Roosevelt. The Federal Water Power Act makes net investment the basis of the fair return.

The Pennsylvania Hydro-Electric Law, passed in 1923 while I was Governor, does the same.

In every important point the Massachusetts decision runs with the recommendations of the Pennsylvania Giant Power Survey, whose report, made in 1925, was the result of a two-year study of the whole problem.

The Giant Power Survey recommended that the prudent investment rule for rate-making be applied by means of the contracts between the State and the companies to be embodied in their charters, thus avoiding the excessive rate-base and rates of the United States Supreme Court rule. Unless the companies accept such contracts, the State could easily and properly refuse the companies the grant of charters, the right of eminent domain, the right of local monopoly, the use of the highways, or any other rights and privileges the companies might desire.

The recommendations of the Pennsylvania Giant Power Survey and the actions of the Massachusetts Commission agree as to measures necessary to protect the public and especially the small consumer.

These necessary measures are, briefly: Rates should be fixed on the basis of money actually and prudently invested and not on cost of reproduction (which would never take place), going concern value, or any other inflated estimates and guesses.

Securities should be issued only with the approval of the Commission and at not less than par, so as to reflect fairly the prudent investment.

The fair return should be measured by its effect in keeping the stock in the open market a little above a price fairly reflecting the prudent investment.

Consumers should be given, in lower rates, the benefit of economies in the art of generating and distributing electric current, including interconnection.

Rates for each class of consumers should be governed by the cost of serving that particular class. The domestic consumer's share of the cost of generation and bulk transmission (as opposed to distribution) should not be much, if at all, greater per kilowatt hour than the share of the big power user. In other words, the companies should not as at present uniformly overcharge the small user and frequently undercharge the big one.

Because of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the Rhode Island case, the Commission's action can apply only to current generated entirely within the State, and not to current transmitted from outside. But it is a great gain nevertheless.

What has been done in Massachusetts can be done in any other State. Every State, either through its Legislature or through its Public Service Commission, has entire power to get justice for its people in rates on current made at home. The only question is whether it will use its power. It can revoke or alter the charters by which these utilities have been created, or take from them the right of eminent domain or other special privileges, if they refuse to play fair.

Just now when electric utilities are merging into gigantic combinations which soon will reach from coast to coast, this decision should be brought to the attention of all who are in a position to help the people get a square deal from the electric monopolists.—Gifford Pinchot.



JUVENILE GRANGE NO. 73, CENTERPORT, PA.



VOL. XXIV

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., OCTOBER, 1927

No. 7

Annual Convention of Grange Will Be Held at Erie, Dec. 13

Pennsylvania's Only Lake Port is Preparing to
Welcome Grangers on Their First Visit
in More Than Twenty Years

ERIE, our chief city of Northwestern Pennsylvania, will entertain the Fifty-fifth Annual Session of the Pennsylvania State Grange, December 13 to 15, inclusive.

The Acting Master and the Executive Committee of the State Grange have made several visits to Erie and working in cooperation with the local committee, headed by H. G. Eisaman, all the important arrangements have been made.

The Hotel Lawrence will be headquarters for the meeting. All business sessions will be held in Carney Auditorium, 11th and French Sts., two and one-half blocks distant. The opening session will be held Tuesday morning, December 14, at 10:30 o'clock. According to the recent decision of the National Grange, the meeting will open in the Sixth Degree and immediately after the opening drop back to the Fourth.

The Sixth Degree will be conferred in the Academy High School Auditorium. Hotel accommodations and rooming facilities are ample and we have the assurance that every effort will be exerted to entertain our membership.

The following rates are offered by the Hotel Lawrence, and all applications for rooms there should be made to Wm. Armstrong, Dallas, Pa. Rooms with twin beds, \$7.00 per day; two in room, \$3.50 each. Rooms with double beds, \$6.00 per day; two in room, \$3.00 each. Rooms with double beds without bath, \$4.00 per day; two in room, \$2.00 each. Cot beds in rooms with bath, \$3.00. Cot beds in rooms without bath, \$2.00.

Other hotels offering rates are the following and applications should be addressed to Secretary of Chamber of Commerce, Erie, Pa.:

Reed House (200 rooms), \$2.00 to \$2.50, single, without bath; \$4.00 to \$4.50, double, without bath; \$2.75 to \$3.00, single with shower; \$5.00 to \$5.50, double, with bath; \$3.25 to \$3.60, single, with bath; \$6.00, with twin bed.

Fisher Hotel (45 rooms), \$2.00 to \$2.50, single, without bath; \$3.00, double, without bath; \$3.00, single, with bath; \$5.00, double, with bath.

Wayne Hotel (54 rooms), \$2.00, single, with hot and cold water; \$3.50, double, no bath; \$2.50, single, with bath; \$4.00, double, with bath.

Chubbison Hotel (31 rooms), \$1.25 to \$1.75, single, no baths with any rooms;

\$2.50 to \$3.00, double, no baths with any rooms.

Y. M. C. A. No rooms with baths or running water, \$1.25 to nonmembers; \$2.50, double; \$1.00 to members.

Y. W. C. A. No rooms with bath or running water, \$1.25 each; double, \$2.50 each.

RAILROAD RATES

A special rate of fare and one-half for the round trip will be secured from the Trunk Line Association and from the Central Passenger Association.

Tickets will again be sold on the identification certificate plan for the round trip at all stations of steam railroad. All members of the Grange and dependent members of their families, whether delegates or not, will be entitled to the reduced rate. Tickets will be given via the same route in both directions only. Children of five and under twelve years of age, when accompanied by parent or guardian, will be charged one-half of the fare of adults. All delegates will be supplied with identification certificate when they receive their credentials from the State Grange. Members of the Order who are not delegates but wish to attend the convention should address the Pennsylvania State Grange, Erie, Pa. (Concluded on page 2.)

Grange Dormitory at Penna. State College

By P. H. DEWEY

AT THE annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange held at Williamsport in December, 1922, a resolution was unanimously approved, authorizing the State Master to appoint a committee of five persons to confer with the officials at State College to the end that the Grange should build there a memorial in the form of a building to be used for educational purposes.

The committee was appointed and met March 14, 1923, at the college, and in consultation with President Thomas and other officials, learned that the great need at that institution is housing for girl students. The quarters so congested that approximately eleven hundred applicants were turned away the previous year and out of three girl students that apply for membership, two are turned away on account of inadequate facilities at the college.

The committee unanimously approved the building of a Girls' Dormitory as a Grange memorial. Believing that by the erection of a suitable building of modern type and generous proportions, for the benefit and training of the young women of the State, it would best carry out the ideals and purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry of Pennsylvania.

Realizing that this would be a stupendous undertaking, especially when the farmers were suffering from the effect of lean returns for their toil, and a tax ridden epoch such as the world has never known, the committee thought best to ask for at least two instalments, one in 1923 and the other in 1924 and called for a free-will offering of each member of one dollar for each instalment.

This plan was selected for the reason that it would mean only a small sacrifice for each one, and so that one member would have the same interest, sacrifice and glory in contributing as every other member of the organization.

Many questions have been raised from time to time such as, "Who will be responsible for the upkeep after the dormitory is finished?" The answer is, the building will be looked after the same as all other buildings on the campus, and the Grange will be relieved of any further expense.

However, the identity of the Grange and the Dormitory will be as inseparable as is a Carnegie Library with the great steel magnate. Or the Washington Monument with the American people who erected that great memorial. If the Memorial Committee had recommended the building of a marble shaft, or statue of some kind as a Grange memorial, instead of a useful, appropriate and living monument such as a girl's dormitory, then their judgment would have merited criticism.

When the report of the Dormitory



HOTEL LAWRENCE, ERIE, PA., HEADQUARTERS OF STATE GRANGE, DECEMBER, 1927

Committee was read at each State Grange meeting since then it was unanimously approved. It would seem then, after unanimous approval of every State Grange meeting since the adoption of the resolution the matter should be concluded as speedily as possible.

It is an undertaking that will broaden as the years go by, and endear the Grange to future generations. The generosity, wisdom and forethought of this generation of Patrons of Husbandry will mark one of the brightest pages in the history of our State, because they will have paved the way to higher ideals for the future womanhood of Pennsylvania.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Dormitory project has taken on a new aspect. A little more than \$51,000 has been raised and by a recent decision of the trustees of State College they have agreed to finance the balance of the construction of the Dormitory by appropriating \$150,000 as soon as the total contributions of the Grange amount to \$100,000. In this connection we wish to state that recently, Susquehanna County Pomona appropriated \$1,000 to be paid immediately upon notice by the secretary of the State Grange that 14 other Pomonas have agreed upon a like contribution. At about the same time Crawford County made a similar contribution, with a standing offer by one patron to pay \$1,000 immediately upon the challenge of 9 other patrons, together with other contributions and willing hands to see this building under construction early next year. We believe it is possible to go to the State meeting in December with a report of having met the challenge of State College.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF GRANGE WILL BE HELD AT ERIE, DEC. 13 (Concluded from page 1.)

Pennsylvania State Grange, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa., asking for an identification certificate, without which the reduced rate cannot be obtained, enclosing stamp for reply. One certificate is sufficient for a family traveling together.

The return portion of the ticket must be stamped by the ticket agent at Erie or it will have no value. No reduction can be secured on tickets costing less than \$1.00 for the round trip.

Any Fourth Degree member is welcome to attend the state meeting and will have an opportunity to take the higher degrees. It should be remembered that the initiation fee in the Sixth Degree is \$2.00 for both men and women.

The fee for the Fifth Degree remains at fifty cents for women and one dollar for men.

The last meeting of the State Grange held at Erie was in the year 1904.

Erie is an old city with much interesting historical background, laid out in 1795. Noted for its historic landmarks, aside from the convention, it will be an interesting trip. Every Grange should arrange to send its Master, for rarely does a delegate return but that he has a broader vision of real Grange work.

A. H. FULLERTON,
HARRY H. PRATT,
WM. ARMSTRONG,
Executive Committee.

\$10,000 CASH PRIZES

AT STATE FARM SHOW
Approximately \$10,000 in cash prizes will be offered to exhibitors at the next State Farm Products Show, which will be held January 17, 18, 19, 20, 1928. In addition, many special prizes will be given.

The premium list showing allocation of the prizes among the different classes of farm products is now being printed and will be available for distribution during October and November. All winners in local farm products shows and fairs are urged to enter exhibits in the statewide show, as in the past.

Organized effort is the modern trend in our American life.

FIGHT THE CORN BORER

Farmers throughout the State, but particularly in the counties where the corn borer has been found, are asking *what they can do this fall to meet government inspection requirements next spring.*

Enforced clean-up was required in eight northwestern counties last year. The chances are that additional counties will be affected next year. Whatever the territory, however, the following suggestions will, if followed, help the farmer to meet inspection requirements, and likewise prevent the rapid spread of this very destructive insect!

CUT LOW

1. If wheat is seeded in corn stubble without plowing, loose refuse should be picked up and no stubble should remain over two inches in height; otherwise spring clean-up will be required by the inspector.

2. Cut low (not over six inches) even where cornstalks are to be plowed, since all corn refuse must be turned under or otherwise destroyed.

CLEAN UP

3. Husking on the stalk is doubtful practice, because a thorough clean-up may make this an expensive and troublesome method.

4. When cutting for the silo all loose stalks should be picked up and put through the cutter.

5. Fall plowing (for spring crops) has some advantages, since less trash will be brought to the surface by the harrow than if plowing is done in the spring.

6. Refuse from the canning and general home use of sweet corn, if not thoroughly cooked, should be disposed of promptly by feeding to livestock, burying, or otherwise making sure it does not remain on the surface of the ground. Sweet corn fodder should be ensiled or fed as soon as possible.

START IN TIME

The above suggestions are given at this time so that farmers may know in advance what they can do to lighten and make less expensive the work of combating the corn borer and to meet the quarantine requirements. *The corn borer is with us and according to recent investigations is showing signs of greatly increased damage this year.* The public in general is due to suffer a heavy loss if this insect continues to spread as now appears probable. *The farmer, however, is bound to feel the brunt of this loss.* He is urged, there, to follow these suggestions. *Let our slogan be: Cut Low, Clean Up, Start in Time.*

C. B. JORDAN,
Sec. of Agriculture.

VANISHING VETERINARIANS

This year, it seems, only 117 veterinary doctors were graduated from the veterinary schools of all North America north of the Rio Grande. Ten or fifteen years ago six times as many were taking up the practice of animal medicine and surgery. Now a real scarcity of such practitioners is threatened. The popular impression that the motor age has taken his job away from the veterinarian is all wrong. There are millions more motors, but there also are more horses and mules, more poultry and more farm livestock in general than there used to be. Mules, for instance; while a mule is never supposed to have anything wrong with him other than his disposition, mules do get sick and mules do die, and there are thirty per cent more mules to-day than in 1905. Dr. George A. Dick, of the University of Pennsylvania Veterinary School, insists a civilized world cannot get along without well-trained, scientific veterinarians. The facts seem to prove his case.

Mention GRANGE NEWS when writing to advertisers.

COMMUNICATED

EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS:

I was much interested in the article in the August issue, "The Country Doctor."

The situation of the rural folks was not overstated. I live six miles from a town in the Juniata Valley, of close 8,000 inhabitants, a good up-to-date hospital, with ten physicians (near-by towns have also their resident doctors). One of the number, possibly the oldest, will go to the country if conditions are favorable.

Living in a central place and having a telephone, I am asked quite often to call a doctor; often I am not successful in getting one to go out. Not every one can be taken to a hospital, and it has often puzzled me to know what could be done. Even if a bill of some kind could be considered by the Legislature; but if the Grange with its intelligent members could do something, it surely would be worth while.

Every one knows that there are thousands of dollars spent every year to protect wild life, animal life; noxious animals are protected when they bear their young; it is a crime to take an egg from the nest of a pheasant or wild-turkey. Why can not something be done for human beings? especially the *mothers of men.*

I am sure that there are young men—the best of them—who would like such a

profession and are by nature fitted for such a work, but could they get the preparatory education? could the Grange finance a college course? or have the needed influence necessary to enter a medical college?

This is a subject very interesting to me and here's hoping the great body of Grangers can do something that will be a monument to them and a great help to the country folks.

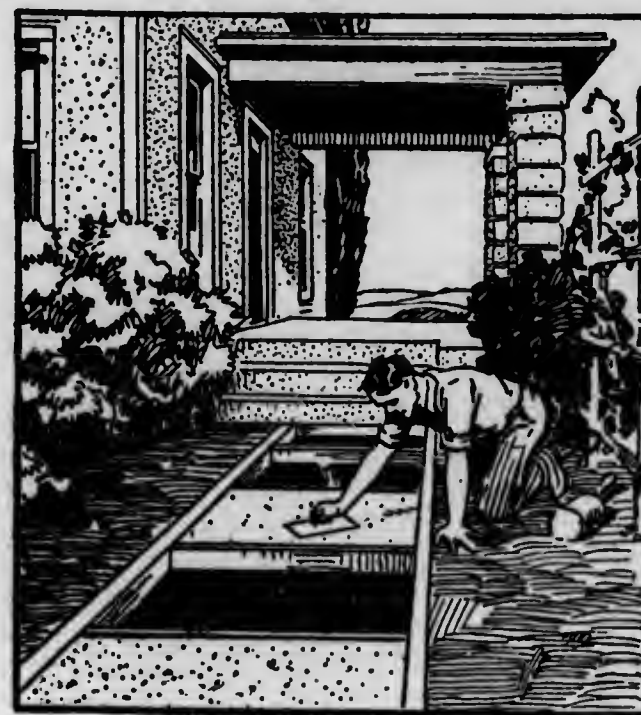
A READER.

Huntingdon, Pa.

Massachusetts Granges furnished very substantial backing to Governor Alvan T. Fuller in the severe ordeal through which he was recently called to pass in the case of the two condemned murderers, Sacco and Vanzetti. The Grange sentiment of the state—whose membership numbers 50,000—was unanimously in support of orderly government and upholding the dignity of the court, and in no uncertain tones Granges, Grange leaders and scores of individual members communicated to Governor Fuller their conviction that the law should be permitted to take its course.

Governor Fuller is himself a member of the Grange in Massachusetts, is frequently a guest and speaker at the annual session of the State Grange and is expected to address that body at its next annual meeting to be held at Boston in early December.

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Concrete for Permanence

The Export Debenture and the Farmer's Dollar

By L. J. TABER

Farm Relief is sure to be an issue in the coming session of Congress as well as in the next presidential campaign. It is therefore important that our membership should be familiar with the several plans offered as Relief Measures and we publish herewith in detail the Export Debenture Plan as approved by the National Grange.

ALL the progress civilization has made has resulted from man's dissatisfaction with old conditions and his determination to build better for the future. That there is unrest among our farmers to-day is not to be denied, neither is it a bad sign if the dissatisfaction results from an earnest desire to correct present day difficulties. Rural unrest has left a definite impression upon the world's history. The prophet Isaiah and the poet Virgil tell a story indicating that some of our present day inequalities are almost as old as history. In more recent times we find it was the yeomen of England driven to desperation, in part at least by rural and land problems, that impelled them to resist King John at Runny-Mede and secure the Magna Charta. Later we find that the roots of the American revolution touched land problems, taxation and rural difficulties of Colonial times. In recent years we note that an awakened agricultural public opinion was responsible for the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the granting of Free Rural Delivery, the adoption of the Federal Farm Loan System, and a host of other things that have benefited agriculture and the nation.

The United States is recovering from a rural depression greater than some realize. The government census indicates that there has been a decline of approximately \$15,000,000,000 in farm wealth during the last five years. It may be answered that farm lands were too high. This is true but relatively they have been lower than city real estate. We must remember that rural wealth has declined during a period in which national wealth has increased 11%. We find an increase in the mortgage indebtedness upon farms and we also find an increase in the number of farm bankruptcies. At the same time we note a decline in rural population. These are danger signals that indicate in no uncertain terms the need of readjustments.

We have no desire to emphasize the dark side of the picture, because we have been deluged with pessimistic statements of present-day agriculture which frequently come from those who find it easier to talk than to think out the causes and effects responsible for our present problems. It is fair to say that the root of our present problem is found in the fact that those engaged in agriculture could not readjust themselves after the war as quickly as those in other walks of life. This resulted largely from the lack of organization and from the inability of the farmer to adjust production to changing world consumption demands.

There is another very serious cause to be found in the fact that our legislative and commercial fabric has given more consideration to industry, commerce and labor than to agriculture and because the manufacturer and the laborer could apply practices that were apparently impossible for the farmer.

FARMER'S GREATEST PROBLEM

Whenever the American farmer realizes that his difficulties are largely in his own

hands and that he must meet organization by organization, his troubles will begin to vanish. The bankers of America can speak almost as one man; the railroads through their organization can secure almost 100% agreement; manufacturing and business agencies always get together on legislative or economic problems; the American Federation of Labor always presents a united front; agriculture alone insists upon its American-given right of individualistic independence.

When Samuel Gompers stated a few years ago that "labor will relinquish none of the wage advantages that came to it as a result of the war" he did not rely on talk, he did not trust publicity or public sentiment, but through organization and through such legislation as the Adamson law, and restricted immigration, he was able to carry out his program. When the manufacturers of America wanted to keep out the flood of cheap European goods they saw to it that our tariff rates were raised and that legisla-

indicated above how business and labor groups have relied upon Congress. We have recently had an impressive example when the railroads and brotherhoods amassed a lobby in Washington that made the passage of the Watson-Parker bill inevitable. Agriculture must have less faith in the passing of laws and more faith in the ability of business methods to cure our difficulties. Yet we farmers should recognize that the legislative and commercial fabric built during the past years neglected us simply because we have neglected to help ourselves by organized demand.

GRANGE SERVICE

For more than 60 years the Grange, as an organization, has sought to benefit rural life and to promote rural progress by utilizing the agencies of education, organization, cooperation and such legislation as seemed necessary. During all the years this program of the Grange has been sound and has greatly benefited rural life. It is just as sound to-day as it has ever been in the years behind us. However, there are basic inequalities that need correction and we come to a time when this same quality of Grange service that gave us rural mail delivery, a Department of Agriculture and a host of other benefits, must be re-directed to secure a square deal under

Debenture Advantages

1. It will not interfere with or compromise in any way the sixty year program of the Grange to improve agriculture. It is simply an addition to the marketing, production, taxation, elimination of waste, law enforcement, conservation, etc., program, that the Grange has developed through the years.
2. For simplicity, for ease of operation, for certainty of benefit to farm prices, for the fact that it adds little to government expense, requires no appropriation, and can be easily discontinued, the debenture plan excels all others.
3. It would be possible to create nation-wide farm cooperatives and allow all to use these agencies, but to make the debenture certificate of value only to these cooperatives.
4. The debenture plan as advocated will check over-production, will stabilize prices, will be fair to the manufacturer, and fair to the public. The debenture certificates will be issued only on the exported surplus, yet will affect favorably the price of the entire product.
5. The debenture plan can stand alone or can be combined with any Farm Relief plan now pending. It would not interfere with a plan for a Federal Board of Agriculture or with any sound production control or cooperative marketing measure.

tion protected their interests. When the bankers of America wanted to extend the life of the Federal Reserve System and deal with the problems of branch banking, they amassed a lobby sufficiently powerful to pass the McFadden bill.

This is only mentioned to indicate that organization is essential to the passage of legislation, and also to remind farmers that our friends in other walks of life have been willing to use organization for their own benefit. We must learn this lesson.

Whenever more than 50% of the farmers of America are members of a bona fide farm organization, rural inequalities will begin to disappear, because the farmers will have the ability to correct their difficulties whether they be educational, social, economic or legislative.

LEGISLATIVE BENEFITS

America's greatest weakness is our present-day tendency to rely too much on legislation, too much on the government and not enough on ourselves. Agriculture is not alone in this error. We have

present-day conditions. We must still place emphasis on cooperative marketing and seek to shorten the route between producer and consumer. We must secure a sound production program. We must favor economy and the reduction of the cost of government. We must favor enforcement of law and we must place a new emphasis on the value of research in our rural problems and experimentation to find new uses for farm products.

A NEW REMEDY

When we find that taxes stand at 235% above prewar level, labor at 200%, most manufacturing commodities at 160% or 170%, and wholesale prices of farm products at approximately only 140% above that level, we can realize the disparity that is in part, at least, causing farm depression. We can also realize that agriculture needs a new weapon to secure a square deal.

The correction of the above inequalities has caused wise statesmen, sound economists, our farm organization leaders, and the farmers themselves much thought and effort. The remedies proposed

have been many and various. Some of them sound and workable, others visionary and impossible of practical application. We have no intention of criticizing any farm relief legislation now pending in Congress. We are simply saying that the Export Debenture idea, as advocated by the National Grange, is one of the new measures that can benefit rural America.

TARIFF INEQUALITIES

We have a lot of people in America who have never studied the workings of the tariff thoroughly for fear it might run counter to their own opinions on this issue. Some day the farmer will be more concerned in tariff programs that protect agriculture and put money in his pocket rather than in a tariff program to put politicians on or off the public payroll.

We need to remember the wisdom of Grover Cleveland and John Hancock when they declared "The tariff is a local and an economic issue and should not be a political football." As an example that the tariff is a local issue, we can remember when Alabama was a great free trade state. Yet with the development of iron and coal and the building of a great steel plant at Birmingham, we see Oscar Underwood, once the apostle of free trade, become the advocate of the highest tariff schedules on steel in the United States Senate. So we might continue. We are only pleading that farmers shall study the tariff from the economic and not a political standpoint.

The tariff is as old as our government. Alexander Hamilton recommended in a report to Congress in 1791 the adoption of the tariff idea to protect the manufacturer, to encourage the infant industries and to provide revenue. He also pointed out that if we adopt the tariff policy we should also adopt the export premium policy in order that agriculture should not be injured. Congress adopted the tariff idea but neglected the export bounty or debenture plan, and all will admit the wisdom of Hamilton's prophecy that the tariff would benefit the manufacturer more than the farmer. History has amply vindicated his opinion.

The position of the Grange on the tariff is clear. More than 40 years ago the National Grange declared in substance:—

"Whether we adopt tariff or free trade is a political issue, and should not be discussed in the Grange; but as long as the tariff policy is the policy of this government we declare for tariff for all or tariff for none."

Originally we seemed to feel that what we wanted was a higher schedule of duties in the tariff bill. We have come to understand that it not the tariff "rate" but tariff "benefits" about which agriculture is concerned.

THE EXPORT DEBENTURE PLAN

The Export Debenture idea is a straightforward and honest attempt to bring tariff benefits to agricultural commodities of which there is an exportable surplus. All students of economics agree that the tariff cannot benefit favorably the price of a commodity of which there is an exportable surplus unless there is a monopoly or organized control of the product. Consequently, the tariff schedule itself is not sufficient to protect agriculture. We find wise statesmen, not only in America but in other countries, recognizing this fact. Alexander Hamilton recommended what we to-day call "the Export Debenture idea." A similar plan has been used in Germany to protect the German farmer. It has recently been put in operation in Sweden, and other nations have been able by similar devices to affect favorably the price of farm products.

This plan would provide that when a cooperative association or general agri-

cultural exporter would ship abroad commodities named by law, they would receive an export debenture certificate, which would be negotiable and accepted by the government at par for the payment of import tariff duties. Our laws require the importer to pay duties in American money. Consequently, it is certain that there would be a sufficient market for all debentures to guarantee that they would bring par, less interest and brokerage charges. Proof of this is found in the fact that last year import duties amounted to \$550,000,000. Under the plan advocated by the National Grange there would have been issued last year debenture certificates of not more than \$150,000,000 value. No plan has been proposed that would use more than approximately one-third of last year's tariff income, thus guaranteeing a constant market at par.

HOW IT WORKS

The Grange plan provides that to start, one-half of the tariff rates should be made applicable for the debenture value. For example, the present tariff on wheat is 42 cents. A cooperative association in Kansas ships wheat to Europe. Liverpool largely determines the world price less freight costs to reach that market. The exporter would secure the Liverpool price, plus the Export Debenture value, which in this case would be 21 cents, or in other words, he and the American millers, if they wanted to secure wheat, would bid the world price plus the value of the Export Debenture certificate. Automatically and instantly this would have a tendency to affect favorably the price of farm products and this is one result toward which the Grange is striving.

Thus we see that all that is necessary would be for the exporter to furnish proof of the amount exported and then the same authorities that provided his manifest and clearance papers would issue the Export Debenture certificate of the value determined by law multiplied by the number of units exported. These certificates automatically would have a monetary cash value as above indicated.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES

Many earnest people are opposed to trying to bring the farmer under the tariff system and they favor some method that would reduce advantages enjoyed by other groups of society. It might be possible to reduce tariff rates on all manufactured goods. We have no certainty that this would be of great benefit to agriculture, yet it might help us by reducing prices of the goods we buy. This, however, would mean a bitter struggle with the manufacturers of the nation and should be avoided.

We might try to reduce wages by lowering tariffs, by repealing some legislation and opening the flood gates of immigration and let in millions of workers from Europe. This is unthinkable because it would mean a struggle with organized labor and more serious than this, unrestricted immigration would ruin America.

We might repeal the Federal Reserve Act, our railroad legislation and similar laws, in the hope that freight rates and interest charges would decline; but again this would bring chaos and uncertain readjustments. In addition, it is unthinkable, it is impossible of consummation, it is unsound. The Grange does not preach a destructive gospel. We fight for a square deal. Our program is to build up agriculture, not to seek to destroy those in any other walk of life.

A SURE WAY

All must admit that agriculture will never make progress with a destructive program. We then must seek a constructive remedy to correct inequalities, and this brings us back to the Export Debenture idea, because of its simplicity, no salaries are added, no price fixing legislation is suggested, no appropriation re-

(Continued on page 14.)

WHICH ARE THE WORST WEEDS?

By H. HOWARD BIGGAR

What are the worst weeds in the United States? I asked the experiment stations in every state what each regarded as their five worst weeds. With 48 states reporting five weeds each, I was surprised to find that only 56 different weeds were mentioned. A large number of the weeds were common to many states.

Leading all other weeds in the number of states from which they were reported were quackgrass, bindweed and Canada thistle. Quackgrass was reported from 18 states ranging from New Jersey to the Dakotas and Minnesota. The morning glory also was reported from 18 states, from New Jersey to California and from Washington to Texas. Canada thistle was reported one of the five worst weeds in 17 states.

Other weeds reported from five or more states were wild carrot, Russian thistle, nut grass, Bermuda grass, cocklebur, buckthorn, wild oats, Johnson grass, crab grass, dodder, wild mustard and wild onion.

Quackgrass, bindweed and Canada thistle all are perennials with running rootstocks, and thrive under a variety of conditions. L. W. Kephart, of the Department of Cereal Investigations, United States Department of Agriculture, says quackgrass probably causes greater economic loss than any other weed in the United States. Thousands of acres of the richest soils of Northern and Eastern states have become so overrun that virtual abandonment has been necessary.

Methods of eradicating quackgrass involve plans preventing the growth of leaves, thus starving the roots. Continued effort is necessary. Many times a farmer tires of fighting a weed, when he has it pretty well licked. Many make the mistake of using a cultivated crop such as corn or potatoes for controlling quackgrass. They discover that implements scatter the root stocks about a field and start new areas.

Bindweed, like quackgrass, has a habit of monopolizing the ground it infests, and is hard to combat. Alvin Kezer, agronomist of the Colorado Experiment Station, says he has seen roots dug up from 16 feet below the surface. When planted, these roots grew.

Summer fallowing land infested with quackgrass, bindweed and Canada thistle, taking care to plow the crop under at a time when the plants are at their lowest state of vigor, which is usually about the time they are flowering, seems the best method of attack. Following the summer fallow with such smother crops usually brings results. Many farmers report good results in controlling Canada thistle by putting the infested land into alfalfa. The crowding effect of the alfalfa plants and the frequent cutting of the crop for hay, tends to weaken the thistles.

BEDFORD COUNTY POMONA

The Bedford County Pomona held a very interesting session with the Eureka Grange Sept. 1st. Deputy N. F. Richards reported the organization of a Grange at Hyndman with twenty-nine members. Group Overseers Mrs. Isaac Blackburn and W. F. Biddle reported the completion of the six month Booster program with over a hundred new members and twenty-four applications for membership. Some very fine degree work was done by several of the Granges in the different groups. Seven of the Granges have consented to make an exhibit at the county fair. Pomona will give a five dollar premium to each Juvenile Grange making an exhibit at Bedford County Fair. Howard Eisaman, Lecturer of State Grange, delivered two addresses which were timely and well received. G. F. Blackburn, who just returned from a forty-eight day tour of U. S. spoke of the sights of the trip.

W. F. BIDDLE.

BEAVER COUNTY GRANGES PLAN HALLOWEEN PARTY FOR BENEFIT OF MEMORIAL DORMITORY

The eve of October 31st, Halloween. A night when witches walk and barn yard gates disappear. Children tip toeing up front porch steps, sending ghostly chills up the spines of the old folks, the dwellers on the inside of the house. Even in anticipation of this night, traditionally devoted to merrymaking and playful ceremonies, the little folks have their pan cake, corn kernel, and tick tack escapades; so that, really the feast held in honor of all the saints becomes a veritable festival of joy-giving and youthful jollity.

This year the Granges of Beaver County are planning to celebrate the eve of All Saints' Day in a unique way. Old charms and superstitions are to be put to work. Husbands and wives are to be found for those who want them; a look into the future is the stunt. The boiling caldron, presided over by the White Queen, will be at its best. Fairies and hobgoblins will greet the guests who will "come at early candlelight and learn their fate before midnight." Strange tickets will be on sale, six for a quarter. No knowledge of the future may be had, and no admission to the sacred precincts of the halloween spirit can be effected, except by ticket.

The purpose of all this activity is a most worthy one. In common with a growing desire among the Granges all over the State, our fellow patrons of Beaver County want to do their part to complete the Memorial Dormitory project and be ready to report "over the top" before the State Grange meeting in December. There are many Granges in Pennsylvania who should take advantage of the halloween occasion to undertake special programs, parties or indoor festivals as an aid in raising the money for this Memorial. If any group is at a loss as to just what kind of entertainment to have, let them consult the school teachers of the community, or the county home economics extension representative or the members of the Home Economics Committee of the State Grange. A good book to have available for special day programs is "The Book of Games and Parties for all Occasions" by Wolcott, published by Small, Maynard and Co., Boston, Mass. The Agricultural Extension Service of the Pennsylvania State College has issued numerous circulars which will be helpful to any one planning an entertainment for halloween.

Patrons, let's do our best for just three months to finish our task. We have been told so often that it could be done; we know that it is a worthy cause. In the face of all, however, the one outstanding fact is this: *The Memorial Project has not been completed. We have dawdled in our work.*

John Light believes that we can raise enough money by State Grange meetings to make the fund total \$100,000.00; and John usually keeps quiet when he has nothing to say. Now more than ever the urgent demand is not how, we do, nor what we do, but that we do something.

R. G. BRESSLER.

FULTON COUNTY POMONA

The Fulton County Pomona convened with the Harrisonville Grange, Saturday, Sept. 3rd. The reports from the subordinate Granges showed them to be in a healthy condition. Past State Master W. F. Hill, County Supt. H. M. Griffith, Deputy N. F. Richards and Bedford County Pomona Secretary, W. F. Biddle, were present and delivered addresses. The Charlesville Grange male quartette of Bedford County was present and rendered a number of selections which were greatly enjoyed by all. At the evening session the fifth degree was exemplified in a very satisfactory manner by the Charlesville Grange fifth degree team. This was one of little Fulton's largest Pomona meetings.

W. F. BIDDLE.

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THE GRANGE

In its incipency, the Grange movement was not popular in many sections of the United States, even among farmers, and notably was this the case in the South. For a few years succeeding the war that people were greatly harassed by secret political associations, which had a tendency to widen the breach, if any existed, between the races. The Grange, being secret and confined to one class of citizens, was accused of introducing political machinations, that angered trouble to the community; hence many citizens, not a few whom were farmers, discouraged its introduction. Other farmers, South as well as elsewhere in the United States, condemned the Grange as a woman's rights institution, because women were received as voting members into the Order, while thousands everywhere, with significant emphasis exclaimed, "What do farmers want with women in a secret society?" And yet still others of peculiar religious idiosyncrasies (and not Romanists either) set their faces against any and all secret associations of any character or for any purpose whatsoever.

There was little difficulty in removing most of these objections when an opportunity was afforded to explain the purposes of the Order, for although upon the surface there appeared obstacles in the path of the organizer, there was apparent to every observant man a readiness, a willingness, yea an anxiety, in the agricultural mind of the country for organization of some sort. The Grange literally "filled the bill," for its constitution positively prohibited the discussion of political or religious subjects during its sessions; it did not ask the farmer to send his wife or daughter to the Grange, but invited, yes urged him, to bring them, and thus protect himself against evil and vicious associations, for where woman graces an assemblage with her presence, virtue presides; and our esoteric cavilers were easily silenced by the assurance that a semblance of secrecy was necessary to let farmers in and keep nonfarmers out; but it was a mere semblance, for the secrecy did not extend beyond "a ceremony of initiation, which binds us in mutual fraternity as with a band of iron, but although its influence is so powerful, its application is as gentle as that of the silken thread that binds a wreath of flowers."

With these cobwebs swept aside, it was amazing how rapidly the scales fell from the eyes of our inquisitors. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande, from the Golden Gate to the Hudson, and even on into the pineries of Maine, and across the border, throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion of Canada, (NOTE.—Above is an extract from a speech delivered by Hon. D. Wyatt Allen in 1883 before a convention held in Washington, D. C., to consider agricultural education.)

farmers fairly leaped, as with one preconcerted bound, to the upholding of the Grange standard.

The keel of the Grange ship was well laid. Its majestic sides were ribbed by the mechanism of profound thought. Its spars braced by fraternal cords have never been shattered by the fury of the storm. Its sails are still whole, and have been whitened by the friction of popular criticism. Often has it buoyed in turbid waters. Still oftener has it glided gracefully and triumphantly over the billows of prejudice that lashed so furiously under its bow. To-day it floats in placid waters. Its haven has not yet been reached, nor will it be until every farmer in the land shall have received some of the benefits of its launching.

The harvest of improvement which the American farmers reaped during the prosperous era of the Grange, and which is still ripening in every State of this Union, cannot be limited to a monetary valuation. The social elevation, the moral improvement, and the educational advancement have been beyond comprehension. These three grand purposes are never ignored nor forgotten from the moment the initiate closes behind him the outer door of the Grange hall, until by death or from other causes he dissolves his connection with the Order. Every precept of the Order is elevating and improving. The steps taken by the applicant in his passage through the four degrees that must be conferred upon him before he is acknowledged to be a Patron of Husbandry in good standing—all have this tendency. He who enters the fold must begin with the rudiments of his vocation, and be taught that "he who will not plow by reason of the cold shall beg in the harvest, and have nothing."

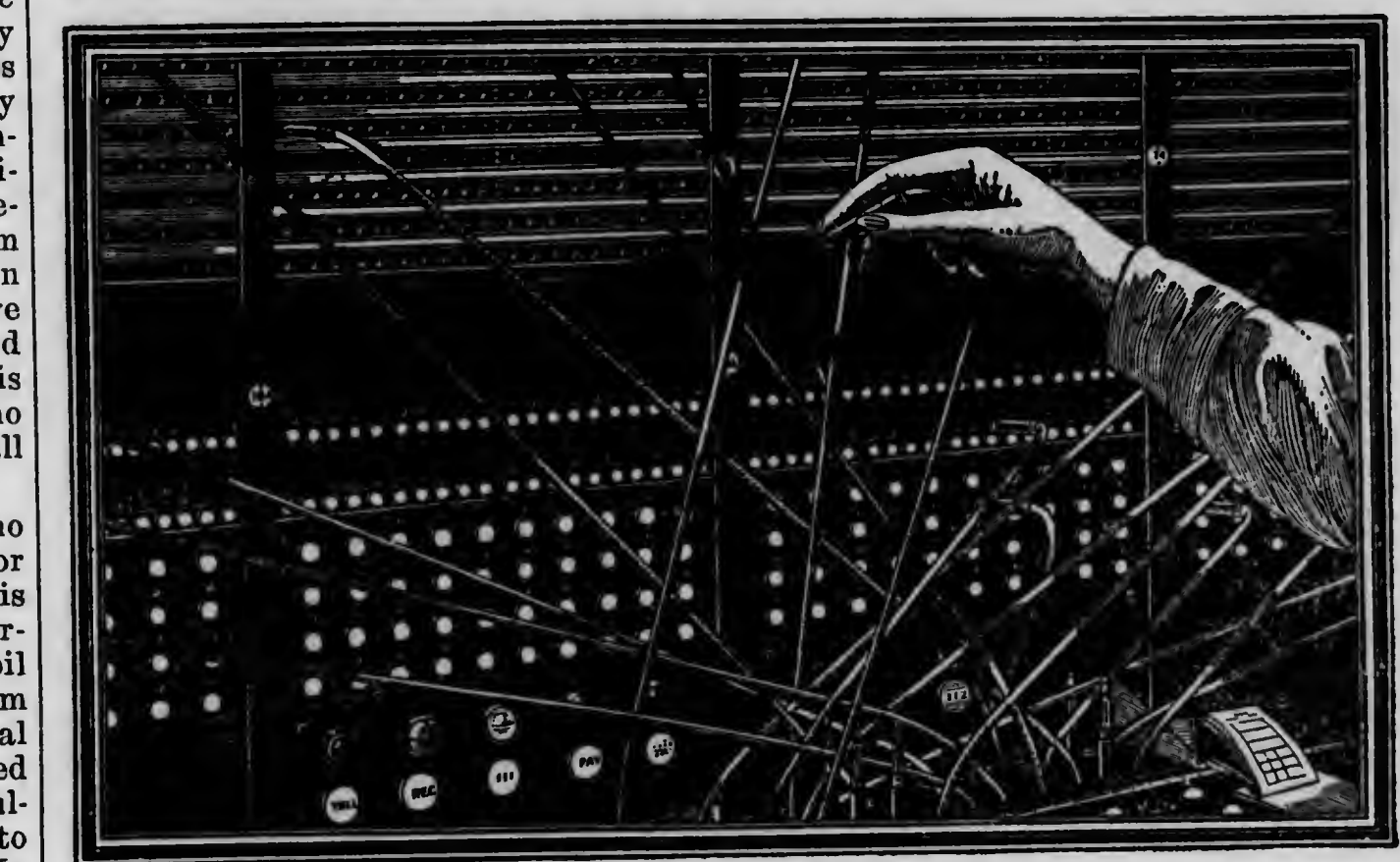
Beginning as the humble laborer, who clears the forest, or digs the ditch, or prunes the vine, or turns the sod, he is instructed that all honest labor is honorable, and has the doctrine of earnest toil thoroughly inculcated. Advancing from one degree to another he finds his moral nature educated and refined by repeated assurances, that he who intelligently cultivates the growing plant is brought into close companionship with his Creator. In the lessons of the harvest he is warned, that he must reap for the mind as well as the body, because Nature has made nothing in vain. "Wherever she has made a habitation, she has filled it with inhabitants. On the leaves of plants animals feed like cattle in our meadows, to whom the dewdrop is an ocean without a shore; the flowers are their elysian fields, decorated with cascades, and flowing with ambrosial fluids." But he who harvests must not rest content, until he has by lawful means attained to ownership of the products of his own toil, and while he was passing practically through the hardships of a farmer's life, and has had them emblematically riveted upon his moral nature, he has learned to look with careful solicitude upon children and encourage in them a love of rural life, by making its labors cheerful.

But the attractions of a farmer's life are not within the keeping of the husbandman alone. It is not his exclusive prerogative to fashion and shape the character of those plastic youths, who in the future are to wield the destiny of our country. It is the mother's influence that molds the child into noble manhood or bewitching womanhood. Therefore the founders of the Grange, reverently approving the Divine injunction, that "it is not good that the man should be alone," introduced woman into the Order; but in doing so they required her to enter in full knowledge of the common and lowly duties, preparatory to advancing to all that is most honorable and useful. She is admonished that it is her sacred duty to reclaim the wandering, to glean the good seed, and to expect to reach at last the responsible position of Matron; hence she is solicited "to wear garlands of noble deeds, that shall adorn her life on earth, and be crowns of rejoicing in immortality."

Is it any wonder then that farmers are attracted to the Order? Nay, verily, the greater wonder is that every farmer in the Union is not an active collaborator with those of us who are desirous to so impress the advantages of the Grange upon the agricultural mind of the country, that as an organization it shall never be defeated by neglect, injured by prejudice, nor destroyed by ignorance, but may go on prospering and to prosper until it shall merit the fulfillment of its own selected motto, "Esto Perpetua." (Let it be perpetual.)

Thus it will be seen, that the Grange is a family where the father's manhood, the mother's devotion, the brother's affection, and the sister's love are so cultivated and developed that they reach out beyond the purview of the family circle, and embrace with fraternal kindness every member of the Order, practically obeying the injunction of our Saviour when He said: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." This is the fellowship to be found in the Grange, and it is a fellowship of the noblest character. Twenty-nine days in the month social differences, moral convictions or political prejudices may estrange Patrons of Husbandry; but when on that thirtieth day of the month they meet on a common level in the Grange, all these alienating features are dissipated.

WHAT POSITION DO YOU OCCUPY IN THE GRANGE? Are you An attender or absentee? A pillar or a sleeper? A wing or a weight? A power or a problem? A giver or a getter? A worker or a worry? A booster or a boaster? A peace maker or a strife creator? A supporter or a sponger? A soldier or a slacker? A friend or a faultfinder? A helper or a hinderer? There with the goods or off with an excuse? As a patron where do you qualify in these questions?



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Suggested Halloween Program

By R. G. BRESSLER

The following suggestions for a Halloween party have been adapted from a program issued by the Division of Agricultural Extension of the Pennsylvania State College.

INVITATIONS AND PUBLICITY

Have posters made, using yellow cardboard and mount on these cut-out figures of witches, bats, owls, etc., cut from black paper. The lettering can be free-hand and done with ordinary writing fluid. For invitations, pumpkins made of folded paper may be used, the invitation being written inside; or cut out the figure of an owl and have the invitation tacked under his wing.

DECORATIONS

Start with the outside. If possible have two ghost figures standing on either side of the door; these simply may be draped figures in white with lighted pumpkin heads or other grotesque heads with lights inside. If more practical, dress up the gate posts in this fashion.

The light in the hall or room should be quite low. Use candles or shaded lamps or shade the electric lights carefully. The room can be made beautiful with evergreens, autumn leaves, shocks of corn with lighted pumpkin heads peeping through them. For instance, a border around the wall of yellow paper, with black figures of witches riding their brooms pasted on, will be attractive; on either side of the door shocks of corn, and streamers of black and yellow paper caught back at the sides. Over the door pumpkins or Jack-o-lanterns and to one side a witch's cauldron suspended from a tripod of sticks and presided over by the witch herself. Streamers of grey paper hanging down from the ceiling with a Jack-o-lantern here and there gives an interesting effect. Or frayed white crepe paper in narrow strips with subdued lights gives a convincing representation of frost in the air.

At one end of the room have a large lighted moon with a cat or owl in black silhouette appearing in front of it. Place a huge cat's head in one corner, made of cardboard and having eyes, nose, and mouth cut out and backed with yellow paper and a light placed behind it.

COSTUMES

Let the guests come in overalls and wrappers.

REFRESHMENTS

Granges need no suggestion here. Since this is a benefit entertainment, refreshments may be offered for sale.

PROGRAM

Divide up the evening's entertainment into three sections and have a responsible committee in charge of each section, thoroughly familiar with what is expected of it.

Part I

If the entertainment is given in a hall, some simple stage arrangements should be made. The back of the stage should be hung in some dark material. Old portieres, dark army blankets, or some other dark colored material will give a plain, nondescript background.

There should be very little light on the stage and practically no light in the hall. On the stage a couple of urns can be made using tin wash pans or jardinières set on low stands or supports made of lath and painted black. Lights down inside of them and covered with some colored medium will give a subdued light and will be particularly effective, if when the curtains disclose the stage, incense is burning in the receptacles. The light seen through the thin smoke will add to the air of mystery.

Before the performance begins, guests are received at the door by an old witch

or ghost, advised in low whispers to be very quiet, and led to seats in the hall. If possible, arrange to have wraps left outside the main room.

When all are seated the few remaining lights in the hall are extinguished, there is a low whistle, the hoot of an owl, an unearthly scream and then quiet. After a brief pause, the master of ceremonies comes from between the curtains and in a low, solemn voice greets the guests:

"Mortals! You have been reckless indeed in coming here tonight, the one night in the year when all the powers of mystery and evil are gathered for solemn conference. You tempt their indulgence in thus imprudently assembling in this hall to-night. You do so at your own peril. Here to-night the spirits of departed will congregate. They will speak aloud; they will disclose secrets of infinite value; they will discuss the happenings of the future. It would not be surprising to hear one of my friends tell why Jim Smith (name of local person, is not feeding his corn to the hogs this year, or where (name of well-known bachelor), was going last Thursday evening all dressed up and with a bouquet of flowers and a box of candy." (Use any local hits here.) He continues: "But should you be caught listening by one of these spirits you will be taken before the High Court of the Shades of the Past and tried for your impudence and a penalty levied. Conduct yourselves accordingly."

The figure moves back between the curtains and is hidden from view. (The costume for the master may be any grotesque or fantastic creation.)

INSIDE DOPE

There is heard three rings of a gong and the curtains are slowly drawn aside disclosing a stage with a large cushion in the center toward the back, an urn on either side in which is burning some incense.

The light is very low. From between the curtains at the rear enters Madam Mesopotamia (may be a man). She is dressed in a bright, gaudy colored kimono, pair of bedroom slippers, and a sort of turban headdress which is made of winding a piece of material about the head and a white veil draped in front of the face so as just to disclose the eyes.

She enters and seats herself on the large cushion center. Her assistant enters. He may be dressed as a man but in a similar fashion or he may be the master of ceremonies who opened the meeting.

The assistant in glowing terms introduces the Madam, explaining that her services for the evening have been secured at great expense to the management and that her renown throughout the civilized world makes unnecessary any lengthy introduction. It is then explained

that Madam Mesopotamia will answer any questions asked of her in writing and pencils and slips of paper are handed several in the audience. The medium is then blindfolded. The questions are collected and placed before the medium. She picks up one and presses it to her forehead and begins to sway back and forth. As she does she announces the name of some one in the audience as "John Jones" and then makes some foolish statement or answers in a ridiculous way some foolish question. For instance: "John Jones, there is a 'dark lady' who is plotting against you. She accuses you of making unfair references to her character. She is plotting with other members of her crowd to be revenged. She is going to refuse to eat silage and will kick over the milk pail at the first opportunity."

"Mary Smith, you are about to receive good news from a foreign country. Your aunt in Oklahoma writes that your uncle has been acquitted again for horse stealing."

"Anna Simmon! Good fortune is yours. You are about to receive a proposal from a dark haired bootlegger."

It will be easy to get off some clever local "hits" in a number of this kind. When six or seven of the slips have been read, the assistant can make an announcement something after this fashion: "Ladies and gentlemen, we now come to the most remarkable demonstration of this talented lady's ability to furnish any information asked of her. I am going to pass down through this audience and I shall ask questions of the Madam. You will be astonished at the unerring accuracy of her replies."

The assistant steps down and approaching one of the men who wears a watch, takes it and holds it aloft.

Assistant: "What have I here, Madam?" Madam does not answer of course. Then the assistant adds: "Now careful; watch out."

Madam: "Watch."

Assistant: "A watch and what?"

Madam: "A watch and chain."

Assistant: "Marvelous. Now what kind of a watch, Madam?" (slight pause) "Now let's be open about this."

Madam: "Open faced watch."

Assistant: "Splendid, indeed splendid." He returns the watch and chain, chooses a young man with long trousers and pointing to them inquires: "What have we here?" He is heard to pant like a dog. This should be quite loud.

Madam: "Pants."

Assistant: "What kind of pants?"

This time he draws the "pants" out quite long, sounding more like deep breathing but quite loud.

Madam: "Long pants."

Assistant: "What have we here?"

Points to man's collar. Madam does not answer. "Now come, Madam, what is this? Your sister can tell me; if necessary, I'll call 'er."

Madam: "Collar."

Assistant: "That's it, exactly. Now what have we above the collar?"

Madam: "Nothing." This dialogue can be worked out to include a number of questions. Further stunts, black magic, etc., should be incorporated here.

Satan's Steed, "Brimstone"

For this stunt one older boy or young man is needed as trainer and two boys to make the horse. The horse is made as follows: Take some unbleached muslin and double it or use an old pillow case, lay flat on a table and draw the outline of a horse's head, sew around the outline and turn inside out. Mark on it in bright red, nostrils and outline of eyes. Then with black add eyes, mouth and outline of teeth. Put a broomstick down inside and stuff the head with hay, excelsior or cotton. Fix on it ears and mane. The latter made of manila rope and dipped in white kalsomine or white wash.

Two boys are placed one behind the other, both bending over and the second with his hands grasping the waist of the one in front of him. On their legs they wear white pajama pants or white duck trousers, and, if possible, white tennis shoes. The boy in front holds the head of the horse. A bed sheet is put over the backs of the performers and pinned in front and onto the head. A tail is affixed and he is ready to perform.

The interlocutor enters and introduces his famous horse, "Brimstone." Satan's Steed. He announces that "Brimstone" has exceptional intelligence for a horse; can count, laugh aloud, trot with his front feet and gallop with the rear ones, etc. Then the interlocutor begins to ask questions:

First, have him count, using his front feet to stamp out the right number, as add three and five; how much is two times three? How many wives will (name of local man) have? Have Brimstone stamp out until the interlocutor makes him stop. Here ask questions of local interest. Finally have him run with the front feet and gallop with the rear. Let him become unmanageable, the

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A GROUP OF GRANGE WORKERS

interlocutor become excited and shout and start to beat him and the horse run away down into the audience. Confusion will result and the people will be ready for some more active entertainment. Move the seats back and games should then be introduced.

Part II

Move the seats back and introduce games and fortunes. (It is felt that every Grange has some member who can lead in games so no suggestions will be made.)

Fortunes: There is such a variety of ways in which to learn of one's future that no committee may be at loss for suggestions. The following are only a few:

Horse Shoe: A gilded horse shoe is suspended from the ceiling by a string. Contestants each have three trials at throwing a bean bag or rubber ball through it. The one succeeding is handed a fortune from a box.

Witch's Cauldron: Presided over by a witch and in a dark corner of the room is a pot of burning wood alcohol. You seek your fortune by jabbing a stick fitted on the end with a sharp nail down into the pot. Fortunes in the pot are written on paper with soft pencil and wrapped in tin foil such as is used for cigar wrappers.

Fortune Wheel: An ordinary bicycle wheel is mounted and fitted with the leather projections on the rim just like the candy paddle wheels seen at fairs. The spaces are numbered and the winning number is awarded the fortune.

Part III—Refreshments

During Part III it will be an interesting feature to have two or three ghosts or witches who will at 3 or 4 intervals in the evening swoop down upon the merry-makers, choose some "offenders of the peace" and take them before his Satanic Majesty, for trial. Here they are charged with some ridiculous offense and sentenced to pay a fine.

Then comes refreshments.

The master of ceremonies goes about with a screechy horn which he blows and a huge slapper or bladder which he uses to urge all to form in line. To music, the line marches once about the room singing some familiar and rollicking tune, passing by a pumpkin from which each draws a slip. This slip indicates which family each one belongs to. One family will be Witches, another Goblins, another Bats, another Spirits of Mischief, etc. There should be about eight or ten to a family where the crowd is over fifty and about six each where smaller. These families are to get together in some part of the room and they will eat together. This will mix up your crowds.

Following refreshments, the master of ceremonies introduces Satan. He enters and seats himself and demands to be amused or no one shall be permitted to leave the building. He will inflict on every one a terrible punishment. The master announces that the first request is that the whole body sing. Sing here a couple of good familiar songs in a rousing fashion. The master can use his slapper to good advantage here to induce the backward ones to join in. If they can't sing, whistle, stamp their feet or clap their hands, but do something. Many additional and valuable suggestions may be secured in the October issues of educational and women's magazines.

AHA!

An old dorky got up one night at a revival meeting and said: "Bruders an' sisters, you knows an' I knows dat I ain't been what I oughter been. I've robbed hen roosts and stole hawks, an' told lies, an' got drunk, an' slashed folks with mah razor, an' shot craps, an' cussed and swore; but I thank the Lord dere's one thing I ain't nebber done—I ain't nebber lost mah religion."

Boost GRANGE NEWS.

WHY GRANGE IS STRONG

Inquirers seeking to learn the sources of the strength of the Grange, and endeavoring also to find why it has been able to survive the test of 60 years and prove itself stronger to-day than at any previous time in its history, while scores of other farm organizations have started with great promise, attained a high altitude of apparent prosperity and then have declined into oblivion, reach various conclusions and arrive at many interesting facts as to the basic strength of this great rural fraternity, which is just now entering upon its seventh decade of continuous existence. Many writers in current publications have discussed the question and in consequence the Grange is becoming widely known to all classes of the American people.

One of the reasons for Grange permanence is found in the fact that to a very marked degree its membership is made up of property-owning people, it being conservatively estimated that property owners and members of their families constitute more than 80 per cent of the present Grange membership. As a class they are not wealthy people, but are the prosperous farm folks of the United States, leaders in their several communities, responsible men and women and good citizens who take an interest in everything that pertains to the home locality, because they are themselves fixtures and not transients, who move from place to place every year or two.

The same element of stability shows itself in Grange ownership of more than 3,000 well-equipped halls; of thousands of dollars of Liberty Bonds; in solvent State Grange treasuries from ocean to ocean, and in a present National Grange treasury in excess of \$150,000; all accumulated by thrifty, conservative management and close watch over expenditures, though Grange dues in most instances are only 10 cents per month, per member! Probably this record of financial accomplishment is unrivaled in the history of American organization, and taken with the responsible character of its membership as a whole, furnishes one striking answer to the inquiry noted above.—Connellsville Courier.

Lettuce is one of the oldest vegetables known and was eaten fully 500 years before the Christian Era. Aristotle praised it highly. Spinach was introduced into China from Persia about 100 B. C., but was new to Europe in the sixteenth century. Botanically, one of the most interesting products of the garden is the cabbage family. Kale, brussels sprouts, savoy cabbage, red cabbage, collards, kohlrabi, cauliflower and broccoli are all varieties of one species. Carrots were eaten by the ancients, but they were not very popular. Watercress, growing naturally in all north temperate regions, has been eaten as a salad since the Greek and Roman ascendancy, and has been cultivated since the sixteenth century. Peas were used by ancient Egyptians and others, but were not common food in Europe until the eighteenth century. It is believed they were grown in the earliest American settlements. Thomas Jefferson recorded the growing of tomatoes in Virginia in 1781, yet it is said that an Italian could not persuade the people of Salem, Mass., to taste them in 1802.

WHY LEAVE PENNSYLVANIA TO FARM?

"Why go to western Canada to farm?" asks Secretary of Agriculture, C. G. Jordan, after viewing, at a Pennsylvania fair, a beautiful exhibit showing the farming opportunities in far-off western Canada.

"Why leave Pennsylvania where farmers have the best markets in the world right at their front doors for a land 1,500 to 2,000 miles from markets?"

"Why leave Pennsylvania, a State where soil and climate make possible the production of every crop produced commercially in the United States, except

cotton, peanuts, rice, flaxseed, and citrus fruits, for a land where farmers must take a long chance every season by producing one or two cash crops?"

"Why leave Pennsylvania where farmers are producing more wheat per acre than is produced in Kansas and more corn per acre than in Iowa?"

"Why leave Pennsylvania where improved farm land is available at a lower price than in most well-known agricultural areas?"

"The reason farmers and others go to western Canada and similar areas," says Secretary Jordan, "is because somebody is doing a lot of advertising and talking about the great opportunities out there."

"What Pennsylvania agriculture needs is more advertising and more boosting just like that. We could go out to western Canada, advertise and tell those people about the real opportunities for good farmers in Pennsylvania and get just as many to come back here as have gone out there from this Commonwealth."

"What Pennsylvania needs is a few real farm boosters in every community and there won't be many people lured by beautifully colored farm pictures and by glowing remarks to a farming section several thousand miles from dependable markets."

UNFAIR TREATMENT

McCarthy had worked on the same farm for at least sixty years, and he was very proud of his record. One day his employer said to him: "McCarthy, you are getting very old and I think it about time you retired."

"Me retire, sir?" said the old man in anger. "Why I worked for yer grandfather, yer father, and one of yer uncles before you became boss. If I had known this wasn't to be a permanent job I wouldn't have taken it on!"—Pearsons Weekly.

What's life? A story or a song;
A race on any track;
A gay adventure, short or long,
A puzzling nut to crack;
A grinding task; a pleasant stroll;
A climb; a slide down hill;
A constant striving for a goal;
A cake; a bitter pill;
A pit where fortune flouts or stings;
A playground full of fun;—
With many, many of these things;
With others all in one.

What's life? To love the things we see;
The hills that touch the skies;
The smiling sea; the laughing lea;
The light in woman's eyes;
To work and love the work we do;
To play a game that's square;
To grin a bit when feeling blue;
With friends our joys to share;
To smile, though games be lost or won;
To earn our daily bread;
And when at last the day is done
To tumble into bed.

—Griffie Alexander.

A tourist in Scotland came to a wide ferry. It was stormy, and the wind was constantly increasing. The Scottish ferryman agreed to take the tourist across, but told him to wait until he had first taken a cow across.

When he had finally started across with the traveler, the latter became curious.

"Will you tell me why you took the cow across and made me wait?" he asked.

"Well, now," exclaimed the ferryman, "you see the cow wur valuable, and I feared the wind wud increase so the boat might upset on the second trip!"

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The Editor of this paper recommends INGERSOLL'S PAINTS

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Pennsylvania Grange News

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Taxation

TAXATION has been a topic for discussion for ages and the greater the agitation the more complicated it seems to become. Legislative bodies, both state and national, have passed laws to equalize taxes but with the passage of each act there is the inevitable increase of public officials to administer and to enforce the laws. Speaking upon this subject a United States District Attorney said "that at the present rate of increase there would be one public official for every three or four persons in the United States within twenty-five years. Twenty-five years ago there was one official to every three hundred of population and to-day there is one official to every twenty persons." It is plainly evident that the politicians have been able to manipulate affairs to their heart's content at public expense. The burden of taxation can be equally distributed by a just and proper assessment upon all property whether real or personal and by eliminating favoritism by politicians and assessors. William Bennet Munro, the Harvard political scientist defines taxation as the levying of certain compulsory contributions upon individuals and corporations in order to provide revenue. The assumed purpose of taxation is to provide public revenue; its justification is the common benefit which comes from the expenditure of this revenue." In commenting upon this the *Langley Record* has the following to say: "That is

taxation as the economist sees it. But the tax laws are not enacted by economists; they are the handiwork of politicians. And the politician has a very simple philosophy of taxation. To him taxation is a system of levying compulsory contributions in whatever way will produce the least outcry. From the politician's point of view, the measure of taxation is not ability to pay, but inability to resist. His favor leans to the element that can produce the votes. He tempers the wind, not to the shorn lamb, but to the ram with horns. Public sentiment, he says, demands a high tax on some things and a low tax on others. What he means, of course, is that one element of organized selfishness is more audible than another. That is why the most desirable tax in the eyes of the average political representative, is a tax on the estate of deceased persons, for dead men have no votes."

In Pennsylvania real estate has borne the burden of heavy taxes for years, and it will continue to do so until the Farm Organizations of this State cooperate in the effort to equalize the burden. During the last two sessions of our Legislature this was one of the important issues and it is necessary to be prepared to meet it again in 1929 and it is not too early to lay plans now. Granges can profitably discuss the subject, that they may be able to take a definite stand for future legislative recommendations.

Grange Business Methods

FREQUENT inquiries concerning minor details of Grange business methods induces us to write upon this subject. The Order of Business in Grange procedure must be followed, of course, at all times. But it is too true that in numerous instance regular parliamentary procedure is disregarded. A study of the Parliamentary Guide, a part of Constitution and By-law booklet would prove helpful.

In the Grange as well as elsewhere regular business procedure is important. Making of motions, regularly, remarks at their proper place and following good parliamentary practice in all things tends

to increase our respect for the Order. The Master is largely responsible for proper steps in this line and if he isn't proficient he should acquaint himself fully by studying a good manual of parliamentary practice. In fact every Grange should be guided in its deliberations by one.

The secretary by virtue of his office is "the organ of the Grange," and he is largely responsible for bringing before the Grange matters of importance. Too often, secretaries being busy men, overlook the importance of good business practice. Papers may be mislaid, reports may be delayed, delinquent notices not

mailed, minutes reported inaccurately, all because he does not realize the importance of business detail.

As the year draws to a close it is important that preparation be made to have all accounts of officers audited. In small Granges this may seem a trivial matter and of little consequence. Good business demands that these trusted officers give an account of their trust and it is important that a thorough audit of accounts be made in all Granges.

The collection of Grange dues was discussed in the last number of GRANGE NEWS, and we wish to emphasize the importance of systematic collections. Every prosperous organization has a system for the periodic collection of dues and the Grange can only survive under a similar plan.

There is no doubt that more members are lost to the Order because of our failure to exercise good business practice than from any other cause. Dues should

be collected periodically and according to the Constitution should be paid in advance.

An almost unforgivable sin in business is to disregard letters and allow correspondence to remain unanswered. Courtesy demands replies to all important correspondence and it should be our aim and purpose to extend that courtesy to all with whom we have business transactions. Even if our answer be unfavorable we owe it to those with whom we deal that we reply to their letters.

Business methods on the farm and in the Grange are equally important to the methods of industry and commerce. Good business practice can be made the vehicle to move many a Grange to activity, that has functioned inadequately. Careless, indifferent and shiftless methods have wrecked many an organization and failure can only be avoided by good business methods in the Grange, as well as elsewhere.

Grange Publicity

FOR more than fifty years, the Grange has functioned in its own peculiar, unassuming way, rendering benefits to its membership and the public in numerous ways. Shall we continue thus, or assume an aggressive attitude and push forward proclaiming to the world the worth of the Order?

When business decides to advertise, it first decides two things: What to Advertise and How to Advertise. The Grange has many good things to offer and in the past our advertising has been poor. Too little attention has been given to advocating the fundamental purposes of the Order, the great good that has accrued to its membership in a fraternal way, and the improved condition of agriculture by reason of favorable laws enacted and vicious acts killed in the making. The competition in every avenue of life is keener than ever and it affects the Grange, as well. Numerous organizations are continually springing up, pretending to bring relief to agriculture. Usually they are born of selfish motives and do not survive and it remains for the Grange to speak in no uncertain ways of its past accomplishments and its stand on the great economic questions of the day. Shall

we advertise? Yes. In a very positive way stand upon the fundamentals of the Order and declare the policies, purposes and accomplishments.

How shall we advertise? We have no publicity bureau aside from that of the National Grange. Every subordinate Grange owes a duty to its community to furnish the local press important proceedings of meetings; every member owes a duty to himself and the Order to boost our accomplishments in a positive way; every secretary owes a duty to his organization to keep in close touch with higher organization. A central advertising bureau can proclaim only generalities but each local unit of the organization has it in its power to advertise its good things. Emphasizing the great good the Grange has done and may do.

Business has learned what and how to advertise, at a vast expenditure of money.

We have the resulting experience in the noted facts of improvement and success. We may take a lesson and with the opening of the coming fiscal year attempt to bring on a forward-looking campaign looking to the strengthening of our ranks.

Halloween

ELSEWHERE in this issue of GRANGE NEWS is found an article of Halloween observance by Prof. R. G. Bressler, formerly of State College, and now Deputy Secretary of Agriculture. The suggestion that wherever possible a Halloween social be held is commendable for the purposes outlined in the article. A suggested program also appears on page 7 and together with the material Lecturers are able to furnish, the social can be made an interesting affair.

Originally Halloween generally had as its most essential part a ritual that seemed to consist in the lighting by each household of a bonfire at nightfall. This pointed to the very ancient and widely diffused practice of kindling sacred fires at certain seasons of the year.

While the Germanic nations had their

Osterfeuer the Celtic had their Bealtine. Both winter and summer festivals obtained and from the beginning the summer festival was regarded as a season at which fairies were both unusually active. There is no evidence to show that our present methods of divination usually resorted to, were originally limited to one day.

FIVE PAST MASTERS HONORED

The presentation of solid gold badges to five Past Masters of Pomona Grange was an impressive feature at the last Pomona Grange meeting of Bradford County. The recipients were: Asa S. Stevens, Hon. Louis Piolet, Harry E. Chase, Roland N. Benjamin and Meade C. Knights.

Master's Letter to Granges

AUTUMN DAYS

The seasons glide past us so rapidly we can scarcely realize that Autumn is here again.

While we enjoy the beauties of Autumn leaves and the profusions of flowers and fruit and grain, yet it foretells us of a season of dormancy which, in many ways, nature abhors.

As we travel over our beautiful roads and view the magnificent landscapes of our grand old state we frequently speak of the beautiful hills and if we were musicians we would sing the Grange song "Beautiful Hills."

Much interest is being manifested by the rural people in beautifying their homes and as the Fall days approach much of this beauty will be lost and in its place we will find Autumn's disastrous results and instead of enjoying the cultivating and caring for the beauties we will be called on to dispose of dead plants that possess no beauty or sweet fragrance.

But we are told "It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all." Let us not spend too much time thinking about the sad side of Autumn, there is another and brighter side, in fact everything has two sides, and Autumn is no exception. If we have spent our Spring and Summer as we

should then the approach of Autumn brings pleasure and happiness. It surely is a joy to the farmer and his family when they view their farms and bins full and the shelves in the cellar and cupboards groaning under the load, placed there by busy hands during the Summer.

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these 'It might have been.'"

With winter approaching and empty barn or storehouse and the thought that they might have been full brings sadness. While there are those who may experience the empty barn and could say it might have been otherwise, yet we are glad that they are the exception and that the American farmer is noted for his full barn and an abundant supply.

I am glad the Grange teaches thrift and frugality and that the four seasons are impressed as well as the different seasons of life. As the different seasons of life pass by us we can scarcely realize them until they are past. It behooves us to be alert and seize opportunities by the forelock. Likewise as we come to the Autumn of life our storehouses bespeak as to how we have hoed and tended our row.

Trusting that all may so live so as not to have to say "It might have been," I am,
Fraternally,
J. AUDLEY BOAK.

THE STUDENT AND COLLEGE GRANGE

By W. C. GUMBEL

In the past few years, student organizations have been gaining a strong foothold on our college and university campuses. Their type and purposes are somewhat varied—usually depending upon the environmental factors that tend to make them useful. Many of them are national in scope and are performing a worthwhile service.

The Student and College Grange, a chapter of the National Patrons of Husbandry, has found its way into several of our agricultural colleges and universities. The organization is gaining much popularity because of the type of service that it performs. It is training young men and women for larger usefulness in rural life, bringing them to a realization of the value of teamwork, and sending them out into rural communities equipped to help solve the perplexing problems of the future.

Organizations, such as the student and college Granges, are the motive power behind all accomplishments marking the progress of the human family from its earliest days of simplicity to the present complicated social condition. Modern agriculture has come to understand, as never before, the relationship which organization and teamwork have to the well being of those who till the soil.

The world needs young men and women with sound agriculture background trained to direct the great mechanical machinery that aid production and to guide the masses of humanity toward a definite goal. This training is one phase of accomplishment that the College Grange is being credited with.

Since the membership of the Grange is open to both men and women, they are trained side by side. Their interests become mutual. Teamwork is developed and the home becomes the center of attraction. Herein lies the future of America—the preservation of the country home.

HIS CHOICE

Sambo was asked what kind of chickens he preferred.
"Well, sah," he replied after a few moments' consideration, "all kinds has dere merits. De white one is de easiest to find in de dark; but de black ones is de easiest to hide aftah you gets 'em."

Coming Grange Meetings

THE Pennsylvania State Grange will convene in annual session at Erie, Pa., December 13-15, inclusive. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Lawrence and the business sessions will be held in the Carney Auditorium. The State Grange is a delegate body composed of Masters of Subordinate and Pomona Granges and their wives who are Matrons. It is necessary that all dues to the State Grange be paid to Sept. 30, 1927, inclusive.

The sessions of the National Grange will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, in November. It is expected that many Pennsylvania Patrons will go to Cleveland to attend the sessions and take the Seventh Degree. An interesting bit of Grange history is connected with Cleveland, for it was in East Cleveland that Oliver H. Kelly organized a Grange on his first Western trip. Pennsylvania headquarters at Cleveland will be at the Statler Hotel.

HORSE AND MULE SHORTAGE IN FIVE YEARS PROBABLE

Work stock—horses and mules—is the one class of animals in which practically every farmer is concerned, whether he is a stock farmer, cotton planter, wheat grower, or cane raiser. The approaching shortage of good work stock is therefore of vital concern to all farmers.

Estimates of all the horses and mules on farms in the United States the first of this year showed a total of 21,013,000 head, a decline in work stock population of 17 per cent since 1920. (In Pennsylvania the decline was 24 per cent.) It is practically certain that the next five years will show a reduction of the present numbers by 30 or 40 per cent unless breeding is resumed. This rapid reduction is expected to develop into an acute shortage in those States where the animals on farms are the oldest and where fewest colts are coming on as replacements.

Although the average age of horses has increased considerably the average value during the past three years has not changed much. The present low prices may not be expected to continue indefinitely. In fact, there is a definite market demand at present for high-class draft geldings and saddle horses of merit at good prices. Inferior horses of all types will undoubtedly continue to be a drug on the market.—United States Department of Agriculture.

PACKAGED APPLES MUST CONFORM TO LAW

In order to protect consumers as well as producers, shippers and dealers, the state has an apple packing law which applies to all apples packed in closed packages.

The law provides that the name and address of the packer, the variety of apple, the size of package and the minimum size of fruit must be marked on the outside of the package. It further provides that the apples on the face of the package must be a fair representation of the fruit in the balance of the package. The law is compulsory on all apples packed in closed packages within the state.

The law does not require the compulsory use of the Standard Apple Grades, but all apple packers are encouraged to use these grades as the basis for the grading of their output. These optional grades are the same as the Federal grades, which have been adopted as the standard in most of the eastern states. While the use of these standard grades is entirely voluntary with the individual, packages of fruit marked with these standard grade terms must comply with the requirements for the particular grade of fruit marked on the package.

The State Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg will be glad to furnish all interested parties with copies of the law and also the Standard Apple Grades.

Summer and the Automobile

Summer is here and so is the automobile in larger numbers than ever before.

The cool of the evenings after the day's work, or the quiet of the dawn are tempting times for a glorious ride in the automobile, but that is not all. The automobile whether it be a pleasure car or the commercial type has to be used for business in the crowded streets and markets during the rush period of the day. All of this involves a hazard, and a single accident could not only mar the pleasure of the automobile, but possibly jeopardize and involve the owner's estate.

Automobile insurance protecting you against what you may do to the other fellow in the way of injuring him personally, or damaging his property, will relieve you of the financial loss and worry. It is a necessity. Let us insure you under our special proposition to Grangers.

If you have a pleasure car—any make—you can get Liability \$5,000/10,000 limits, and Property Damage \$1,000 limits, at \$18.00 per year. On a truck the cost for the same coverage would be \$23.00.

Order now on the blank below.

Fire and Theft rates given on request.

Only a Granger can enjoy these rates.

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GENTLEMEN

I hereby request you to secure for me Liability and Property Damage Insurance on the following described automobile.

Name of Automobile and Year Model	KIND—State Whether Pleasure Car or Truck	Give Manufacturers or Engine No. or Both Take same from License Card

This order is given with the understanding that if the car insured is a pleasure car the premium will be \$18.00. If a truck or delivery car, the cost will be \$23.00.

NAME..... ADDRESS.....

MEMBER OF..... GRANGE NO.....

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

CRAWFORD.—The quarterly meeting of Crawford County Pomona held at Townville was the occasion of the year for Crawford Grange work. The principal topics discussed were: Should All Farmers Have a College Education? Old Age Pensions; How to Combat the Growing Disrespect for Law; Home Conveniences and Amusements; Are Farmer-Owned Cooperatives a Success? J. Audley Boak, Overseer of the State Grange, was present and spoke on "Agriculture." The amount of \$1,000 was appropriated to the Girls' Dormitory Fund, making a total of \$1,500 by this Pomona. The following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

WHEREAS, It has been the practice in some instances where a vacancy occurred in the county municipal office to fill the vacancy without the knowledge of the voters at large.

WHEREAS, Heretofore certain county offices have been filled by appointment through the influence of two or more persons which is very unjust to the majority of members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That before appointment is made for either county or municipal office the vacancy shall be advertised thirty days in the County paper.

FAVOR SABBATH OBSERVANCE

Resolved, That we, the Crawford County Pomona Grange, in convention assembled at Townville, Sept. 8, 1927, deplore the present trend of Sabbath desecration and lawlessness on the part of those who are seeking to break down the Lord's Day, and substitute therefor a Continental European Sunday; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we go on record as being absolutely opposed to all unnecessary labor and secular sports or diversions on the first day of the week, or the Christian Sunday, believing as we do that it is contrary to the law of God, and the statute enacted in 1793, which is still a fundamental law of the State of Pennsylvania.

STAND BY THE FLAG

WHEREAS, The report has been brought to our attention that our American flag has been torn down by some foreigner and sympathizer with anarchists; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Crawford County Pomona Grange, No. 26, now in session in Townville, Pa., that we are in favor of deporting all persons from our border, either foreign or native-born, who would insult our flag, and that we as Grangers go on record as favoring the election of candidates who will support such a law.

WANT LAW ENFORCED

WHEREAS, Crawford County Pomona Grange, No. 26, now in session, goes on record as emphatically denouncing the slipshod methods of enforcing the 18th Amendment in many communities, and furthermore, deplore the lack of reverence shown our flag.

TIOGA.—The quarterly meeting of Tioga County Pomona, No. 30, was held with Mitchell's Mills Grange, and a fine literary program was rendered. Entertainment consisted of readings, music, etc., and topics discussed were: "What Effect Will the Changing Hands of the Condensary Have on the Dairymen of Tioga County?" "Women as Citizens," "How Solve the Problem of the Stay-at-Home Vote." An address by Acting Master Boak and a meeting of subordinate secretaries were special features of the day.

LACKAWANNA.—One of the best meetings ever held in Lackawanna County was the Pomona meeting as the guests of Madison Grange. Ten subordinate Granges reported. Pan Pack Grange was reorganized during the quarter.

A fine literary program was rendered and important farm topics were discussed. P. H. Dewey, former Master of the State Grange, was the speaker of the day. Judge Watson, of Scranton, was also a speaker. The fifth degree was conferred upon fourteen candidates.

GRANGE CONTESTS

Huntingdon County Granges have Literary Contest

The Pomona Grange of Huntingdon County offered prizes totaling forty dollars to the Granges putting on the best literary programs. The county was divided into four districts of four Granges each and preliminary contests were held first. On September 2d the finals were held at Alexandria when four winners competed with each other in programs of one hour each. Brothers John Dale and Walter Gumbel, of State College, judges, awarded points in the following order: Warriorsmark, Donation, McAlvey's Fort and Lincoln. Large audiences were present and the entire program was very creditable.

A PROMISING OUTLOOK

Writes the Secretary of Venango Grange, No. 910: "Our Grange has struck a pay streak; new members coming in and quite a number of reinstatements, also several by demit. We have a wonderful Master this year."

NOW AND THEN

At the September meeting of Crawford County Pomona it voted to give \$1,000 to the Dormitory Fund; this making \$1,500 for this county.

Only ninety days till State Grange means hustle for the second \$50,000. Let's do it!

Among those from other counties who helped to make the session beneficial were Acting State Master Audley Boak, of Lawrence Co.; Pomona Master D. T. Thomas, Mercer Co.; and Mercer Co. Deputy — Well! I never could remember names. It was a mighty good talk any way.

Over the top for the second \$50,000. State Grange at Erie. Let's hustle!

Pennsylvania and Ohio are both great Grange states. We think of Ohio as the greater in an agricultural way but we are somewhat ahead in Grange membership. We have 83,000 patrons against 71,000 for Ohio. Pennsylvania's largest Grange county has 6,244 members and Ohio's, 3,834. Our smallest county in point of members has 29 and Ohio 49. Our state has 64 counties with Granges. Ohio has 86.

Let's hustle that second \$50,000 over the top in 1927.

We were at Erie Co. Pomona for the second day and found that same enthusiastic Grange spirit that always characterizes an Erie Co. meeting. Here's one from the fly leaf of their program:

Make it \$100,000 in '27. Let's go.
WALTER TUCKER,
State Deputy.

SPLENDID WORK IN LAWRENCE COUNTY

Over two years ago we received a copy of a letter from State Master Dewey, addressed to Pomona and subordinate masters, outlining the plan agreed upon at a joint meeting of the Dormitory and Home Economics Committee of the State Grange, whereby the properly constituted committee in each subordinate and Pomona Grange for raising money for this purpose, should be the Master, Lecturer, and Secretary and placing the responsibility for carrying out this plan upon the Pomona Master of each Pomona.

At our Pomona meeting in Sept., 1925, action was taken directing the Master to appoint committees to visit all the Granges in the county and present the memorial project.

Previous to this meeting on their own initiative, Fairview Grange, the smallest Grange in the county with a membership of 35 staged a home talent play and as a result was able to make a contribution of \$100 to the fund. To-day Fairview's membership is 54. A gain of over 50%.

An agreeable surprise was in store for the visiting committee when they reached Big Beaver Grange, the first Grange visited, and heard the minutes of the previous meeting read, containing a resolution pledging Big Beaver for its quota. The next day's mail brought word of similar action by Wilmington Grange. Other Granges pledged their quotas when visited while some expressed their willingness to do what they could. These pledges have all been redeemed.

With the beginning of the winter season a course of five home talent plays was arranged for exchange by five Granges with the understanding that all of the proceeds after the actual expense was deducted should go to the Memorial Fund. These plays were all repeated several times outside of the course for the same purpose. The slogan on the tickets was "A Worthy Project of Worthy Patrons." These home talent plays proved to be a great revenue getter besides furnishing wholesome entertainment in the Grange communities and another course was given the past winter, the proceeds being used for other Grange work when the Grange had reached its goal on the Fund.

Fifteen hundred and seventy Grange cook books have been sold. One Grange selling 525 and one individual, 340. It was a noticeable fact, and hard to account for, that the Grange Cook Book made a stronger appeal to those outside the Grange, especially the town dweller, than it did to those within our ranks. The remark was frequently heard, "I'll take one if it is for a good cause."

As a result of those activities, together with a number of individual contributions, our quota as a county has been nearly reached. Four hundred dollars will place every Grange in Lawrence County "over the top" with a neat sum to the credit of the Pomona and to attain this goal before the Erie meeting is our fondest hope.

Grange work has not suffered any relapse on account of the memorial campaign in Lawrence County. Granges that have put the project over feel proud of it and are anxious that others should do likewise. When we stop to think that one penny a week from every member of the order in the Keystone State during the five years we have been talking about it, would have completed the job, and upheld the honor of this great organization of whose past achievements we feel so proud.

DAVID F. KYLE.

A very absent-minded man called upon his old friend, the family physician, one evening. After chatting for a couple of hours the doctor saw him to the door, and as he was shaking hands, said: "Come again soon, old chap; family all well, I suppose?" "Good heavens!" exclaimed his visitor, "that reminds me of my errand. My wife's in a fit."

ANNIVERSARY OF EAST NEW CASTLE GRANGE CELEBRATED

More than 150 members and friends of East New Castle Grange met July 26 to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the Grange. A supper preceded the Literary feature of the meeting. The special music consisted of Quartette and Vocal and Instrumental music.

A History of the Grange was given by Mrs. L. H. Scheidemantle and addresses were made by State Senator G. T. Weingartner, who was the first master of the Grange, J. A. Boak and David F. Kyle. A noteworthy fact was the presence of all the Past Masters, except Wesley Reed, who resides in Ashland, Oregon. It is contemplated to make this an annual event.

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Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons
2127 Green Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

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Postage prepaid

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Pomona Badges, No. 14, Reversible 55 cents each.

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Printed Silk Flag, 3x5 ft., Mounted as above, \$10.00. Printed Silk Flag 4x6 ft., Mounted as above, \$15.00.

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Everything for the Grange

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THE LECTURER'S CORNER

By HOWARD G. EISAMAN, State Lecturer

THE first meeting of the Middle Atlantic Conference was held at New Brunswick, New Jersey, August 23. All sessions of the conference were held at Rutgers University. Rutgers is one of America's oldest universities, being organized in 1766. All delegates were comfortably quartered in the university dormitories and bountiful and appetizing meals were served in Winants Hall on Rutgers campus.

Real Grange interest and enthusiasm abounded throughout the sessions. Many new and pleasant acquaintances were formed and a marked spirit of fellowship prevailed. There was every evidence that the fraternal ties were strengthened among the participating states of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

The conference was officially opened by Dr. Walter C. Whiton, Lecturer of New Jersey State Grange, on Tuesday evening, August 23. At this session which took the form of a rather informal get-together affair, Hon. David H. Agans, Master of New Jersey State Grange, extended to the delegates, a most cordial welcome, stating that it was proper and fitting that the initial meeting of the Middle Atlantic Conference should be staged within the walls of historic Rutgers, one of our country, gave an impetus to education.

Professors F. G. Helyar, Acting Dean of the College of Agriculture, read letters of welcome from Dr. John Martin Thomas, President of Rutgers University, who was away on vacation, and from Dr. J. G. Lipman, Dean of the College of Agriculture, who was on a special mission in Palestine.

National Master L. J. Taber and National Lecturer D. L. Martin were introduced and both gave brief words of greeting. Master L. J. Taber made the statement that, "This conference is making a remarkable beginning. In two or three years it should become one of the outstanding gatherings of Grange workers in the Nation. The Grange Lecturers of these Middle Atlantic States have a wonderful opportunity to mold Grange sentiment and influence. Knowledge is power. Let us use that power for the good of agriculture."

The Wednesday morning session was opened at nine o'clock with Raymond G. Cooper, Lecturer, of New York State Grange, in charge of a carefully prepared program on the subject: "The Grange and Education." In opening the program, Mr. Cooper defined education as the drawing out of the latent powers of an individual. He stated that the Grange has, through its Lecturer's hour, been actively engaged in great programs of education.

Mrs. Joseph Wheeler, of Claverack, N. Y., gave a very interesting and instructive paper on "Preschool Education," in which she pointed out the necessity of education beginning at the time of birth.

A paper was prepared by Professor S. R. Lockwood, of Hannibal, N. Y., on the subject: "How the Grange May Cooperate with the School," was read.

Professor Lockwood's plea was for a definite continuous program on the part of the Grange with reference to rural schools. He stated that the Grange should early each year, plan a program for school direction and visitation, if it is to be a vital factor for better schools in the country.

Other interesting papers were prepared and read by Olivia Bennett, of Madison County, N. Y.; Sarah E. Weeks, Idlewild, N. Y., and Mrs. R. G. Wing, of Norfolk, N. Y., on the timely subjects: "Use of Essay in Grange Programs," "Educational Value of Debates and Discussions in the Grange," "How to Make Use of Agricultural Helps in the Lecturer's Program," and "Home Economics in the Grange."

At the close of the New York program, the Governor of New Jersey, A. Harry Moore, was introduced. The Governor responded with a most inspiring address, in which he said: "I am proud to welcome you here because of what you represent. You are engaged in National defense just as much as those who are carrying a gun and marching to-day in the State Encampments. You are defending the ideals of the Nation, helping the Nation to be strong. To do this, first you yourself must be so imbued with enthusiasm that you will carry it on; you must have your soul vitalized by the thing you believe in. We must realize that the history of this great nation is not written, signed and sealed, but that you are helping to write it."

The conference was addressed on Wednesday afternoon by National Master L. J. Taber. Mr. Taber emphasized the necessity and importance of strong farm organizations to cope with the many perplexing agricultural problems. Mr. Taber made a strong appeal to all Grange Lecturers as well as to all Grange workers, to place special emphasis on increasing Grange interest and enthusiasm.

After the speaking program many of the delegates made an automobile tour of the grounds of the College of Agriculture and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Maryland and Delaware Grangers under the direction of Rev. J. M. DeChant, of Lewistown, Md., presented a very interesting and entertaining program at the Wednesday evening session, exemplifying "The Value of Recreation in the Grange."

Thursday morning session was in charge of the Pennsylvania Delegation, with the subject theme: "The Grange and the Community."

After brief introductory remarks by State Lecturer Howard G. Eisaman, State Master J. Audley Boak gave an ad-

dress on the subject: "Ways in Which the Grange Can Assist the Rural Church." Mr. Boak stressed the importance of close cooperation between the Grange and the Church. Mrs. Jennie M. Rodgers, of Chester County gave several readings which were greatly enjoyed by the delegation.

Dr. C. C. Rankin, of West Chester, gave an instructive address on "Grange Opportunities for Developing the Civic Life of the Community." Dr. Rankin presented his subject in an interesting manner and throughout his talk, he had the closest possible attention of his audience. At the close of the session many Patrons expressed their delight with the doctor's address.

The subject of "Community Health" was handled by Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Grange Home Economics Committee, in her usual interesting and pleasing way. During the brief period in which Dr. Lyons occupied the platform, she endeared herself to the lecturers and Patrons of the Middle Atlantic States.

Prof. W. B. Gordon, of State College, gave the final number on the Pennsylvania program. "Dramatics as a Contributing Factor in Community Building" was the subject matter of Prof. Gordon's lecture and demonstration. The screen was used in demonstrating stage settings, stage curtains, value of interior and exterior hall decorations, etc. When during Prof. Gordon's address he discovered that he was encroaching upon the dinner hour, he suggested that he bring his remarks to a close. This suggestion met with a vehement protest on the part of all present, and upon insistence of delegates, Prof. Gordon continued long into the noon hour so interested was the audience.

The Thursday afternoon program was rendered by the New Jersey Delegation as directed by their efficient State Lecturer, Dr. Whiton. Their subject was "Farm and Home." Many worthwhile and scholarly papers and addresses were given, dealing with the technical phases of the farm and home. These discussions were interspersed with appropriate music, songs and recitation, making in all a most enjoyable and instructive program.

At the Thursday evening and final session of the conference, talks were given by the Masters, Lecturers, Executive Committee members and delegates, all expressing their appreciation of the many courtesies shown by the New Jersey Patrons, and their deep interest in the Middle Atlantic Conference. All attending this year expressed their desire for the continuation of the conference.

Raymond G. Cooper, Lecturer of New York State Grange, extended an invitation to the conference to meet with New York Grange at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., in 1928. The delegation voted unanimously to accept this invitation.

THE BURNT HEN A TRUE STORY

One day when the ground was parched with a long drought, a fire came sweeping down across the big prairie in the great Northwest. The territory was thickly settled, and the fire raging across the settlement destroyed in its course the entire improvements of several farmers, in some cases even the people themselves being unable to escape.

When the fire was out, a relief party rode out from the neighboring town to see if possibly someone might have escaped the flames and be in need of assistance. Riding past the ashes of the men of these destroyed homes, one of the men saw what appeared to be a black hen sitting on the ground. On going up to it he found that it was quite dead, the head and back being burned almost to a cinder; but the bird sat in such a striking position, her wings partly spread out, that he gave her a poke, turning her over; whereupon three little chickens ran out. Bravely the poor mother hen had covered them, in the face of the roaring, consuming fire; paying the extreme price in the midst of the scorching flames, choosing to be burned to death rather than that one of her brood should be harmed.—The Pentecostal Evangelist.

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and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

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Our Juvenile Granges

Among the Young Folks of the Order

The Juvenile Grange is just emerging from its embryo stage and as yet has not established certain definite lines of activity. In many instances the Juvenile is organized to enable the parents to attend the subordinate Grange and in such instances there is only a slight attention given to the work. In the Grange as well as elsewhere we must train the boy when he is most receptive to standards and ideals. Just as the Grange in general stands for the making of better men and women, so the Juvenile must aim at making better boys and girls. To do this there must be a well defined program of work. Juvenile organization must be carried forward under the direct head of the State Master. The Juvenile Grange must be given a definite place in our Grange work, for out of their ranks will emerge the leaders of the future. Juvenile Matrons and Patrons should be trained along definite lines. Financing of Juvenile work is an important subject for consideration.

Mrs. Maude Mumford, Morence, Michigan, says:

The Juvenile Grange is an important factor in the great Grange structure. It not only renders valuable service to the Grange, to the home, to the community in which it is located in the various states throughout the nation, but it has come to be recognized as a power for good in the channels of Agriculture.

The extent of its service will depend entirely upon the cooperation of the Subordinate and Pomona Grange membership, as they measure up to the opportunities before them.

Each Matron has different problems with which to deal. Different conditions exist in different communities and we must, to a certain extent, work out our own salvation. Make out and arrange programs to fit our own children, our own Grange, its conditions and local surroundings. No set program or rule will fit them all.

Material from outside sources for Juvenile Grange's programs as suggested by Miss Natalia Barnes, Past State Deputy for New York, include the following:

We all need a change once in a while and turn to something different. This applies very directly on the work in the Juvenile Grange. Children especially, tire of the drill of the regular meeting and need a change. The following will help out:

Collect leaves, flowers, and have a guessing contest.

Get the district nurse, or a doctor to come and give some simple first aid. Learn to put on a bandage, what splints are used for and a dozen or more easy things that go far towards saving a life. Then in later meetings practice putting on the different kinds of bandages and keep at it until those old enough can do a good job.

The little folks can be busy with cut-out pictures and so on, while the older ones are working on this.

Cut-outs are a good source of keeping quiet many times. Save your magazines that have good ads and cut them out as the puzzle pictures are, placing each lot in a small envelope marked by number. They are easily carried and a big help.

Get the pamphlets of some of the transcontinental railroads and you will have lots of fun with the aid of a map in taking trips right in your own meeting room.

Study the early history of your town, county and state. Have some one responsible for a historical fact each night. Look up the Indian names and their meaning.

Your Departments of State are ready,

many of them, to aid. Apply to them, tell your needs and they will gladly help. You have to make the need plain to them, then they are ready to aid you.

Your Conservation Commission can give you lots of interesting material and possibly a speaker.

Your State Police Department, if you have one, can tell you simple road law and possibly will help on civics. They usually have speakers who can give a very worthwhile talk to both Granges.

Your Farm, Home Bureau, or Junior Extension Leaders are always ready to do their bit and are especially good to help in a variety of ways.

Get all the information you can from your State College of Agriculture and then use what you can of the material. They probably have some interesting slides that cost little if you have a way of showing them.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington can and will send you a list of publications on request that will put you in touch with their material.

Study your state, your government and all you can with the idea that your members are future citizens in the making. Simplify the work to meet their needs, it takes time, but it's worth it, then go to your meeting with your part ready and you will find the children will be too.

A suitable Fall program as prepared by the Junior Extension Department of Cornell University is the following:

Song—Some selection appropriate to the harvest season, selected by Pomona.

Recitation—"The Corn Song," by J. G. Whittier, by a boy of 13.

Discussion—How best to prepare exhibits for a fair.

Recitation—Joyville's County Fair, by a boy or girl of 12 or 14.

Recitation—"Do Say," by a girl of 8.

Discussion—What mistakes I made this year that I will avoid next year. By all members.

Recitation—"Cowbells," by Bill Adams. By a boy of 9.

Recitation—"Columbia's Emblem," by Edna Dean.

Closing Song—Selected by Chaplain. Or a game Proctor. By Ceres.

LITTLE THINGS.

He rang in a little sooner
Than the fellows in the shop,
And he stayed a little longer
When the whistle ordered "Stop."
He worked a little harder
And talked a little less;
He seemed but little hurried
And he showed but little stress,
For every little movement
His efficiency expressed.
Thus his envelope grew just
A little thicker than the rest.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a rate of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

McGEORGE

WHEREAS, Worthy sister, Mrs. Alice McGeorge, who was a charter member of Big Beaver Grange, No. 1578, has been called to her heavenly reward, we bow in humble submission to the Divine will and direct that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the sorrowing family our sincere fraternal sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS and added to the records of our Order.

J. Q. STEWART,
Mrs. JAS. McHATTIE,
H. A. LESLIE,
Committee.

KINARD

WHEREAS, The Divine Master has sent fit send a reaper of death into our midst, and

has called from our Order our Worthy Brother, Dr. George C. Kinard, a member of Ephrata Grange No. 1815; and

WHEREAS, His untimely and sudden death has left a vacancy in our community, reminding us of the uncertainty of life, by the loss of a good neighbor and Patron; be it

Resolved, That as a token of respect to his memory, we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased, and the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS, and be recorded on the minutes of the Grange.

C. W. STUBER,
J. B. BUTCHER,
JOHN B. HARTING,
Committee.

HAVERSTICH

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Monroe P. Haverstich; be it

Resolved, That Ephrata Grange No. 1815, humbly bow to the supreme will of God; be it further

Resolved, That we return our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and as a token of respect, our Charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, that they be placed on the minutes of the Grange and a

copy be sent to the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS for publication.

HOWARD KEEN,
EDWARD W. STUBER,
JOHN B. HARTING,
SEIBERT,
Committee.

The silent reaper has invaded our homes, gathered sheaves of his own selection, and borne them to the great storehouse into which all will sooner or later be garnered. Brother Wesley A. Seibert, a member of Chestnut Ridge Grange, No. 1133, was called to his eternal reward on June 12, 1927; therefore be it

Resolved, That while the members of our Grange have been called upon to part with a worthy brother, we do not forget the greater loss sustained by those nearer and dearer to him.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family and relatives in this time of sorrow. Be it further,

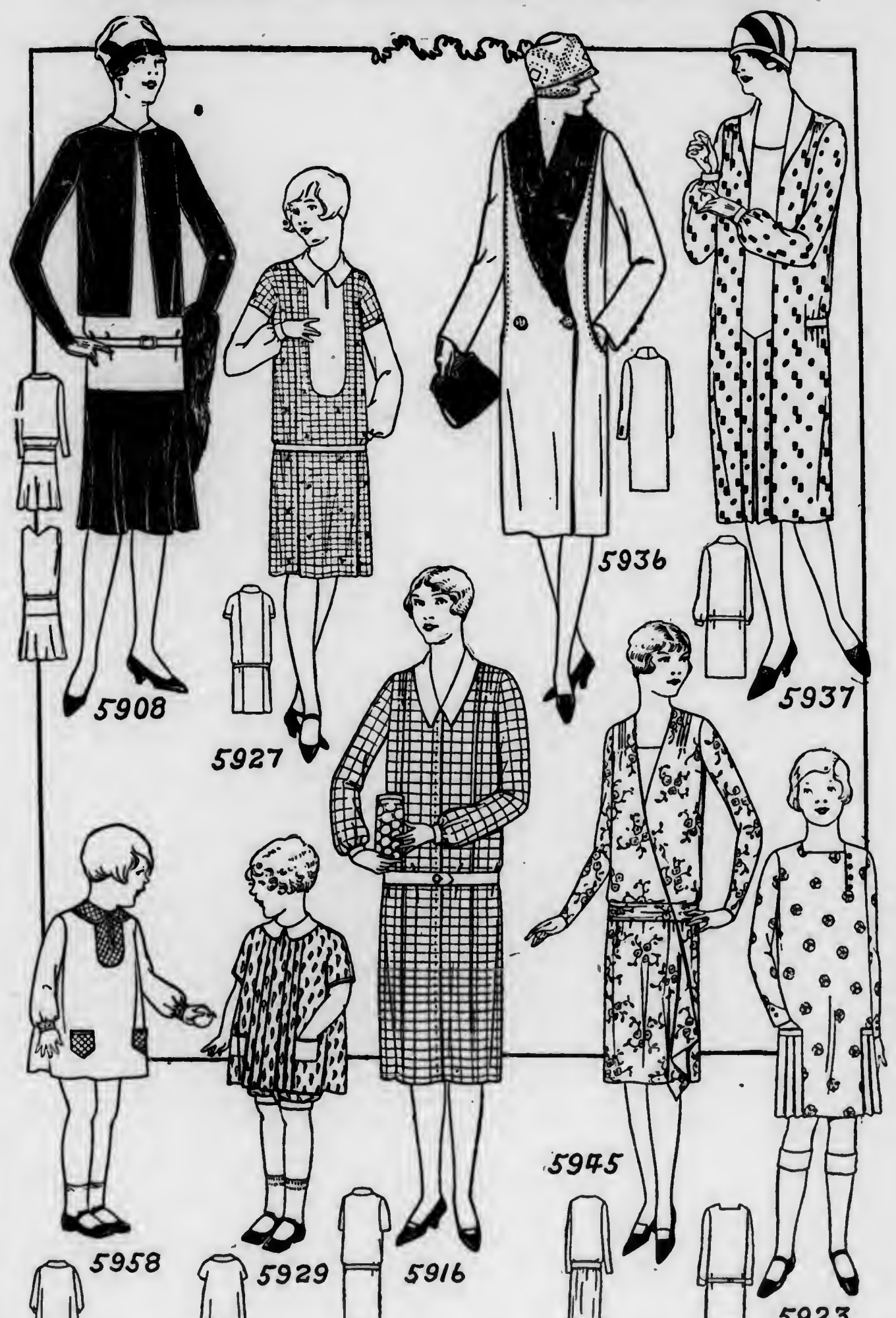
Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be made a part of our minutes, a copy sent to the family, and one to the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS for publication.

SCOTT BIGLER,
Mrs. A. L. FENCE,
LOIS MOWL,
Committee.

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Contributions to the Girls' Dormitory at State College

DURING the month from Aug. 20, 1927, to Sept. 20, 1927, the sum of \$1,235.54 was received from Granges throughout the State, making a total cash in the fund of \$50,378.08.

The Master, the Secretary and the Lecturer of every subordinate and Pomona Grange are the properly constituted committee in charge of raising money for this purpose; and, all contributions to the fund should be sent direct to John H. Light, Secretary Pennsylvania State Grange, 428-430 Telegraph Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa. Following is an itemized list of the contributions received during the month above indicated:

County	Grange	Amount
Armstrong	Sugar Creek, No. 1803	\$25.00
Susquehanna	Elk Lake, No. 806	3.00
Indiana	Marion Center, No. 1910	94.77
McKean	Eldred, No. 1237	10.00
Armstrong	South Buffalo, No. 1908	1.50
Jefferson	Clover Juvenile	.30
Luzerne	William Armstrong	25.00
Lebanon	Pomona	200.00
Alleghany	Mifflin, No. 1941	2.50
Erie	Clover Leaf, No. 1265	3.30
Wayne	Unity, No. 1710	1.50
Armstrong	North Buffalo, No. 1820	22.00
Somerset	Jefferson, No. 1691	100.00
Washington	Independence, No. 179	3.60
Washington	Cross Creek, No. 954	11.10
Washington	Scenery Hill, No. 1345	3.60
Washington	Fallowfield, No. 1382	10.80
Washington	North Strabane, No. 1434	21.00
Washington	Burgesstown, No. 1502	3.00
Washington	Claysville, No. 1510	3.00
Washington	Paris, No. 1511	3.60
Washington	Prosperity, No. 1520	6.30
Washington	West Alexander, No. 1521	4.20
Washington	Gretna, No. 1543	3.60
Washington	Franklin, No. 1602	3.60
Washington	Cross Creek Village, No. 1751	.60
Washington	West Pike Run, No. 1928	3.60
Luzerne	Pomona	200.00
Greene	Whitely Twp. No. 1925	10.00
Greene	Lakeside, No. 1418	25.00
Schuylkill	Mt. Nebo, No. 1872	26.84
Alleghany	Gresham, No. 1471	7.50
Crawford	Mifflin, No. 1725	1.80
Cumberland	Pomona	40.10
Armstrong	Wilmot, No. 512	25.00
Bradford	Union, No. 609	7.50
Jefferson	Mahoning Valley, No. 1649	94.28
Lawrence	Logan, No. 109	10.00
Centre	Dayton, No. 1819	3.00
Armstrong	Hartstown, No. 1233	8.05
Crawford	Enterprise, No. 1673	3.00
Lackawanna	Friendship, No. 1859	3.00
Somerset		
		\$1,235.54
		50,378.08
		\$51,613.62

Cash contributions previously acknowledged

Total cash in fund, Sept. 20th

"SWING LOW, SWEET CHARIOT"

Down in the negro quarters on a Georgia plantation stood a quaint little log cabin overlooking cotton fields that were white with their snowy fruit. Born in slavery, living in slavery and apparently destined to die in slavery, yet old Joe was happy, for to him slavery was not bondage—only a pleasant way of being cared for.

His days of active usefulness were over. He had served long and faithfully in those same cotton fields, then as a house servant and later as a coachman. Now on account of age and "misery" in his back, he spent his days in mending harness, telling stories out of the old bits of rubbish they brought him. His wife, Sally, was head cook at the mansion which stood in another part of the plantation, in the midst of plants and flowers. Down a little farther was a tiny brook that sang all the livelong day and turned back, regretfully perhaps, to wind by the window of old Joe's cabin.

"The Pines" was a most hospitable house and usually thronged with guests, for its young mistress had an indulgent husband and money sufficient to gratify every possible whim. Mrs. Langley she was now, but to old Joe she would be

"Miss Eunice" always. He had carried her when she was a baby, watched over her when she was ill, and once when a pair of maddened horses dashed down the drive, utterly beyond their owner's control, he had snatched the unconscious child from almost under their feet and—saved her life, they said, but the brave fellow had received internal injuries and had not been able to do much since.

"Yes," he said one afternoon, to an appreciative audience of pickaninnies and white children who sat together around his feet in a truly democratic fashion, "dat ar day war a great time fo ol Joe. I war jes agwine to de house when I see dese yer hosses coming ker-blip! right whar Miss Eunice war a playing wid her doll-buggy. Dere wasn't no time to call her, so I jes grab her and run, and my foot ketch in de doll-buggy and I trow Miss Eunice ober my haid in some soft grass and den de hosses tram on me and I kinder lost my 'membrane. Pretty soon I fin myself in de house an de doctor and ol Missus war a standing ober me. Doctor says, 'he come to alright,' and ol Missus, she jes stoop down and kiss ol Joe! Tink ob dat!"

"Den Miss Eunice come in, and ol Missus say 'come here dear, and see Uncle Joe. He done sabe yo life.' An

den I lose my 'membrane again. One day Mas'r walk in and he say, 'Joe, here's yo papers, yo's free now, jus ez free ez I is.' I say, Mas'r, I don't want to go away from you and Missus and Miss Eunice. I want to stay here on de ole plantation, along 'o my ol woman. And den he wipe his eyes and say, 'I'll gib Sally papers too' and Sally say, 'No, Mas'r, me and Joe don't want to be free; we wants to stay here where we's happiest an Mas'r say he keep dese yer papers for us till we done want 'em. Dose was mighty fine time for ol Joe!' and he beamed at the children around his feet who had been listening with ever-fresh delight to the old, old story.

"Now play something, Uncle," the children cried, and Tommy Langley brought the fiddle that always hung in one corner of the cabin. His eyes brightened at the sight of the old brown thing, but he gently put the eager child away, saying, "No honey, not dis time. I got de misery in my back wuss en eber, Go away, chillens, ol Joe's—so tired!"

They obediently tramped out of the cabin and the old man's head dropped on his breast. The gaunt grey figure twisted with pain, and he did not move until Sally came in to get his supper. "Well, honey," she said cheerily, "how's yo back to-day?"

"Pears like de pain gets wuss, Sally," he replied. "Neber yo min, yo'll get better bym by." Coming closer she dropped a bundle of illustrated papers into his lap. "See wat Miss Eunice send yo, and look here!" She pointed proudly to her stooped shoulders, where a scarlet kerchief shone like a ray of light in the dim cabin.

Joe tried to smile, then said feebly, "Miss Eunice mighty good to us, Sally." Sally assented, and moving quickly about the cabin, soon had the evening meal on the table.

"Come, Joe, move up yo cheer. Dis yere hoe cake done to de tu'in." "Pears like I couldn't eat no supper," he said, then gave a half-suppressed groan that betokened an extra twinge of the "misery."

"Po ol man," said Sally sympathetically, and she ate in silence, watching the kindly pain-drawn face, with ever-increasing anxiety.

As twilight fell, the sufferer sought his couch, where he moaned and tossed restlessly, and the pitying Sally, stretched wearily on a faded rug near the door was soon fast asleep.

Up at "The Pines" all was light and laughter and music, for a crowd of young folks were gathered 'neath its hospitable roof and guitars and mandolins made the whole house ring with melody (of a more or less penetrating quality). In the midst of the gaiety, Tommy stole up to his mother with a troubled look on his usually merry little face.

"What is it, dearie?" she asked, putting her arm about him. "Mamma I'm afraid Uncle Joe is going to die. His 'misery' hurt him awful."

"Is Uncle Joe very sick, dear? I knew he was not well, but he has always been ailing, you know. I'll have the doctor see him to-morrow."

"Alright, mamma," and the little face grew bright again. She kissed him tenderly and said: "Run away to bed, little son, the birds went long ago."

Tommy went off obediently, but Mrs. Langley felt worried about the faithful old fellow who had saved her life. "I'll see to him to-morrow," she thought and began to plan various things for his comfort and happiness.

A little later a pretty girl with a mandolin, said: "Do you know I feel like having a lark. Excuse the slang, please, but there's no other word that will express my meaning."

"Try a swallow," suggested a young man in a way that was meant to be funny. "There's lots of lemonade left in the pitcher."

She scorned the interruption. "I want a lark, a regular lark!"

"How would a serenade do?" "Capital!" she laughed. "Just the thing! We'll take your mandolins and guitars into the moonlight and make things pleasant generally."

"But," said a maid with a practical turn of mind, "who is there to serenade? There aren't any neighbors, are there?"

"Give it up!" "Ask Mrs. Langley—she'll know," and a smiling ambassador from the merry group, Mrs. Langley's own nephew, went to the fair-haired hostess who sat with her husband in the library. "Aunt, who is there in this charming spot whom we can serenade? The girls think it would be fun, but we don't know where to find a victim in this isolated Eden."

Mrs. Langley rose quickly, and going to the little party, told them of old Joe and how she owed her life to those strong arms. She finished the story with an eloquent gesture, that brought tears to the eyes of many, and added: "Go down to the old man's cabin and sing the quaint negro melodies he loves so well—that he used to sing to me when I was a little child. And take these roses with you, he used to love them so; you can throw them in at the open window."

As she spoke, she took a great handful of white roses from a vase and with a little pearl-handled knife, dexterously removed the thorns, then handed them to her nephew.

"How do we get there, Aunt?" he asked, with something like a tremor in his voice.

"Follow the brook," she replied. "It flows right under his window, and you cannot miss the place. I'd go with you, only I cannot sing, and wouldn't be of any use."

She smiled brightly at them as they went down among the shadows, then to the tiny brook that seemed like a musical stream of silver in the moonlight.

The party was strangely silent for one bound for a "Lark," and by much crossing of the little stream that wound its tortuous way through the ground, they came to Uncle Joe's tiny cabin in an unseen nook of the plantation. They grouped themselves under the window in silence.

"Now then!" whispered one of them. The mandolins and guitars played the opening strains of the sweet old melody, then their fresh young voices rose high and clear.

Swing low, sweet char-iot,
Coming for to carry me home.
The old gray head turned feebly on its pillow, and Sally stirred restlessly.

Swing low, sweet char-iot,
Coming for to carry me home.

Above the song of the brook that seemed like a tender accompaniment to the tinkle of the mandolins the music rose, and old Joe woke from his dream of pain.

I looked over Jordan and what did I see
Coming for to carry me home?

A band of angels coming after me,
Coming for to carry me home.

Oh, light of the angels! Oh, rapture of the song! The familiar words brought back so much to the old man's listening soul.

Swing low, sweet char-iot,
Coming for to carry me home.

The fragrant shower fell around him. He grasped a great white rose that was within reach of his hand and pressed it to his parched lips.

Swing low, sweet char-iot,
Coming for to carry me home.

Out of the clouds was the chariot coming for him?

Yes—wrapt in celestial glory.

Swing low, sweet char-iot,
The song died away, and the singers heard no sound within.

But the tired head fell back upon its pillow with a sigh of infinite content, the chariot came, and Uncle Joe forgot the "misery" and the roses alike in passing from supreme shadow to supreme dawn.

Classified Department.

GRANGE SUPPLIES

GRANGE LETTER HEADS and envelopes printed with Grange emblem stamped thereon at the GRANGE NEWS office. Send for sample and prices. Chambersburg, Pa.

WANTED

WANTED—To contract for around 100,000 chicks for season of 1928. Also a supply of ducklings and baby turkeys. Address CHICK DEALER, c/o Smith's Chickens, 33 S. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Glenside, rice high. Mayapple root—Beeswax, hides, furs in season. Write R. J. FETTERMAN, Olean, N. Y.

WANTED—Hear from owner good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

SHEEP

SHEEP MEN, ATTENTION!—Buy your rams early, 50 of the best ever offered. Ramboulllets, Dorsets, Cotswolds, Cheviots, Southdowns and Delaines. D. H. TOWNSEND & SONS, Interlaken, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Breeding ewes in car load lots, all kinds at all prices, have a few cars of Idaho yearlings left. CHARLES H. BRAGG, Holley, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP—For sale Registered rams and ewes. J. M. MARQUIS, Hickory, Pa.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS—A choice bunch of yearling rams sired by Guthery 126. 2nd prize ram lamb at Ohio State Fair. Come or write. A few ewes. JNO. F. OBRECHT, R. 5, Loudenville, Ohio.

REG. HAMPSHIRE DOWN sheep, young rams and ewes bred from highclass stock at prices breeders can afford to pay. H. W. ALLISON, Mercer, Pa.

REGISTERED Cheviot, Southdown and Dorset rams. Seven registered Cheviot ewes. MYRON H. LOFFER, DeGraff, Ohio.

TWENTY-THREE REGISTERED YEARLING HAMPSHIRE EWES. Price \$600.00. C. P. & M. W. BIGMAN, Gettysburg, Pa.

DELAINE-MERINO RAMS AND EWES—Light B & C type with size and nice fleeces of Delaine Staple with plenty of oil. BADGER & SONS, Burbank, Ohio.

RAMS FOR SALE of C type Delaine-Merino. The useful kind for good breeders. LEE R. SCOTT & SONS, Burgettstown, Pa.

REG. HAMPSHIRE RAMS, sired from a good McKee ram. Write your wants to J. E. SHRAEDER, New Stanton, Westmrd., Co., Pa.

DELAINE MERINO RAMS—Bred for wool and mutton. Extra fine ones shipped on approval. Prices reasonable. Photos free. F. H. RUSSELL, Box 39, Wakeman, Ohio.

CHEVIOT SHEEP—Rams and ram lambs, from largest and best flock of registered Cheviots in Penn'a. Please state quality of stock wanted. H. T. POTTER, Corsica, Pa.

100 DELAINE EWES \$800—C Type, Full Mouths. Delaine-Cheviot ewe lambs, also a few coarse ewes & lambs. H. Ed. BARCLAY, R. 4, Somerset, Pa.

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BERKSHIRE PIGS—Two to five months old, at farmers' prices. Pure-bred stock. Bur Orlington cockerels, reasonable price. W. A. LOTHES, Perulack, Pa.

REG. BERKSHIRE GLITS, bred to farrow early September litters. Also spring boars. LLOYD BROUSE, Wadsworth, Ohio.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA HOGS—Fow good open and bred glits, spring boars that are real herd boar prospects. Glits that are not related. Sired by Greater Pioneer (the largest hog in Ohio). B. G. THOMPSON, R. D. 8, Ashland, O.

100 FEEDING PIGS—Six weeks old, \$4.00 each. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Sullivan Co., Pa.

O. I. G. HOGS ON TIME—Write for Hog Book. Originators and most extensive breeders. The L. B. SILVER CO., Box 195, Salem, Ohio.

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PIGS—Purebred Big Type Poland China Pigs weighing around 10 lb., either sex. C. L. LENO, Womelsdorf, Pa.

15 OR 30 ACRES suitable poultry: 6-room house, 2 wells, double garage, modern plumbing, gas light; 45 miles New York; scenic Somerville; \$6,850 with 15 acres. BLAIRS, 212 Montgomery St., New Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE—140-acre farm, 1,300 fruit trees, good buildings, stock, tools and crops; price, \$15,000. WM. JURGENSEN, Freehold, Greene Co., N. Y.

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AIREDALES at half price—from imported stock: 2-year-old male, \$25; 4-mos.-old male pup, \$15; females, \$7.50. Eligible in K. C. Will ship C. O. D. HARRY N. CONOR, Stockton, N. J.

PURE OLD ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS—Natural heelers. Two male Blue Tick Beagles. March pups. H. G. LOUCKS, Vermillion, Ohio.

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COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPS—ANY—Will buy litters. GEORGIA GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

PEDIGREED COLLIE and Fox Terrier pups, handsome and intelligent. LONDON KENNELS, Grove City, Pa.

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SCOTCH COLLIES—Stock dogs. Beauties. Pictures and prices. CLOVERLEAF FARMS, Tiffin, Ohio.

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Bronze, Bourbon Reds, White Turkeys; White Pekin and Muscovy Ducks; Toulouse Geese; pearl and white guineas. Special Fall prices. Also baby chicks. Write your wants and I will try to please you. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

JONES' BARRED ROCK CHICKS, are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list. A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.

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FOUR THOUSAND WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS from trapnetted and rigidly culled flock. Mothers with trap records of from 160 to 250 eggs. Sired by choicest males from hens with records up to 284 eggs and from Hollywood m's with 301-egg dam. Eight hundred splendid individuals raised in confinement and now ready to lay, \$2.50 each. Younger pullets from \$1.00 up. Cockerels from hens with records of 200 eggs and up, \$3.00 to \$5.00. STONEWOLD LEGHORN FARM, Flemington, N. J.

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GUARANTEED MILK FILTERING PADS, direct from manufacturer. \$1.75 for carton of 300—6 inch, if remittance accompanies order. Postage extra. C. O. D. HERRMAN MILK FILTER CO., Dept. "D," 36 Frelinghuysen Ave., Battle Creek, Michigan.

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PIPE SECOND HAND—Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings. PEAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J.

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FISTULA REMEDY—Physicians' prescription, not a patent medicine. Used successfully 45 years. \$2 or box postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. FILLMORE CO., Westminster, Md.

BAGS—We buy your empty bags at good prices. We also manufacture and sell new or second-hand burlap bags. Write us for prices to-day. SUESSMAN BROS., 135 Washington Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.

YARNS of pure worsted for hand and machine knitting, also Rug Yarns, direct from mill. 50c. 4 oz. Skein. Free samples sent. Orders sent C. O. D. Concord Worsted Mills, West Concord, N. H., Dept. W. 9

SEND 50 CENTS IN STAMPS, and we will show you how to completely rid your poultry house of chicken mites, bedbugs, without the use of oils, chemicals and powders. MITCHELLIMATOR CO., Crawfordsville, Ind.

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TOBACCO DUST FOR POULTRY—Mix 2 lbs. to 100 lbs. Mash and feed regular. Tobacco Dust or Powder drives out and prevents Worms in Poultry. Free Circular telling how to use Tobacco Products in Poultry Feed, also Animal Poultry Feeds, Gypsum and STERILAC the ideal poultry disinfectant. G. M. HABECKER, Seedsman, York, Pa.

FINE EXTRACTED HONEY, 60-lb. can, clover, here, \$7.20; buckwheat, \$8.70; 10-lb. pail, within 3d zone, \$2; buckwheat, \$1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, liquid, in 5-lb. pails; one pail, \$1.15; two pails, \$2.15; four pails, \$4.20, postpaid into third zone; 12 pails, f.o.b., \$9. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

THE EXPORT DEBENTURE AND THE FARMER'S DOLLAR

(Continued from page 4.)

quired but less money will be paid into the United States treasury. Our farm prices are raised and agriculture is stabilized and benefited, without injuring an individual in America.

AWAKE NIGHTS

We have come to a time when somebody must lie awake nights studying farm problems. Other groups have men working day and night if necessary on their jobs. Recently I went into the United States Chamber of Commerce building at Washington. There I found some of the brightest minds in America—able lawyers, capable executives, great business men, investigators, research directors, statisticians, stenographers and clerks—all working on the problems of business in America. Go over to the labor headquarters, go to the banking and business organizations, and there we will find keen and capable men figuring and studying on the future for their particular calling. Read the *Nation's Business* and you will discover what business is doing to advance its own well-being. Then go with me to the Grange office; to the Farm Bureau office; to the Dairyman's Association and Farmers' Union office, and you will find that agriculture is not spending pennies where business

interests are spending hundreds of dollars to work out their difficulties.

Agriculture is paying heavy tax burdens, receiving a low wage, and trying to live out and sweat out its problems, while other groups are organizing, thinking and planning and building programs for years ahead.

Somebody must lie awake nights and must stay awake nights studying the tariff and counter problems in their relation to agriculture. If we will go through the entire schedule of manufactured goods, and the entire agricultural schedule of our tariff and compare the ad valorem rate, we will be surprised to find that agricultural schedules are much lower than the manufacturing schedules; and yet the tariff is not operative on many of our products because of the exportable surplus.

While we should study taxation, distribution, production and a host of other problems dealing with rural life to-day, we are giving especial emphasis to studying the tariff and we are asking you to carefully look into its operation.

EQUALITY

Someone may throw up his hands in horror and suggest that the Grange is the last organization on earth to ask the government to do something for the farmer that it is not doing for other people. We answer—study the workings of what has been happening in America in the last few generations. Watch the rewriting of our tariff schedules and if you want to see a lobby of high-priced, shrewd, capable experts go to Washington when the tariff is being rewritten. Study, if you please, legislation that has been passed. Watch carefully the commercial practices that we are developing and you can but note that agriculture has, in a part at least, been neglected in the program. Not because anyone has a desire to injure agriculture, but simply because other groups, through organization, through sound business methods, through a knowledge of economic principles, have utilized opportunities for their own advantage, while we farm people have been asleep at the switch.

THE DRAWBACK METHOD

To encourage home industries and to protect the manufacturer from tariff payment on goods manufactured for export, two methods have been developed in this and other countries: First, "manufacturing in bond," a method by which the manufacturer buys goods upon which there is a tariff, manufactures them in bond, and then ships all the goods abroad without tariff payment. Second, what is known as the "drawback" method.

The manufacturer buys raw material abroad, pays the tariff, manufactures goods in America, ships out of the United States, and then draws back 99% of the duty paid. For example, a manufacturer will buy raw material and pay \$20,000 in duties. When the goods are manufactured he decides to sell one-half of them in the United States and of course being sold under the protective system, the tariff in part at least, is added to his costs. The other half of the goods is shipped abroad and in order to meet foreign competition he could not pay tariff duty, consequently he draws back 99%, or in this case it would be \$9,900. We have no complaint with the drawback method. We are simply pointing out the similarity to the debenture idea. Under this provision of the tariff act, we have paid back to manufacturers sums varying from \$20,000,000 to \$35,000,000 during the past few years.

REMITTED TARIFF DUTIES

Another method that has been developed by our tariff system that has a relation to the debenture idea, is what is known as "remitted tariff duty." Certain commodities from certain countries are given a reduction in tariff rates. The most outstanding example is sugar and molasses. Under the present law,

Cuba received a 20% reduction on sugar, which benefits, in part at least, both the sugar manufacturer and the Cuban planter. Some benefit may come to the American consumer but this is somewhat doubtful because the sugar price is maintained by the general tariff rate.

The amazing total for the last 20 years of remitted Cuban tariff duties is \$375,000,000. These figures were prepared by Russell H. Anderson, a graduate student of Illinois, who has made a very careful study of the whole problem. A study made by the National Grange office at Washington indicates that during the last five years alone there has been remitted \$135,000,000 in tariff duties.

We will admit that remitted tariff duties may promote commerce and general trade and thereby benefit the public, but we do insist that if we can defend the keeping of millions of dollars out of the Federal treasury to benefit Cuban sugar planters and American manufacturers, there is no reason why we should not apply the same principle and keep a few millions out of the treasury to benefit the American farmer.

HIGH TARIFF RATES

Our tariff structure has not been built to secure the greatest amount of revenue. When a tariff rate gets so high that it reduces or almost prohibits importations into this country, it reduces revenue and keeps money out of the treasury.

We have built our tariff on the theory that it should equal the difference between the cost of production here and abroad and have given minor thought to the amount of revenue produced. For example, the tariff on aluminum was greatly increased and there was a tremendous falling off in the amount of aluminum we imported into the United States. The tariff on scissors, razors, cutlery, etc., was also greatly advanced with a corresponding decline in the amount of goods coming from abroad to the United States. A good agricultural example is in butter. When the tariff was raised from eight to twelve cents, the amount of butter was so greatly reduced that the revenue from the butter schedule dropped of approximately \$50,000 a month. If we had the time to analyze the hundreds of different schedules and rates in our tariff legislation, we would find many instances where we have kept money out of the United States treasury by high and protective rates.

NOT A SUBSIDY

The Debenture is no more a subsidy than the operation of the tariff under certain conditions. It is no more a subsidy than the drawback and remitted tariff duties provisions now in operation. It is no more a subsidy than legislation shortening hours or increasing wages. It is no more a subsidy than the giving away of public lands to encourage the building of railroads or any other type of development. It is no more a subsidy than legislation which surrenders the government's prerogative of issuing paper money to national banks and the Federal reserve system.

It is not necessary to continue this analysis further, but we hope that the readers will observe that we are not in a critical or destructive frame of mind. We are determinedly constructive. We are not opposing the tariff in any way. We are simply insisting that the time has come to bring equal advantages and equal opportunities to agriculture.

Canadian reciprocity which was done to its death by the heroic efforts of the Grange and other organizations, was a bold bid to benefit the American manufacturer and consumer at the expense of the American farmer. Other instances where agriculture has been neglected might be given. We are saying this without any criticism of any group, save the farmers themselves.

FAIR TO THE CONSUMER

The charge is sometimes made that the Debenture will raise the price to the con-

suming public. This may or may not be true. It will be no more or no less true than that the tariff or other restrictive legislation raises consumer cost. It will have great advantages, however, in a tendency to stabilize prices, by offering advantage to hold, store and export non-perishable agricultural commodities.

Wide fluctuation and excessive speculation is expensive to the consumer. Study wholesale bread, corn products and meat prices during the last year. We will find that the price of live pork has changed greatly but there has been little change in the price of pork chops. There has been a big change in the price of wheat, but the wholesale price of bread has remained almost constant. Corn has doubled in price yet corn flakes and other corn products have changed but little.

HOME MANUFACTURING ENCOURAGED

This plan would not discriminate against the American manufacturer. Farm prices would most certainly advance. The American manufacturer would pay more for some of his raw material. Consequently, to prevent him from being handicapped in the European or export market, a clause could be added similar to our drawback provision, to permit the manufacturer to secure Debenture advantages on that proportion of the raw material contained in the manufactured product that he exported.

SURPLUS CONTROL

The National Grange proposes that the Debenture value of a commodity be reduced, just in proportion as the acreage of that commodity is increased above the ten-year average. This would have a tendency to prevent over-production and be an added factor leading toward guided and intelligent production.

EFFECT ON REVENUE

While the Debenture plan would keep money out of the treasury, it would have little effect on revenue or taxation. A study of methods of raising revenue, since the first secretary of the treasury, indicates a continuous decline in the importance of the tariff as a revenue factor. In the days of Alexander Hamilton, more than 95% of our revenue came from the tariff. To-day, less than 15% comes from this source.

The effect of the Debenture on the treasury could be corrected by a little economy along other lines. On the other hand it would be very easy to overcome all the loss in revenue by a change in tariff schedules. There should be added tariff duties on a number of agricultural products. For example, copra, which competes with butter fats and oils, is on the free list. A tariff could be placed on tropical fruits which are a substitute for home-grown fruits. There are a number of agricultural luxuries that should be on the tariff list. By these adjustments it would be possible to pre-

vent the Export Debenture from costing either the treasury or the taxpayer a penny and yet the favorable effect on farm prices would reach hundreds of millions of dollars each year.

NOT A CURE-ALL

The export debenture idea will not cure all the ills, real or imaginary, of American agriculture. It will correct present-day inequalities resulting from the tariff and restrictive legislation, and will promote and stabilize agricultural production and marketing. The farmer will need to conduct the fight to shorten the route between producer and consumer, to eliminate waste, to keep down the cost of government, and to broaden the base of taxation. The farmer must demand additional research into methods and experimentation, find new uses for farm products, as well as economy and efficiency in production, and lastly he must eternally seek to strengthen his own organization.

While this plan is not a cure-all, it does have the support of rural economists and some of the nation's leading thinkers, on the tariff as it relates to agriculture. Men like Dr. Charles Stewart, at the University of Illinois, who have given a lifetime of study to the problem, favor this plan in preference to those more intricate or complicated. There is no more a cure-all for rural problems than there is for human diseases. We must attack our problems one at a time, and that it what the Grange is trying to do in this particular instance.

CONCLUSION

Rural decline means national decay. The consuming public, and especially those in the great cities in America, are vitally interested in seeing that agriculture is prosperous and that rural life shall continue to attract a fair share of the farm youth of the nation. When the matter is clearly understood, there will be little opposition to the trial of this plan.

When we consider the historical background and remember that America's first great financier suggested this idea, and that it is in practical and successful operation in Germany, Sweden, and other countries, we find that it is not surprising that the National Grange should translate its 40-year-old fight for a "tariff for all or tariff for none" into a demand for the passage of the Export Debenture method of bringing tariff benefits to agriculture.

SOWS NEED EXERCISE

Hog quarters arranged to give the brood sows plenty of exercise show results at farrowing time, say specialists at the Pennsylvania State College. Sufficient protein and mineral matter for the maintenance of body weight also have a telling effect on the strength of litters produced.

Dairy, Poultry, and Hog

FEEDS

Quality the Best - -
Prices Rock Bottom

KEYSTONE GRANGE EXCHANGE

Harrisburg

Pa.

"A BALANCED PROGRAM"

By WALTER H. WHITON,
Lecturer, N. J. State Grange

I have taken "A Balanced Program" as a topic because this title expresses what should be the controlling purpose of every Lecturer who is taking a serious interest in his office and is anxious to serve his fellow members to the limit of his ability; in other words, the Lecturer who is "On the Job." The ideal balanced program must be in his mind before he can put it in writing and carry it into effect at the meetings. I say "meetings" because when I speak of a balanced program I mean not only the exercises of a single meeting, but also that well considered, carefully thought out plan of work which extends over weeks or months, indeed as long as is necessary to accomplish a definite development in Grange life. I use the term in the same way that a student speaks of his program, meaning a series of studies designated to educate him along certain definite lines.

In planning our balanced program we must have more than one factor in mind, for, a balanced program, like a balanced diet, depends not only on its composition but also on the requirements of the person partaking of it. We realize that a diet that is properly balanced for a day laborer is not properly balanced for a desk worker. In the same way we must realize that a Grange has its individual requirements based on its size, environment, character of membership, the kind and amount of talent available and so on. A suburban Grange might not care for a program that would prove attractive and helpful in a rural Grange. A Grange with few or no young members (and I am sorry to say that such Granges still exist, for the time being) could not use the kind of program that would be satisfactory in a Grange with a good group of active, alert young people. Consequently, we must see that furnishing a balanced program is not a cut and dried matter, is not following, sheep-fashion, a path used by someone else to reach his goal, but is an important and pleasant task which calls for study and ingenuity and gives the Lecturer an opportunity for creative work in line with his own ideas. It is like the individual prescription given you by your physician after a thorough examination as contrasted with the method of the mail-order quack who sends you a bottle of "Dr. Goof's Magnificent Mixture" with the assurance that it has cured somebody in a distant State.

However much these balanced programs may differ among themselves they must have certain characteristics in common. They must be attractive in form, satisfying in content and stimulating in effect; for, we must admit that no program which is uninteresting in form, shallow and trifling in content, and barren of result can be considered well balanced. Let us consider these characteristics in detail.

Like a good meal, a good program should be attractive, and the problem of furnishing attractive meals is familiar to every housewife. She knows that skill in preparation and serving are necessary and she has seen those natural cooks who can get up a good meal out of almost nothing, while others less gifted cannot make a good showing though they have everything necessary in abundance. So it is, in arranging a lecture program. Thought and ingenuity will often overcome the handicaps of scant material. Find out what your members are interested in. Everyone is interested in something and almost everyone is glad to learn something new if that new knowledge is presented in an interesting way. A familiar subject may be worded in a different way so as to catch the interest: for instance, if two townships have different types of soil, ask this question—"Can Johnson Township grow better alfalfa than Smith Township?" This will arouse local pride and interest to a

greater degree than the form "Soil requirements of alfalfa" would, and more points are likely to be brought out in the discussion. Or again, "How I would like to spend \$50 on my kitchen" has greater appeal than "Efficiency in the kitchen." Good ideas on the best way to present your thought can be gained from a study of the better class of advertisements. The ad. writers depend on the choice and arrangement of words to catch your attention and arouse your interest. Whatever form you choose let it show that the subject has some relation to the life of your members; else, some may consider it over their heads and immediately lose interest. In order to make your program attractive have a variety of subjects during the year, don't simply stick to the time-worn A. B. C's of Grange programs, and don't be afraid occasionally to try something new and unfamiliar; for you may arouse interest in someone who has been indifferent before; and so, develop new strength in your Grange.

Having aroused this interest, give it something worth while to act on. I believe that failure to observe this rule is at the bottom of some of our troubles and in the cause of that "progressive anemia" from which some Granges suffer. We must really help our members. These are days of fierce competition among organizations and the Grange cannot depend merely on sentiment, nor the acquired momentum of fifty years, nor the inherited loyalty of farmers as a class, to keep the Grange going. If the Grange does not help its members with the vital problems of life it will sooner or later be thrust aside by other organizations that do; and no Lecturer is doing his duty by his members, or by the Order, who, when bread is needed, gives them a stone or a balloon full of hot air.

A balanced program must not only bring the members to know, but what is more important, help them to think along new lines, so that they may find the solution of the problems created by the changing conditions of this new world. The solid facts of farm and home life are of course to receive attention, but at the same time the borders of discussion are to be pushed back so as to take in a wider field. Some study of geology and chemistry can be included in the consideration of soil problems; botany, bacteriology and entomology have a relation to crop diseases and enemies; and the group of sciences that enter into the problems of the home can be taught. Of course, their awful names need not be mentioned lest some be terrified, but each is a rich field for those who are not afraid to enter and glean. In addition, conditions beyond the farm should be studied, such as will be covered by Current History, Economics and Sociology. Although some may balk and say such matters are of no use to farmers, nevertheless the well informed members know that not all the factors influencing the price of his corn or his fruit or his milk are found in his own community, and that a proper understanding of such matters as the McNary-Haugen Bill or the Ford Muscle Shoals Plan or the proposed Child Labor Amendment require more reading than can be found in the local paper. One of the most important topics before us to-day is Cooperative Marketing; so the Grange should encourage its members to study and think on this subject as well as to talk on it. If we are to be good farmers we must be thinking farmers as well as working farmers.

In addition to these topics dealing with the technical work of the farm and the home, the balanced program must recognize the fact that we are citizens of the community, the state, and the nation, yes, of the world; that if we are to make our full contribution to society we must know definitely and think clearly along these lines also. Lack of knowledge leads either to rabid partisanship or to dull indifference, neither of which conditions conforms to the Grange's ideal for the farmer. We know that some of our newspaper and magazine articles are not-

ing but thinly disguised propaganda, so if we confine our reading to these we are bound to get a one-sided view which leads to the formation of one-sided opinions. It should be the function of our program to restore and preserve mental balance by frequent discussions or debates of timely topics, seeing to it that all sides are properly presented, including the side that is locally unpopular.

Like Charity, Good Citizenship begins at home, therefore our balanced program should direct attention to local, state and national public business not from the standpoint of partisan politics but from the standpoint of a patriotism that teaches higher standards of civic duty. We all have fairly positive ideas about our schools, our roads and our taxes, but perhaps on examination, some of these ideas are found to be more positive than accurate. After we know what we should do, we should not rest content with discussion only but should be willing to do our bit in public affairs, at least, to the extent of voting. The degree of indifference shown toward this fundamental obligation is disgraceful and is beyond doubt an important contributing cause of the political scandals found in our villages as well as at Washington. Let that county that is without sin hurl the first stone. Corruption thrives on indifference, so I can think of nothing that would produce speedier results in rural politics than an "Every Member Vote" campaign in our Granges.

Nor should our balanced program neglect the beautiful in life, for the constant presence of beauty to the discerning eye is a lesson taught early in Grange life. The rural dweller is surrounded by beauty if he will but see it,—beauty of earth and sky, of hill and stream, of trees and flowers, of bird and beast, and while the balanced program is opening the eyes of the careless and the unobserving to the beauties of Nature it should also enrich their lives with some knowledge

of the beauty that man has created in music, in painting, and sculpture, and in the written and the spoken word. At suitable intervals and in proper amount the program should be spiced with humor,—not the cheap and vulgar stuff sometimes given in so-called "rural" recitations and plays, but clean, true-to-life humor of as good a grade as are the other ingredients of the program. I am giving humor a late place in this discussion because I have often been consulted by a discouraged Lecturer who would say, "I try to prepare good programs and work hard to get our Grange to discuss things that are worth-while, but they won't bother to prepare or to take part,—all they want is to be amused." Such statements hardly jibe with our description of ourselves when we sing "The farmer is chief of the nation," "A public benefactor" and "A nobleman by nature" and other vain-glorious boasts.

If we are to preserve proper balance the body needs attention as well as the mind. Our program should show us the facts (not the local beliefs) as to rural health, the sanitary conditions on our farms, both indoors and out, the diets served on our tables and the condition of lighting, ventilation and equipment of our kitchens, barns and shops. How hazardous is the occupation of farming considered to be by the insurance companies and why? Why is it that the boys from the rural districts did not make a better showing in the Draft examinations? We should consider these questions so as to arouse from indifference, correct false beliefs, improve inefficient methods and remove unhygienic conditions wherever they exist. Introduce some well-chosen games in the program occasionally as they furnish a restful change after a period of mental exertion and are educative to muscles and nerves which have been accustomed to the heavier and simpler movements.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per set (13)	\$3.50
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen	3.25
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9	2.75
Juvenile Grange Manuals, set of 13	2.75
Grange Seals	5.00
Digest	.45
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.10
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.70
Secretary's Record Book	.70
Treasurer's Account Book	.70
Blank Reports, Subordinate Granges to Pomona, per hundred	.60
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.85
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	3.25
Roll Book	.65
Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.60
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.40
Trade Cards, per hundred	.50
Demit Cards, each	.01
Withdrawal Cards, each	.01
Better Degree Work, by S. H. Holland	2.00
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.10
Book of Patriotic Plays, Tableaux and Recitations	.25
Humorous Recitations, Poetry and Prose	.25
Floor Work of Fifth Degree (Rankin)	.20
A Brief History of the Grange Movement in Pennsylvania, by W. F. Hill ..	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,
JOHN H. LIGHT, Secretary,
Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.



VOL. XXIV

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., NOVEMBER, 1927

No. 8

Organization of Farmers Most Important Step to Farm Relief

Total Membership of Grange in U. S. 800,000.
Every Eligible Man and Woman Needed to Improve the Condition of Agriculture

By FRED BRECKMAN

Before it is possible to make progress, whether in the country or in the town, it is necessary that the people should be willing to work and pull together. For many years the organized farmers have been merely spectators in the efforts that have been made to improve agricultural conditions. There are literally hundreds of illustrations that could be cited to prove the truth of this statement.

IN MY opinion the first step necessary for any farmer to take who is willing to play his part in bringing about better conditions for agriculture is to become an active member of one of our general farm organizations. The right type of farm organization should not only include in its membership the farmers themselves, but it should make provision in its scheme of organization

for the women and the boys and girls of the farm. The oldest of all the general farm organizations of the United States is the Grange, which has had a successful and continuous career of 60 years. Both men and women are eligible to membership in the Grange, and it also admits the sons and daughters of farmers over the age of 14 years.

BETTER MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD

One of the declared objects of the organization is to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among its membership. That is the right place to begin in improving any community, because no community can be any better than the people who compose it. One of the first things that the Grange accomplishes is to make better friends of better neighbors of its members. Undertaking it has been very successful. There are now 8,000 subordinate Granges, with a total membership of 800,000 in the United States. In our rural communities, there

(Concluded on page 2.)

Largest Farm Products Show Planned for Jan.

Plans for the largest mid-winter farm products show ever held in the eastern half of the United States were approved by the State Farm Products Show Commission on October 11th.

The Show will be held in Harrisburg, January 17, 18, 19, and 20, 1928, and will cover more than 120,000 square feet of floor space.

Twenty-eight organizations representing the extensive dairy, fruit, livestock, poultry, farm crops, apiary and allied industries of the State will hold meetings during Show week and will encourage the exhibition of the finest crops and livestock produced in Pennsylvania.

More than 200 baby beef and dairy calves to be exhibited by the boys' and girls' clubs of Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry and Union Counties, and exhibits and contests by more than 300 boys and girls taking the vocational agricultural instruction in the high



LEHIGH-NORTHAMPTON POMONA DEGREE TEAM

schools of Pennsylvania, will be among the outstanding features of the coming Show.

Prize money, in addition to beautiful cups and medals, will total \$10,000 more than has been offered to exhibitors at any of the previous eleven Shows.

The State Farm Products Show Commission in its meeting took favorable action on the report and recommendations of the Show Committees which represent the various farm and allied organizations coöperating in the arrangements for the twelfth annual exhibition.

ORGANIZATION OF FARMERS MOST IMPORTANT STEP TO FARM RELIEF

(Concluded from page 1.)

be little social life if it were not for the existence of the Grange. The social elevation, the moral improvement, and the educational advancement that have been brought about by the Grange are beyond all calculations.

It is as the spokesman of the farmer in public affairs that the Grange has scored many of its most conspicuous triumphs. Many of the legislative enactments which have been of the greatest benefit to rural life have been brought about through the instrumentality of the Grange.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY

I recall with pleasure a conversation I had long ago with Mortimer Whitehead, who died some years ago in California. He told me that in his capacity as one of the officers of the National Grange, he made the first argument before a committee of Congress in favor of rural free delivery of the mail.

At that time it was considered perfectly proper that the government should collect and deliver the mail in the larger towns and cities of the country; but when the idea was advanced that a man with a horse and wagon should be sent through the rural districts to perform a similar service for the people on the farm, it was looked upon as so ridiculous that, if it were put in force, it would bankrupt the nation.

But the Grange kept up the agitation and in due time several small appropriations were made to try out the plan on a limited scale. The first rural routes were established in the State of West Virginia in 1896. From this small beginning has grown the rural delivery system of the United States which now comprises more than 50,000 routes. These 50,000 rural carriers collectively travel more than 1,250,000 miles a day, which is more than five times as far as from the earth to the moon. The Federal government expends more than one hundred million dollars a year in performing this service, which benefits all classes of our people alike.

COLORED OLEOMARGARINE

This is a first class illustration of what farmers can accomplish by being organized and working together.

When oleomargarine was first placed upon the market, it was very generally colored in imitation of butter and sold as butter. At that time, the cost of making a pound of oleomargarine was about 10 cents. Everyone familiar with the subject must at once be aware that there has never been a time in this country from the day of first lock rifle and wooden mould boards when it was possible to sell cow butter at that price and make a profit.

This dishonest competition not only subjected the dairy industry to great hardship, but it was practicing a fraud upon the consumer. He was paying for something he was not getting. Plainly this was a case for regulatory legislation, and the Grange was active in securing the enactment and enforcement of our oleomargarine laws in State and nation.

FOOD ADULTERATION

The Grange has always been a staunch supporter of every movement against food adulteration and has supported all laws for this purpose now upon the statute books. The parcels post, our Federal Farm Loan System, the Postal

Savings Banks, and many other instrumentalities which have proven of untold value to the rural people of America were championed by the Grange.

These are cited as a few illustrations of what this oldest of farm organizations has done for the improvement of rural conditions. We stand for the greatest good for the greatest number. One of the mottoes of the Grange is "All for each and each for all."

PLOW SENDS POWER INTO SOIL IT TILLS

A novel "electro soil" culture, devised by Hamilton L. Roe, of Pittsburgh, is drawing many visitors from all parts of the country to the Donald Woodward farms east of Le Roy, where the system is being given practical demonstration. The onlookers watching the Roe electric plow in action include experts from agricultural colleges as well as dirt farmers.

The plow, double-bladed and tractor drawn, sends 103,000 volts of electricity into the soil as it moves along. Three fields have undergone this electrical treatment and a fourth is now being prepared for the sowing of Fall wheat.

The results are considered remarkable. One of the three fields experimented on earlier in the season was planted to corn, beans and potatoes, half of it tilled by customary methods and treated with 1,000 pounds of fertilizer and planted with certified seed. The other half was treated with doses of electricity on June 1, the corn, beans and potatoes being planted on June 24 without the use of fertilizer or certified seed.

It required sixteen days for the fertilized corn and beans to germinate and come up, while the crops on the plots treated with electricity were up in five days. Observers found that the electrically treated soil became much darker in color.

An electrically treated field was also planted with cow beets, which have never thrived in this section of the State. The beets were up six days after planting and have grown remarkably since.

The third field was plowed this Spring and received its first electrical applications on June 3 and 4. This field had been overrun by quack grass and other undesirable growths. After the electrical

process the quack grass was entirely eradicated.

The field was planted to buckwheat on July 11 and to-day the crop stands knee high. Near by is a field of buckwheat planted at the same time and by the old methods. It has not attained more than half the growth of the electrically treated one.

"When a fellow starts out to eradicate weeds, exterminate insects and grow crops without the use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides, he is undertaking a good deal, and to the average farmer such claims may appear absurd," Mr. Roe says. "But that is exactly what we are doing here."

"The so-called worn-out soils are not worn out. There is no evidence to be found anywhere that Mother Earth is wasting away. Soils that are infertile may be compared with an electric battery when it is run down. In the case of a dead battery it is only necessary to restore its essential elements and recharge it, when the battery again resumes its functions."

"So it is with the soil—if it is not productive, all that is necessary is to replenish the soil with its natural elements, recharge it with electricity and its power of functioning is again restored."

"I have long since discovered that plant life does not require nitrates, phosphorus, lime or potash; no more do plants feed upon gold, silver, brass or copper."

"It is the importance of the power quality of soils that the farmers must first understand, and if they give due consideration to all the five physical factors of plant life, we learn that four of them are power factors. Air and water are qualities of power, and heat and light, products of electricity, are also forms of power. It is this power quality that growing plants take from the soil. It is the same power quality that the egg takes from the hen and the new-born animal takes from its mother."

"When the electric current first penetrates the soil, the latter must be moist, and the first treatment is to kill the insects and small animal life. The second treatment kills the weeds and fixes the nitrogen of the air in the soil so that the

nitrogen, oxygen and carbon combine with the moisture of the soil and produce viable carbonate of ammonia, which I have termed 'Electric-C. H. O. N.' which is a synthetic compound resulting from the current generated by the plow."

"The plow is so constructed that there are two blades that throw the dirt to the middle. As the two plow blades penetrate the soil and pass along there is an intense electrical field created between them which produces an effect like lightning. During the process of electro culture no chemical fertilizers are required, the electric current liberating what is needed from the soil. The electric plow runs north and south, that it may be in harmony with nature and the magnetic poles of the earth."

"The current of the plow is produced by a generator which excites a vibrator transformer, coils, &c., whereby the static is aroused and transformed into high frequency currents. The power generated is 103,000 volts, 600-meter wavelength, and has a radio frequency of 500,000 per second."

"Mounted in the plow are two aërials as with other radio equipment. These have partly the function of receiving and partly that of a sending station. Instead of broadcasting static energy, the apparatus sends it into the soil."

Mr. Roe declares that he will explode the theory of rotation of crops by growing the same crops several times in a single field.

An item of news came over the wire today that excited us all here in the office. It was to the effect that a comet was speeding toward the earth at the rate of eight million (or maybe it was eight billion) miles a second, and that we might go smash at any moment. Much disturbed, ye Ed called John Bjinks of Skunk's Misery on the telephone, and read the telegram.

"You say it's on the way now?" asked John.

"Yep."

"And going to hit?"

"Bound to."

"Oh, well," said John, "the way fishing has been the last month this earth isn't worth much any more. Let her hit."

And John hung up with a bang.

INSURE THAT AUTOMOBILE

The time was when the auto was jacked up and in pickle from the last of November to the middle of March—but no more. Good roads, more business to attend to, an extended area of operation, and more healthful recreation, all contribute to the demand to keep the auto in operation winter and summer. Snow, sleet, fog and rain add to the hazard of travel during the winter. Just the same one has to keep going.

You can relieve a great amount of worry, and make your estate more secure if you **INSURE THAT AUTOMOBILE**.

Think of it. Automobile insurance protecting you against what you may do to the other fellow in the way of injuring him personally, or damaging his property, will relieve you of the financial loss and worry. It is a necessity. Let us insure you under our special proposition to Grangers.

If you have a pleasure car—any make—you can get Liability \$5,000/10,000 limits, and Property Damage \$1,000 limits, at \$18.00 per year. On a truck the cost for the same coverage would be \$23.00.

Order now on the blank below.

Fire and Theft rates given on request.

Only a Granger can enjoy these rates.

GRANGE MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY

925 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GENTLEMEN

I hereby request you to secure for me Liability and Property Damage Insurance on the following described automobile.

Name of Automobile and Year Model	KIND—State Whether Pleasure Car or Truck	Give Manufacturers or Engine No. or Both Take same from License Card

This order is given with the understanding that if the car insured is a pleasure car the premium will be \$18.00. If a truck or delivery car, the cost will be \$23.00.

NAME..... ADDRESS.....
MEMBER OF..... GRANGE NO.....

Farm Relief Most Important Measure Before Congress

The Seventieth Congress to convene December 5, will be brought face to face with much important legislation. The question of farm relief promises to be fought on issues somewhat similar to those in the last session, and advocates for the McNary-Haugen Bill and other important measures are even stronger and more determined than a year ago.

In the October issue of GRANGE NEWS we outlined what is known to us, as The Debuture Plan and in this issue we are setting forth, herewith, the principal features of the McNary-Haugen Bill that was passed by the last Congress but vetoed by the President. The forces that were instrumental in passing this measure insist that the same agricultural problem is with us as a year ago and indications are that the fight for relief will be made along similar lines. Our interest in the matter is to bring the issues to our membership for study and discussion so that they will be fully advised of the merits of the several relief measures.

Farm groups, generally, were lined up for the bill in the final round-up and in the analysis of the several bills in Congress on the subject of Farm Relief, the McNary-Haugen bill was most satisfactory in that it did not,

- Offer a subsidy to Agriculture out of the U. S. Treasury.
- It does not put the Government into the business of buying and selling.
- It is not a price fixing measure.
- It lays the basis for a permanent policy for farm marketing.
- It provides for farmer control.
- It provides means for placing restraint on overproduction.

The National Farm News has this to say of the measure:

Under the Haugen bill, the board does all things needful to stabilize markets. It will have the use of the revolving fund just as provided in the other bills. But as the board coöperates with the producers of any commodity in the advantageous control and disposition of its surpluses it will build up an insurance or stabilization fund out of the equalization fees taken from the stream of trade in that commodity. Upon this stabilization fund, and not the United States Treasury, any losses incident to effective operation would fall.

The Haugen bill is the only measure that makes it possible for the producers of a commodity to maintain a domestic price level independent of world prices when conditions justify it and when the maintenance of a stable market is impossible without it. Without the equalization fee which the Haugen bill alone provides, it will be impossible for the producers of any crop to adjust the supply to the domestic market requirements at a fair and stable price, uncontrolled by the production of foreign competitors.

The Haugen bill offers a permanent marketing program. It provides a self-perpetuating system of finance, drawing from the industry itself the capital for continuing operation. Without this no plan can be enduring.

Under the Haugen bill, the board members are appointed from nominees of farm and cooperative associations; the councils are selected by the board from names likewise proposed. The Haugen bill sets up the machinery calculated to achieve the end sought, that is to give the farmers in their major commodities a higher price gained through real bargaining power.

In the Haugen bill the production of a surplus places on all the producers the responsibility of caring for it. The most effective deterrent to overproduction that has been devised is the equalization fee.

The National Farm News does not con-

tend that the McNary-Haugen bill is perfect, or that it is the best piece of legislation that could have been passed. But it is what the majority of the farmers want. Its enactment will give them an impetus to go forth with renewed energy and salvage the nation's basic industry from its virtually bankrupt condition.

What if it is radical? What if it does include price-fixing? What if it does call for a subsidy from the government? The same consideration has at some time or other been shown to those who are engaged in other industries, for instance, labor, the bankers, the manufacturers, and last but not least, the railroads of the country. What's the use of citing specific instances when everybody knows it has been done?

Then on the other hand, something just had to be done for the farmers. Prosperity was smiling on every other industry, except that of agriculture. The farmers resented the inequality of the whole procedure and were on the verge of giving up the struggle. This would have undermined the entire business and economic scheme of affairs in America, for after all has been said and done, it must be acknowledged that every other industry is wholly dependent upon the prosperity of the farmer.

Granting that the McNary-Haugen bill is more or less experimental, nothing worthwhile has ever been accomplished without a great deal of experimenting. Granting that the administration of the measure will be somewhat expensive. Nothing worthwhile has ever been accomplished unless someone was willing to pay the price, and surely no price could be deemed too high for putting the agricultural industry on a sound footing and making it possible for those engaged in farming to reap a reasonable profit on their work and on their investment.

The National Farm News believes the McNary-Haugen bill is the greatest piece of legislation for the farmer that has ever been passed by Congress. Also, it believes that with the proper administration it will eventually do everything for the farmers that its proponents claim for it. A few changes may have to be added in future. It may take time to get it to functioning smoothly and effectively. But in the final wind-up, it should prove to be the salvation of American agriculture.

The establishment of the Federal Farm Board to aid in the administration of the McNary-Haugen Law will involve an annual cost of approximately \$800,000. This does not cover collection of fees, contracts and incidentals.

The two main factors involved in the administration of the Law are, First. Administrative organization and expense thereof.

Second. Collection of Equalization Fee. According to the estimate of the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury Department the following detailed costs of operation will be involved.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD PERSONNEL

Board members, salaries \$10,000 each	\$120,000
1 secretary (average salary, grade C. A. F. 12)	5,800
1 chief clerk (average salary, grade C. A. F. 11)	4,400
Experts, 5 at average salary of \$5,800 (one for each basic commodity)	29,000
12 secretaries to members, \$2,100 each	25,200
1 chief statistician	5,800
1 assistant statistician	4,400
5 grade 10 employees, \$3,600 each, average	18,000

10 stenographers, C. A. F. 2, average salary \$1,500	15,000
5 file clerks, average \$1,500 each, grade 2	7,500
10 typists, average \$1,320 each, grade 1	13,200
10 clerks, average \$1,680, grade 3	16,800
5 clerks, average \$1,500 each, grade 2	7,500
5 messengers at \$1,140 each ..	5,700
100 field investigators, at \$2,100 average salary to be assigned to auditing and investigating accounts covering equalization fees	210,000

TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE

Board members, \$600 per member	7,200
Experts, 5 at \$1,000 each	5,000
Secretaries, 12 at \$600 each ..	7,200
Field investigators, average \$1,800 each	180,000
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES	
Rent, 20,000 square feet, at \$2 per square foot	40,000
Mechanical equipment	3,600
Furniture	11,800
Stationery and periodicals	3,000
Total	\$746,100

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Salaries, 60 members at \$20 a day for 5 days	\$6,000
Travel and subsistence (average subsistence \$10 per day for 11 days, transportation average \$100 per member) ..	12,600
Total	\$18,600

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Salaries, 35 members, \$20 per day for 20 days per year ...	\$14,000
Secretary to each of 5 councils, \$16.11 a day for 25 days ...	2,013
Travel and subsistence (25 days at \$7 a day for each of the 35 members; transportation, \$100 a man for 2 trips each year)	9,625
Total	\$25,638

Grand total

Collection of Equalization Fee: The first important factor to be considered in this connection is the method to insure the filing of correct returns and the collection from various designated agencies of the equalization fee for each unit of basic commodity on which such fee is levied.

METHOD OF COLLECTION

The bill provides that the equalization fee may be collected under such regulations as the board may prescribe during operations in a basic agricultural commodity and that the fee shall be paid upon any of the following: The transportation, processing, or sale of such unit. It also provides that no more than one equalization fee shall be collected in respect to any unit.

The board shall determine in the case of any class of transactions in the commodity whether the equalization fee shall be upon transportation, processing, or sale. The board may require any person engaged in the transportation, processing, or acquisition by sale of a basic commodity:

- (1) To file returns under oath and to report, in respect of his transportation, processing, or acquisition of such commodity, the amount of equalization fees payable thereon and such other facts as may be necessary for their payment or collection.
- (2) To collect the equalization fee as directed by the board and to account therefor.
- (3) In the case of cotton to issue to the producer a serial receipt for the commodity which shall be evidence of the participating interest of the producer in the equalization fund for the com-

modity. The board may in such case prepare and issue such receipts and prescribe the terms and conditions thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury, upon the request of the board, shall have such receipts prepared at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

SALE ABROAD PROPOSED

Discussing the general terms of the bill, it is understood that its purpose is to provide methods to dispose of the surplus of any one of the five basic agricultural commodities, and that the method of disposing of such surplus will be either by sale to foreign markets at the best price possible or by withholding such surplus pending more advantageous conditions. The loss incurred as a result of such action will be apportioned and assessed upon each unit of the particular commodity as the commodity moves in commerce. As set forth above, the board may require either the person engaged in the transportation thereof, the processing, or acquisition by sale to file the return and pay the assessment.

Regardless of which of the three mediums of collection is adopted, a force of investigation agents must be organized for the purpose of ascertaining whether the designated collection medium has filed correct returns and paid the full amount of the fee. The investigation body might be compared with the present force of revenue agents employed under the supervision of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The impossibility of collecting every cent of the equalization fee is apparent. In addition to the fact that the equalization fee is a sum authorized by law which must be collected for the rehabilitation of the revolving fund, it can be seen that the collecting agency that does not make proper report is in effect withholding Government funds.

EVASION OF FEE PREDICTED

The collection of the equalization fee will be difficult. So much will depend upon the honesty and alertness of the collection agency that it can be seen that many units of the proper commodity as it passes through commerce will fail to pay the equalization fee provided by law. An unscrupulous processor or purchaser or carrier will find that ability to evade the return of the equalization fee to the board will result in his profit. It must be realized that the ingenuity of the Government representatives must be vigorously applied to adequately meet in so far as possible the requirements of the proposed legislation.

It has been pointed out above that a corps of investigators will of necessity be employed to protect the interests of the Government. It will only be by the most intensive training, experience and study on the part of these men that this important duty can be efficiently performed. They should be specialists in their particular line of endeavor.

The collection of the equalization fee from any one of the three mediums provided has so many disadvantages that it is not possible to say which of the three mediums would be selected at any given time or for any given commodity.

DIFFICULTIES ARE CITED

In the case of collection from the carrier there are 1,614 steam and electric railways, 2 express companies, and 1,730 steamship lines doing an interstate and intrastate business. It would be difficult to estimate or to ascertain the number of motor freight companies or freight vehicles making short hauls. The possibility of shipping a commodity by unregistered vehicles and the resultant difficulty in collecting a fee is apparent. The impossibility of definitely ascertaining the various sources of acquisition by sale prompts the suggestion that the medium of collection at this source must be dismissed as impracticable unless we are to depend entirely upon the honesty and integrity of the acquirer in the collection of the fee.

From the latest figures available it is

estimated that there are in the United States the following number of processors who operate in the basic commodities involved:

Cotton ginner, 551; packers, 1,252; millers, 3,829.

There is also to be taken into consideration the number of factories throughout the United States engaged in the business of canning corn. Its collection is to be made by the processor, the above number would be involved.

SIZE OF CROPS INVOLVED

As a further evidence of the magnitude of the task, attention is called to the fact that in 1925 the wheat crop of the United States was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 676,429,000 bushels, the corn crop at 2,916,961,000 bushels, the rice crop at 33,309,000 bushels, the cotton crop at 16,103,679 bales, and it was also estimated that a total of 55,568,000 head of swine, weighing 12,391,664,000 pounds, was produced in 1925. If all these commodities were under operation of the Federal farm board at the same time, collection would be required from an aggregate of 16,044,666,679 units. This is true regardless of which medium of collection is adopted.

Provision must also be made for the proper and most available place where the returns may be filed and where there may be turned over to the Government the amount collected. Unless it should be determined to fix this place of filing returns and making payment at some collection agency of the Government already established, collectors of equalization fees must be created in each of the 12 Federal land banks during the periods of operation, adequate accounting methods must be created to provide for crediting the amount paid, and proper means instituted to see that the payments made are promptly deposited to the credit of the revolving fund.

FULL COLLECTION HELD IMPOSSIBLE

It is reasonable to assume that, regardless of the desires of the framers of the proposed legislation, it will not be possible to return to the revolving fund the entire amount withdrawn therefrom for the reason that experience in collecting taxes has established the fact that taxes are never collected 100 per cent.

The estimate does not take into consideration the actual filing of the returns or the collection of the fees. Nor does this memorandum cover those features of the bill covering contracts to be made with processors, cooperative associations, or other persons guaranteeing them against losses. To carry out these provisions and to protect the integrity of the stabilization fund, the board will necessarily have to employ a large force of accountants and technical experts. In addition, our experience in the collection of internal revenue taxes has indicated that it is necessary to maintain a large legal staff to deal with the many complicated questions that necessarily arise in the collection of large sums of money and in the auditing of vast business enterprises.

Texas is turning out a crop of about five hundred polo ponies every year. About eighty-five thoroughbred stallions, owned by the federal government, have been placed in Texas for breeding purposes and the cross between the stallions and the Spanish mare is producing a horse with speed, conformation and cool-headedness. Twenty polo clubs in west Texas provide training for the mounts. It takes two years to train a pony for the work. The training shows in the price, however, the average polo prospect selling for from \$125 to \$200, while a trained pony sells at from \$200 to \$500 and up. The highest price ever received for a polo pony in west Texas was \$3,000.

A lot of people who are having a good time are unkind only to themselves.

NOVEMBER 18 WILL BE THE BIG DAY AT CLEVELAND

This will be one of the greatest gatherings of Grange folks ever held. When the National Grange met in Boston some years ago, a seventh degree class of nearly 10,000 was initiated. Approximately 7,000 received the Seventh Degree at Portland, Me., last fall. With the three strongest Grange states—New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio—to draw upon at close range, it is hoped that the seventh degree class at Cleveland may eclipse all former records. With Cleveland easily accessible to many thousands of members of our organization in Pennsylvania living along the William Penn Highway, the Lakes to the Sea Highway, and the Roosevelt Highway, many are planning to travel by automobile to the convention city.

All steam railroads have granted a special rate of fare and a half for the round trip. Those wishing to travel to Cleveland by rail should write to the Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange, John H. Light 428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, and ask for an identification certificate.

The seventh degree will be conferred on Friday evening, November 18, in the Municipal Auditorium, which has a seating capacity of about 12,000. There will be free parking space for thousands of automobiles close to the Auditorium. Arrangements have been made with one of the largest oil companies in Cleveland to make its filling station on the main roads leading into the city Grange information booths during the entire week beginning November 14. Large banners will announce these stations; maps, literature and everything else in the way of convenience for those traveling to the convention will be provided.

Those receiving the seventh degree on Friday night should plan to attend the annual convocation of the Assembly of Demeter at 9:30 o'clock on Saturday morning, November 19. This will afford a first-class opportunity to become familiar with the unwritten work of the Grange. Those who have not received the sixth degree and wish to take the seventh, should plan to be at the Municipal Auditorium on Thursday evening, November 17, when the Ohio State Grange will confer the sixth degree in its revised form.

RANKS AS ONE OF TWELVE LEADING AGRICULTURAL STATES

Pennsylvania ranks as one of the twelve leading agricultural states, according to recent studies based upon 1926 crop and livestock estimates.

The total value of crops raised and animal products sold aggregated \$577,000,000 in Pennsylvania last year, the gross value of crops being \$286,000,000 and of livestock products \$291,000,000.

Since a large percentage of the crops was fed to livestock on the farms and the cash return from these crops came from the livestock products, the \$577,000,000 must not be interpreted as representing farm income.

The states which exceed Pennsylvania in value of crops and livestock products sold are: Iowa, Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin, Ohio, California, New York, Minnesota and Nebraska.

The figures also show that farmers in Pennsylvania produced crops and livestock products of practically the same value in 1926 as were produced by the farmers of all the New England States and New Jersey combined.

160 FUTURE DOCTORS

One of the most phenomenal developments of a course at the Pennsylvania State College in recent years has been experienced in that division of the School of Chemistry and Physics that offered pre-medical training. There are now 160 students in this course. They study here three years and receive their diplomas upon satisfactory completion of their first year in medical college.

CORN ON OVERFLOW LAND MUST BE REMOVED BY DEC. 1

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reminds farmers in the corn borer infested area of the northwestern half of Pennsylvania, that corn must be removed by December 1 from all land subject to overflow.

Regulation 8 of the corn borer quarantine reads: "All corn and broom corn plants or crop remnants including stubble, stalks or any other portions of these plants, and all coarse-stemmed, pithy weeds in cornfields, on lands subject to overflow from any river, creek, or other stream or body of water, shall be removed beyond reach of high water, or completely destroyed by burning, prior to December 1 of each year."

Attention is also called to Regulation 9 which states that "Corn crop refuse or waste, including stalks or parts of stalks, cobs, or any other portion of corn plant, and weeds growing in cornfields, shall not be dumped or allowed to be dumped into any river, creek, or other stream or body of water at any time throughout the year."

GOOD WATER FOR FARM HOMES

Water is necessary to life. Water free from disease-producing agents is necessary to health. With the exception of the method of disposing of human excreta, the farm water supply has generally a more important bearing on the health of the household than any other single detail in daily life.

Water is used for many purposes on the farm. As far as possible it should be suitable for all the purposes for which it is to be used. Its most important and vital use, however, is for drinking and cooking, and most important of its qualities are those of healthfulness and safety. It is desirable that the water be clear and cool, that it have no objectionable odor or taste, and that it be free from any excess of mineral substances which make it hard and unsuitable for washing. It is essential that it be free from agents which produce disease.

In providing a new water supply, or improving an existing supply, great care should be taken to locate, construct, and operate the supply so that no human or animal filth can in any way enter it and pollute the water.

of

Roger Babson, expert analyst for big business men, says that the farmers pay sixty-five per cent of their net income to the tax collector, while ordinary business is taxed only from twenty-five to fifty per cent of its net income. Why so? It seems to us that the answer lies in the fact that these other industries are organized and always at the tax table ready to dispute any levy made on their business, while the poor farmer is out yonder in the fields trying hard to produce enough food to supply the tax dodgers with their daily rations. Some of these days the farmers are going to get tired of being the "goat." When they do and stop providing food for the tax dodgers table, you'll hear a terrible howl.—Nat. Farm News.

"The destiny, the greatness of America lies around the hearthstone. If thrift and industry abound there and the example of self-sacrifice off appears, if honor abide there and high ideals, if there the building of fortune be subordinated to the building of character, America will live in security, rejoicing in abundant prosperity and good government at home, and in peace, respect and confidence abroad."—Calvin Coolidge.

BROAD KNOWLEDGE

Clara—You love to go to Sunday school don't you?
Johnny—You bet.
Clara—What'll you learn tomorrow?
Johnny—The date of the picnic.

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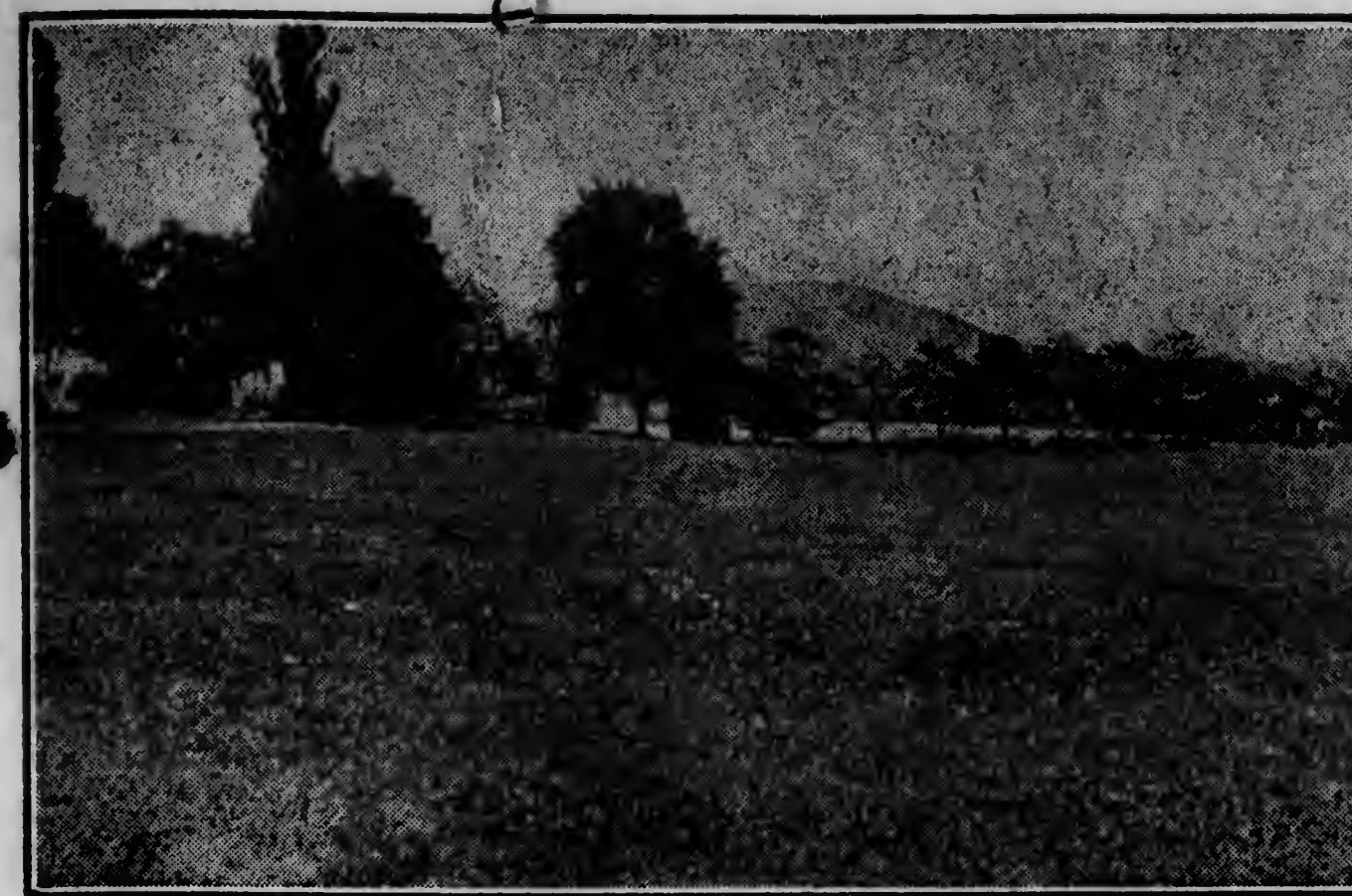
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SITE OF GIRLS' DORMITORY

Contributions to the Girls' Dormitory at State College

DURING the month from Sept. 20, 1927, to Oct. 20, 1927, the sum of \$820.43 was received from Granges throughout the State, and \$486.02, accrued interest, making a total cash in the fund of \$1,306.45.

The Master, the Secretary and the Lecturer of every subordinate and Pomona Grange are the properly constituted committee in charge of raising money for this purpose; and, all contributions to the fund should be sent direct to John H. Light, Secretary Pennsylvania State Grange, 428-430 Telegraph Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa. Following is an itemized list of the contributions received during the month above indicated:

County	Grange	Amount
Lawrence	E. New Castle No. 1536, Geo. Weingartner	\$10.00
Venango	Pomona	100.00
Armstrong	North Buffalo No. 1820	1.80
Northampton	Liberty No. 1762	20.00
Junata	Milford No. 773	3.00
Indiana	William Penn No. 1730	100.00
Chester	Vincent No. 664	3.00
Columbia	Valley No. 52	5.55
Luzerne	Salem No. 291	4.20
Columbia	Orange No. 128	.30
Columbia	Columbia No. 46	.30
Columbia	Good Hope No. 1354	.15
Columbia	Bloomsburg No. 322	.60
Columbia	Light Street No. 31	.30
Delaware	Concord No. 1141	.50
Fayette	Gallatin No. 1580	5.00
Potter	Central No. 1216	25.00
Chester	Doe Run No. 1269	97.00
Crawford	Rundell's No. 871	10.00
Lawrence	Pleasant Hill No. 1505	3.00
Chester	West Cain No. 1365	4.50
Indiana	Covode No. 1671	12.28
Westmoreland	Eureka No. 1011	12.60
Warren	Southwest No. 1457	18.00
Tioga	Covington No. 1016	25.00
Tioga	Covington No. 1016	2.00
Wayne	Lookout No. 1940	2.00
Fayette	Dunbar No. 1022	5.00
Clearfield	Perm No. 534	10.00
Bradford	East Smithfield No. 214	25.00
Bradford	East Smithfield No. 214, N. P. Phelps	2.50
Beaver	Fairview No. 1351	51.00
Lawrence	E. New Castle No. 1536	1.50
Westmoreland	Valley No. 1141	2.00
Bradford	Open Hand No. 153	25.40
Indiana	Home No. 1782	10.00
Greene	E. Franklin No. 1709	7.20
Chester	Fremont No. 1906	3.60
Erie	Bessemer No. 1748	3.50
Armstrong	Buffalo No. 1820	34.00
Wayne	Champion No. 1062	5.00
Cambria	Concord No. 1125	25.00
Chester	Brandywine No. 60	6.00
Allegheny	Torrence-Jefferson No. 1907	18.55
Beaver	A. J. Todd	13.00
Clarion	Pomona	100.00
Monroe	Smithfield No. 1433	6.10

Accrued interest \$820.43
Cash contributions previously acknowledged 486.02

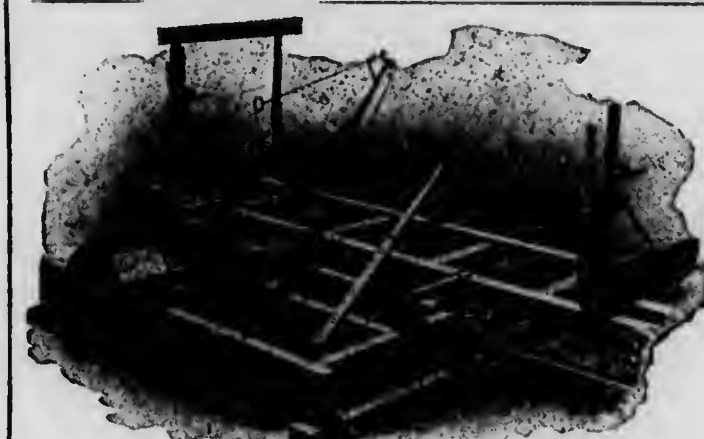
Total cash contributions to date \$1,306.45

AUTUMN
Once more the golden days are here;
The ripening fields; the tasseled ear;
The smell of sweet clover; the low flying hawk;
The hum of the reaper; the wheat in the shock;
A shimmering haze where the shadows fall;
The whirl of the pheasant, the bob white's call.

The sumac is red on the river road,
And the wild grape droops with its purple load,
And the roof of the forest is festooned about
With a generous gilding within and without;
And from the heart of the greenery Comes the crimson flash of the red haw tree.

For the Master Painter, with pallet and brush
Is stirring abroad in the amber hush,
With the gold of the sun and the blue of the skies,
And a dash of carmine from the latest sunrise;
And essence of star dust distilled from the dews,
And a store of the rainbow's most exquisite hues.

For the Master Painter is painting today.
He is painting this wondrous world away.
Retouching the landscape of old mother earth
With a master touch; with a startling new birth.
He is painting His glory on mountain and glen,
And aye, if you will, in the hearts of men.
—Narcissus.



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AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

Monroe County Pomona Grange held its last quarterly meeting at Brodheads-ville on September 24th. All Subordinate Granges reported and generally the Granges are in good condition.

The ladies of Mineola Grange served a sauer-kraut dinner to the guests at the residence of E. M. Kresge, close by the Grange Hall.

The afternoon session was open to the public and was held in the High School building in charge of Pomona Lecturer J. H. Cyphers. S. B. Correll gave the address of welcome and I. W. Eddinger responded. R. G. Bressler, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, was one of the speakers of the day. He discussed the Japanese Beetle, the Corn Borer, and other insects and the attack upon farm crops. Methods of quarantine and plans for relief were outlined fully.

The Peters Family of Bethlehem rendered splendid service in the sacred songs of an educational nature. They were accompanied by Mrs. Clarence Baer.

J. A. Boak, Acting Master of the State Grange, was present and addressed the meeting. He spoke on Cooperation and advocated it to counteract the distracting influences in society.

Wm. H. Snyder, State Deputy, was present and delivered an inspiring address, as well as County Agent K. M. Decker, who spoke on agricultural subjects.

The evening session was devoted to the Fifth Degree and five candidates were received into the Degree.

PHILIP KRISPAUGH, Secy.

J. A. Boak spoke at a series of agricultural meetings in Monroe County: Oct. 18—Mineola Grange. Oct. 19—Cherry Valley Grange. Oct. 20—Smithfield Grange. Oct. 21—Swiftwater Grange. Oct. 22—Monroe and Pocono Granges. Oct. 25—McMichael's Grange.

Lehigh-Northampton. The Fall quarterly meeting of Pomona, No. 68, was held in Odd Fellows Hall, North 9th St., Allentown, in afternoon and evening sessions, on Sept. 3d, Jno. J. Marcks presiding.

The afternoon was devoted to routine business and Grange Reports and an address by Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons of the State Grange Home Economics Committee.

The evening session was devoted to the exemplification of the Fifth Degree. The degree was conferred by the Lehigh-Northampton Degree Team that is shown on the first page of this issue of GRANGE NEWS.

Blair. The recent meeting of Blair County Pomona, No. 37, was held at Duncansville with Kenzie Bagshaw presiding.

After a short business session the Grange closed in the fifth degree and opened in fourth degree. John T. Tate

of Allegheny grange delivered a warm address of welcome to the visiting patrons to which C. C. Fleck of Sinking Valley grange, former master of Blair County, responded. E. B. Dorset, past lecturer of Pennsylvania state grange, was then introduced. He paid high tribute to the master and secretary of this grange, K. S. Bagshaw and H. S. Fleck and expressed his belief that the leadership of Mr. Bagshaw will not stop with Blair County.

Mr. Dorset spoke of the founder of the grange and the first word used in its opening, "Our Father who art in Heaven," the prayer was written by O. H. Kelley, much of it in the night time, some of the extracts being to thank God for clearness of mind, pureness of thought, and earnestness of purpose.

Mr. Dorset spoke very feelingly of George Washington and his great work as a leader; of President Coolidge, of William J. Bryan and Lindbergh who set such a wonderful example to the world by refusing to drink the wine offered at a banquet soon after making his wonderful flight across the Atlantic.

Mr. Dorset strongly urged the teaching of God's word and the opportunity afforded the grange lecturers in directing the minds of the young people in grange as well as teaching the moral code, both in the school and home.

The speaker also urged all patrons to go to the polls and vote, stating that it is the people who stay at home on election day that make it possible to place crooks in office.

Reports of subordinate granges show increase and interest throughout the entire county, all being represented. Scotch Valley and Logan Valley were each represented by twenty members; Juniata having seventeen.

County Farm Agent R. Bruce Dunlap, made a short address in which he thanked the patrons of the county for their cooperation, tendered his resignation as a member of the executive committee and introduced his successor, E. G. Hamill who responded in a brief address.

At the afternoon meeting at 1:30 the grange extended a rising vote of appreciation for the splendid work done by the retiring farm agent, R. Bruce Dunlap.

Marion D. Patterson, district attorney, spoke on "Citizenship and the Farm." He cited the fact that nine of the twelve men in the president's cabinet are products of the farm and talked of the opportunities of the rural youth of today. Better homes, schools and granges are doing their work, but the parents are to do their share in teaching obedience and in discipline of their children.

Logan Valley grange was represented by a chorus and two girls of Woodbury grange gave a dialogue.

John McKee, of Harrisburg, executive secretary, talked on good roads, tuberculosis prevention and electrification as some of the measures the farm group hopes to see advanced in the near future.

Alva E. Davis and Mrs. R. R. Bain sang a duet. Mrs. Barner gave the report of the Centre Hall meeting. Mrs. W. O. Wilt gave a reading and the session closed with remarks by Mr. Bagshaw and a song.

Indiana. Pomona Grange of Indiana County held its quarterly meeting with Denton Grange on Oct. 5. The program was in charge of the lecturer, Mrs. C. W. Cummins and the program throughout centered around the school problem. An interesting report of the Center Hall Conference was made and a resolution was passed that Pomona pay the registration fee of \$5 for each local Grange Lecturer who attends next year.

The December meeting will be held

with Savan Grange and the evening program was in charge of this Grange. An important action was the invitation extended to Pennsylvania State Grange to meet in Indiana in December, 1928.

McKean. The following program was rendered by the McKean County Pomona at Lafayette, Pa., on Oct. 12.

10 A. M., MORNING SESSION

Fifth Degree

Reports of committee.
Subordinate Grange Hour: Reading the Code. Every Subordinate Master is urged to attend this session.

Remarks by State Deputy, N. S. Holt.
12:00, noon hour.

1:30 P. M., LITERARY PROGRAM

Song by Grange.
Discussion No. 1. Way of raising the Grange quota for the Girls' Dormitory.—Opened by members of Valley Grange. Solo, "The Beautiful Hills," by Mrs. Florence Smith, Ceres Grange.
Address—J. A. Boak, acting State Master.

Violin solo, Philip Cole, Ceres Grange. Paper, "The Grange Leadership Conference," by members of Mountain Grange.

Reading, J. D. Snyder, Leafydale Grange. Remarks by members of the McKean County Fair Association.

Piano solo, Mrs. I. S. Crouse, Leafydale Grange.

Talk, "Convenient Kitchen," Miss Virginia Strand, Home Economics Representative, State College.

Instrumental Music, violin, Elias Anderson; accordion, Robert Swedehjelm. Discussion No. 2, "Importance of Good Seed of 1928," opened by W. A. Ross, county agent.

Song by Grange.

7:30, EVENING PROGRAM

Conferring Fifth Degree

Literary program, Lafayette Grange.

Music, Mr. Cole.

Recitation, Elward Balon.

Dance, Mayfred Little.

Talk, Raymond Woodrum.

Violin and piano selection, Viola and Mary Hilliard.

Song, Elmer Hilliard.

Reading, Orpha Miller.

Song, Mayfred Little.

Tableau, Fifth Degree.

J. Audley Boak, acting master of the Pennsylvania State Grange addressed the Community Fair at Port Allegany during the evening of October 8.

Monday, October 10, he addressed Mountain Grange, held at the home of David Peterson of Kane. Members of Wetmore and Big Level Grange were also present.

On the evening of October 11, he spoke at the Valley Grange. Members of Fidelity, Coryville and Eldred Granges attended.

The following day October 12, the acting state master delivered an address at the McKean County Pomona Grange, held at Lafayette.

One of the two Granges organized during the year is Nickleville, Pa. Occasional favorable reports are heard of their growth and recently the Franklin Chamber of Commerce visited this Grange in the first of a series of similar trips. It is said that the object was to "create closer fellowship between those who live in the city and those who make their home in the country."

Shannondale Grange was the host to the New Bethlehem Board of Trade and their families at a dinner and social together.

Penn Grange No. 1668, Allegheny County has added 65 new members to its roll this year.

GRANGE INITIATES 28 CANDIDATES

A class of 28 candidates was initiated into the 3d and 4th degrees of the order at the regular meeting of Boiling Springs Grange on October 25.

This increased the membership of Boiling Springs to 458 making it one of the largest in the State. The work was put on by a special degree team and the ritualistic work was complete in every respect. Past Master William Bucher was in charge of the ceremonies, assisted by Anna M. Williams at the piano.

An open meeting was the occasion of an interesting affair with Washington Grange, York County, recently. This Grange is but a little more than a year old and has made steady progress. State Deputy J. B. Meixler, addressed the gathering on, "What the Grange Stands For."

For the fiscal year ending June 1st the Grange store at Holton, Maine, did a gross business of \$482,742.64, made a net profit of \$22,781.41, and on the entire year's transactions had to charge off only \$856.89 as "bad debts" or even doubtful accounts.

Our public life would be more inspiring if running for office were not usually synonymous with running away from issues.—Norfolk Virginian Pilot.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.

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IMPORTANCE OF MUSIC IN THE GRANGE

By P. H. DEWEY

Music is indispensable to a well regulated Grange. It is highly essential that good music should be provided at all regular or special meetings of the Grange, the same as for church services, or for any other public, or fraternal meeting.

Too much stress cannot be given to this important asset, of the pleasure or profit of a Grange.

After the place has been provided for the holding of Grange meetings, the next step is to furnish the hall with adequate, appropriate and comfortable paraphernalia for the convenience of the members. The furnishings will not be complete without a piano (or, at least, an organ).

The pianist should be either elected or appointed for a year; and should be impressed with the importance of the position.

It is a serious mistake to let so important a matter go until the meeting has begun; then to call out for "some one to preside at the piano, while we sing a song," as though the matter were of such slight consequence that, as soon as that particular "song is sung," the performer could retire until again needed, or until some other person could be found who would be willing to repeat the performance.

It is just as essential also that a suitable person be selected to have charge of the music, as of any other work in the Grange.

A splendid and effective manner in which the performer can give pleasing service in that capacity, is to have the singing books well distributed throughout the hall, then when the time arrives for the opening ode, the number should be given out without hesitation, in a clear and audible tone, and while the prelude is being played, the members should be able to find the selection and then start together with precision on the first word or note.

These simple suggestions seem commonplace enough to the professional, or even to the amateur singer, but when it is realized that only too often the entire theme, as well as the song, is spoiled for the occasion because of the fact that none of these simple rules are observed, calling attention to them seems important.

A common fault with the novice in rendering a part, such as a solo, or duet, or quartet is to turn his back to the audience while singing. The performer never should stand in a position such that he cannot be seen. Even a beautiful singer will not be appreciated according to the effort, and it will be impossible for the audience to hear in a large hall if the face is turned away from the listeners.

Again, many otherwise good singers will spoil the effectiveness of their effort by holding a book so high and so close to the face as to drown the volume of the voice, because they are singing only at the book. In other words, if the members of a Grange can be made to understand that they can receive untold pleasure by cultivating their voices and manners so that they can help in the singing, they will take a different view of the question of "Music in the Grange," and will help to make it more effective.

While it is not to be expected that the membership of the Grange will always care to sing, and re-sing, the old songs until they are worn out, nevertheless, there should be some songs committed to memory sufficiently, so that at a great gathering like the State or National Grange, those precious old Grange melodies could be made to ring out like our national anthems, by reason of the fact that all are acquainted with, and help to sing them.

Music in the Grange is not confined to singing alone, for it is impossible to put on good degree work without a perfectly good march accompaniment.

The amateur, until after much experi-

ence, will invariably play too fast for degree work. It should be remembered that most Grange halls are rather small affairs in which to stage a marching performance. And if it were straightaway marching without any stops it would be best, not to go too fast, and when it is considered that the whole performance is more like acting upon a stage, than otherwise, it can readily be seen that the entire march for degree or floor work of any kind, should be very slow and majestic, without any haste or hurry whatever.

In every measure of music (and it should be remembered that music is measured just as accurately as money is counted), there is at least one accent. Thus in what is called or known as "two-four" time e. g., some march music, the accent is on the first count in the measure, and the marcher should be taught to bring the heel of the left foot to the floor simultaneously with the accent in each measure, and the right foot strikes the floor at the same time as the lighter count.

In what is known as "four-four" time, there are two accents in each measure, viz., the first and third count, and in like manner the left foot should strike the floor on the first and third, i. e., accented, counts; while the right foot should strike the floor on the second and fourth, or lesser counts.

A little consideration on the part of anyone who cares to follow these suggestions will readily convince the learner, that it is the ear that needs training to become an efficient marcher, and not the eye.

A company of trained marchers will march just as nicely, and keep step just as well blindfolded as otherwise, because their ear has been trained to catch the accent in music whenever or wherever they hear it and if they are to march to that music, they will instinctively step off with the left foot on the accent so that every one marching in line will have the same step.

Good marching is highly essential to floor and degree work, and while it is most lamentable that this is not a part of the public school training, so that every boy and girl could be trained in this most graceful art, nevertheless it can be learned by a little practice in the Grange hall, and by all means should be indulged in until everyone is familiar with the delightful and effective art of marching.

"Whether we play, or sing, or whistle
Let us ever do our best,
Be more like a rose than a thistle
And God will do the rest."

HUNDREDS OF CARLOADS OF GRADED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES SHIPPED

"Quality production and sale by standard grades" is becoming the slogan of hundreds of farmers, fruit and vegetable growers, who are now grading and selling the uniform product of known quality, says the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

This has resulted in uniformly graded fruits and vegetables being shipped in greater quantity from the important producing sections of Pennsylvania this year than ever before. Never has there been such a demand from producers and shippers in so many different counties for the Federal-State shipping point inspection service. Hundreds of carloads of apples, peaches, potatoes and cabbage have been inspected at shipping points so far this season. Likewise, demonstrations of the U. S. grape grades have been given to growers in Erie county, and preliminary work has been carried on in York county in adopting the use of standard grades in the marketing of cannery tomatoes.

"Why were you late to Sunday school this morning, Tom?" asked the teacher. "Why, the bell rang before I got here," the little fellow explained.—Christian Herald.

BEEES LOSE STING AND HONEY WITHOUT AIR

The busy buzz of the industrious honey bee is mingling with the soft whirl of the ventilating fan in nationwide efforts to further build up the bee making industry, and stimulate production of cattle and poultry by more aggressive application of systematic ventilation to all the important phases of farm life.

For while you may get stung in considering the bee, the experts declare that the bee stings according to its temperament but lives and gathers its nectar or honey according to the amount of good, clean, wholesome air it obtains at home.

And although the bee may not be nearly so conscious of air conditions as most school children who have been trained to appreciate the comforts of controlled air, the famous little honey collectors could not survive without air containing the chief elements in correct proportions of temperature, humidity, motion and cleanliness.

A. H. W. Birch, apiarist at the Central Experimental Farm near Toronto, declares that the first requisite in a bee cellar is a comfortable temperature of about 45 degrees Fahrenheit, which should be maintained throughout the entire winter. To acquire this evenness of temperature, the cellar must be well insulated in order that changes in the weather may not affect the inside temperature. The cellar, therefore, must be completely underground or that part of its walls extending above the ground must be banked by four feet of dry earth. Its ceiling, too, must be below frost level and covered with three feet of sawdust or dry earth.

The ordinary cellar should have an air shaft about six inches square through the ceiling. There should also be an intake of similar size with its inlet close to the floor of the cellar. As a supplement to the air shaft, Birch suggests that a ventilating fan is very useful for forcing fresh air into the cellar, or, better still, forcing foul air out. When the cellar temperature cannot be lowered and the bees start to roar, the use of a ventilating fan quickly produces quiet, Birch says. He adds that approximately 10 cubic feet of air space should be allowed per colony.

In declaring that all barns for cattle, poultry houses and stables should be mechanically ventilated, a well known farm expert points out that in the old-time barn, ventilation was provided through cracks between the boards and the slat wall under the overhang. Consequently, the animals had plenty of air and were rugged and vigorous. Production was not forced then as today. In the present dairy plant, milk in large quantities and rich in butterfat is desired.

With this increased production more food and water is necessary, he says. The dairy cow becomes an efficient machine. Consequently, more waste is given off and the moisture from the exhaled air of a record cow is equivalent to two gallons or more of water each 24 hours. It is no wonder that frost forms on the walls and ceiling of the unventilated barn during a zero night. This is a barrel of water for fifteen cows each day.

"A barn properly ventilated should be fresh, cool and sweet-smelling," this writer concludes. "Each cow needs 60 cubic feet of air per minute to keep the barn in this condition. A horse requires more air—about 4,200 cubic feet per hour and a large hog 1,500 cubic feet per hour."

NOT RUTH THE GLEANER, HOWEVER

"Grandma," said little Margery, "how old is Auntie Ruth?" "I couldn't say positively, my dear, without looking in the family Bible." "Gracious!" said Margery, "is she old enough to be mentioned in the Bible?"

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Safety

WE HAVE written upon this subject in several instances and because of the appalling condition in the motor world by reason of accidents beyond a reasonable justification we would urge our readers to study carefully the opinion of R. C. Haldeman, President of the Pennsylvania Motor Federation and to assist in every possible way the efforts of the Association to secure safety for both motorist and pedestrian. There were 176 deaths caused by automobiles in July and in view of this fact Mr. Haldeman said:

"I think it will be found that in nearly every instance death was caused either by the carelessness of an automobile driver or of a pedestrian."

"Of the 176 deaths reported for July by the State Health Department, 106 occurred in towns and cities of over 10,000 population. The State Highways Department's reports for July show that eleven persons were killed on State highways. The inference is that the balance of the July deaths, fifty-nine, occurred in boroughs and towns under 10,000 population. In other words, if the figures are correct, 165 men, women and children were killed in towns or cities."

ACCIDENTS AT INTERSECTIONS

"This is a terrific arraignment of motor car operators. It proves not only that there is little if any efficacy in automatic stop-and-go signals, but that operators of cars are criminally careless and inattentive. It is an established fact that the majority of accidents occur at street or road intersections. An accident at an intersection is conclusive proof that one or more drivers violated the motor laws, or was practically sound asleep. It seems to me an accident at an intersection should be followed by arrests. It seems to me a revocation of the driver's license should follow accidents at intersections. There is no excuse for them—they are caused by carelessness or inattention. Pennsylvania is altogether too lenient with careless motor operators. Municipalities erect stop-and-go lights at the principal corners and consider their regulation of traffic at an end. These signals are relics of the past. Nothing can replace traffic control by an officer on the job. And while the automatic signal winks and blinks at the main corner the authorities are winking and blinking at law violations at every other intersection in their bailiwick."

The Farm Problem

AS THE time approaches for the coming session of Congress, our attention is called to many opinions concerning this subject. The question arises, "Is there a Farm Problem?" Answering, we will only say that "during the past year there was a marked decrease in the price of our major farm products, a sharp drop in farmers' incomes and a generally inactive farm real estate market, according to U. S. Government reports. In many areas there are many foreclosures and other distresses hanging over the market to keep values down." These facts are seemingly recognized by our National leaders for they all acknowledge it one of the momentous problems of the day.

The remedies proposed are too numerous to mention and unless the proponents

of the various measures can agree on a general line of legislation to place agriculture on a par with industry, commerce and banking, the issue is apt to become a National one in the 1928 Presidential Campaign. The danger of having the issue go by default in Congress lies in the fact that there is enough business ahead for Congress to keep the session busy for a year and with the complicated status of the many issues for Relief as well as the determined opposition of the "Industry Bloc" adds difficulty to an early solution.

Coöperation and oneness of purpose on the part of Farm Groups, alone, will bring about a measure of Relief. Surely the voice of six million farmers should count if spoken by a united Farm Group.

Oleomargarine

WHEN this product was first placed upon the market, some twenty years ago, it was colored to imitate butter and the cost of manufacturing was about ten cents per lb. Sold to the consumer in competition with butter, the cost of production of which could never be reduced to this low level, it was demoralizing to the entire Dairy Industry. The Grange, through its Legislative Committee, secured regulatory legislation that placed Oleo in its true class, and the Grange has continually succeeded in protecting the Dairy Industry in this regulation. Each succeeding State Legislature has had the Oleo question in one form or another and at each turn the Grange succeeded in checking the passage of laws injurious to the Dairy Industry.

What may be the most persistent effort on the part of the Margarine Manufacturers is the plan "to put on an advertising campaign of about a half-million dollars per annum to run on forever,

telling the world all about our wonderful product, its composition, food value and economic importance" as declared by B. S. Pearsall, president of the Institute of Margarine Manufacturers.

The basis for the claim of its food value and economic importance is the diet of bread, meat, vegetables, margarine and a pint of milk a day in a research test conducted on seven groups of boys by the Medical Research Council of England.

Dairymen and Health Experts generally can point to the "pint of milk a day" as playing an important part in the test, to say nothing of the bread, meat, and vegetables.

The truth of the matter is that the Margarine people have a working organization and seemingly propose to push their product as never before. Dairymen and Farmers, generally, will find it necessary to organize thoroughly to combat the aggression of this foe to real cow butter.

A Grange Policy

BOTH the National Grange and our own Pennsylvania State Grange have declared repeatedly for a "pay-as-you-go" policy as against the plan to bond for municipal and State improvements. It is interesting to note how public opinion is changing on this idea of Bonding future generations to pay for our expenditures and we are wondering if the spending era has passed and the paying era begun. The verdict of municipalities in negative votes to bond, would indicate it to be true, and it is to be hoped most earnestly that this trend may increase so that voters

will come to a realization of the fact that borrowing money on Deferred Payments must always be followed by a Day of Payment.

It will be recalled that the State of Pennsylvania now has a Bonded Indebtedness of \$100,000,000 contracted for the construction of highways, and at the 1928 General Election, Pennsylvania voters will be called upon to sanction the issue of \$138,000,000 more. Will Pennsylvania Public Opinion endorse the continuance of the "Spending Era" or begin to use the plan of pay-as-we-go?

Winter Courses in Agriculture

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE has just issued its circular on Winter Courses in Agriculture under the caption, "Train Yourself to be a Better Farmer." Twenty-six courses are scheduled and they are open to men and women interested in agriculture.

Advantages similar to those accorded two- and four-year students are offered and altogether the offerings should appeal to men and women interested in advancing themselves in agricultural lines. Agricultural science has already reached the point at which we must use as much ingenuity as is needed in any other business if we wish to succeed.

It is claimed by many good authorities that agriculture will be made a machine industry just as weaving and shoemaking have been revolutionized by engineers, and that men unable to adapt themselves to changed conditions will continue to abandon their farms and seek soft city jobs.

Education does more than furnish increased capacity for work; it prepares one for a greater enjoyment of the better and higher things in life and for this reason we deem it commendable. Those unable to take a full college course will find much that is needful in the opportunities offered today in short courses.

Coming Grange Meetings

THE Pennsylvania State Grange will convene in annual session at Erie, Pa., December 13-15, inclusive. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Lawrence and the business sessions will be held in the Carney Auditorium. The State Grange is a delegate body composed of Masters of Subordinate and Pomona Granges and their wives who are Matrons. It is necessary that all dues to the State Grange be paid to Sept. 30, 1927, inclusive.

The sessions of the National Grange will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 16-25. It is expected that many Pennsylvania Patrons will go to Cleveland to attend the sessions and take the Seventh Degree. An interesting bit of Grange history is connected with Cleveland, for it was in East Cleveland that Oliver H. Kelly organized a Grange on his first Western trip. Pennsylvania headquarters at Cleveland will be at the Statler Hotel.

Master's Letter to Granges

THANKSGIVING

AS EARLY as 1621 Thanksgiving was observed in America, and has ever since been an annual event, being observed both as a State and national holiday. Since President Lincoln set the example in 1863, by issuing a proclamation calling on all Americans to cease their labors on the last Thursday of November and spend the day in thanksgiving and prayer, giving thanks to the Giver of all our bounties, all his successors have followed his example. The Governors of most states also issue Thanksgiving proclamations.

When we think of the Pilgrims of 1621 in this uncivilized land, after burying one-third of their number, and our martyred President, with our land almost wrent asunder by a cruel, civil war, we wonder what they had to be thankful for. Are we not almost ashamed of ourselves to think that in this day of peace and plenty it should be necessary for our chief executives to even call our attention to Thanksgiving but rather we should be eager to observe the day. However it is fitting that our high officials should set the example and that we should all read their proclamation,

but better that we should obey or observe them.

While there is no law making any day a thanksgiving day yet by common consent the last Thursday of November has been unanimously chosen.

Why should we observe Thanksgiving? Does He who giveth all things liberally need our thanks? No, but we need to be in the spirit of thanksgiving. We are the better for having said "Thanks." Our blessings are no larger than our capacities and our liberties no greater than we are able to occupy. To the sick child candy has lost its sweetness. Those who get the most out of life are those who appreciate it most. The blessings for all should be a source of enjoyment for all—not self, but others.

Can we name the things we should be thankful for? Only a few of them, e. g. life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, the open Bible, the privilege to worship God according to the dictates of our conscience, and a land of plenty. Also our civic and fraternal organizations of which the Grange is not the least.

If we would be thankful for these blessings why not show our gratitude by service?—Fraternal, J. Audley Boak.

Lancaster County Pomona Holds Prize Essay Contest

A Contest Recently Sponsored By the Above Pomona Resulted in Awards to Helen S. Ferguson and George H. Kerr

MY IDEA OF AMUSEMENT

The word Amusement means to entertain, or to keep the attention agreeably engaged. Amusement is quite necessary in a well-ordered life. Recreation restores what work has torn down, and gives tone and sprightliness to the entire system. Recreation, joined with sleep, keeps us young and able to do good work.

It is very essential that amusement be considered in a serious way, by the young people of this generation. The clean thoughts of a fine clean mind will, in turn lead to fine health habits, which will with the aid of amusements build the body to be a strong one. Too many young people today indulge in unhealthy habits which they call their amusements. The reason for this cannot be accounted for exactly. Unless the parks of today and the standards set up by the recreation leaders of the Nation do not satisfy them.

It is the aim of the educators of today to see that playgrounds in the towns be provided with well worthwhile amusements and a supervisor too, for with the nice guidance and suggestion of an adult, opportunities will be furnished, which the children if left to themselves would not have discovered. Valuable as supervision is, not all play should be supervised for complete freedom is handicapped by the presence of an adult. Says the modern Psychology.

In all amusements there are certain standards to be observed. The first one is fairness. Who desires to play with someone who will set himself up one score too high? A good player will always rather set himself down one score too little than one score too much.

The second standard is courtesy. Someone has said, "A good sport" is one who puts courtesy before victory. His motto is, "In honor preferring one another." He gives his opponent every

advantage to which he is entitled and does not take advantage of technicalities. Third, encouragement. Fourth, perseverance. Had it not been that a great many of our war leaders had this great element, many battles would have been lost.

Fifth and last is the standard of self-control. Every game has a goal in view and the honest, successful player will keep this great destination in mind, not allowing any dishonest or unfair steps to cross his path.

President Lowell of Harvard University has said, "The whole point of enjoying recreation is that it is not your permanent occupation. The man who is seeking pleasure as his main occupation in life never has any recreation because he never can turn to anything else."—Helen S. Ferguson.

MY IDEA OF AN AMUSEMENT

Webster's definition of an amusement is, "That which amuses or pleasantly engages the mind." Among the synonyms are "a pastime, sport, recreation, diversion." There are so many classes of amusements that it is hard to discuss them.

My idea of an amusement is embodied in the slogan, "Fun, with a purpose." If an amusement results in no good purpose, it is a waste of time, and time is too precious to waste. An amusement, to be worth while, must develop either the mind or body, or both, to some extent. Many people enjoy reading in their spare time, and in reading find their chief means of rest and diversion. There are those who study and experiment as a pleasant recreation. Other types of people enjoy the more strenuous forms such as basketball, baseball, swimming and riding, to their liking. Those in the first group develop the mind rather than the body.

Everyone from the smallest child to

the most aged person has some form of a pastime. Members of all races and creeds find enjoyment in some recreation, however simple.

The great amusement parks offer many thrills but in few can be found any real, worthwhile amusement.

Many people would say of a person who loves swimming, "What good is that boy finding in the water all the time? He is in it every moment he has to spare." They don't stop to consider the benefits he is deriving from this wholesome sport. He learns to be skillful, strengthen his body, and while swimming, is surrounded by one of God's wonders which he cannot help but think about. So it is with every real sport. If we pause and consider for a moment, we can soon see the difference between "Waste of time" and "Fun with a purpose."

In connection with religion, it is said that "Amusements are to religion what air is to a flame. Strong ones will blow it out. Gentle ones will fan it brighter."

Grangers should find their work as a group so interesting that it can be listed under the second part of the definition, "That which pleasantly engages the mind."

If your favorite pastime does not benefit you in some way, no matter how great nor how small that benefit is, it is not a worthwhile amusement; instead, it is a waste of time.

Let the Grange, therefore, as a worthwhile pastime, be spoken of as a real benefit to the people in contact with it.—George H. Kerr.

Advertisers in GRANGE NEWS deserve your support. They support us, why not support them?

HONOR GRANGES

So much interest has been awakened by the announcement of Honor Granges, as provided by the Executive Committee of the National Grange, and many subordinates are inquiring about "honor class," that it seems wise to print the specifications covering this new designation in Grange work.

HONOR GRANGES

Honor Granges shall be those which meet fully the five following requirements:

1. Initiate a class of candidates using full Grange ceremony for all degrees, and make a net gain in membership for the year.
2. Complete and report a piece of community service during the year.
3. A worthwhile Lecture Hour program at every meeting excepting installation, election and initiation meetings.
4. Open and close on time and without the use of the manual.
5. Prompt payment of dues to the State Secretary.

Granges complying with the above five requirements will be awarded an Honor Grange certificate, suitable for framing and hanging in the hall. It should be the goal of every Grange in the nation to strive to attain this distinction.

LET WIFE HIDE IT

"You're lookin' bad, Wallie."
"Bye, I've been in the hospital an' the doctors have taken wa' me appendix."
"These doctors'll take 'nythink. It's a peety ye didna have it in yer wife's name."

Guard Your Savings!



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HOME ECONOMICS

Under Auspices of the State Grange Committee

STUDIES FOR THE MONTHS

November—How can we best give thanks, to the Lord of the Harvest, for provision in basket and storeroom? A History of Thanksgiving. Your Best Thanksgiving Story.

December—The Gift of all Gifts the Greatest. How our Grange will observe Christmas. Your Best Christmas Gift.

TODAY

Sure, this world is full of trouble, I ain't said it ain't. Goodness knows, I've had enough, and double.

Reasons for complaint. Rain and storm have come to fret me, Skies were often gray; Thorns and thistles have beset me On the way—but, say, Ain't it fine today!

What's the use of always weepin' Makin' trouble last? What's the use of always keepin' Thinkin' of the past? Each must have her tribulation, Days that she must whine; Life, it ain't no celebration. Trouble, I've had mine— But today is fine.

It's today that I am livin', Not a month ago; Havin', losin', takin', givin', As time wills it so. Yesterday a cloud of sorrow Fell across the way; It may rain again tomorrow, It may rain—but, say, Ain't it fine today!

TIMELY MESSAGES

This month we have welcome messages from State Ceres and State Pomona. Mrs. Caldwell sends a suggestive program that will help with the many meetings being held at this season in connection with the Grain, Potato, and Fruit nights. Mrs. Gault sends a message which Subordinate and Pomona may use throughout the year.

If you have kept your files of GRANGE NEWS you will find "The Story of Ceres" in an old copy; if you cannot find the interesting story write Mrs. W. P. Caldwell, Elizabeth, Pa.

For your Pomona's roll call ask the brothers to name their favorite fruit and then the brother members to ask a sister to tell her favorite way of serving it.

SUGGESTED CERES PROGRAM

Opening song—Selected by a charter member.

Roll Call—Responded to by each member answering the question, "What have we farmers to be thankful for that other people have not?"

Reading—"The Cornstalk Fiddle," Paul Laurence Dunbar.

Music—"The Harvest Song" (The Patron, No. 30).

Questions for discussion—

1. Varieties of Grains—those best adapted to each local community.

2. Compare methods of harvesting grain with those of fifty years ago.

3. Is the improvement and production of grains increasing in proportion to our population?

Song with Tableau—"The Seasons," Talk—"The Story of Ceres."

Song—"No Golden Harvest" (The Patron, No. 29).

Mrs. W. P. CALDWELL,
State Grange Ceres.

STATE POMONA'S MESSAGE TO SUBORDINATE POMONAS

Sometimes we are inclined to regard the Court Officers as mere chair fillers and fail to realize the opportunities before us. Let us grasp a vision of the real value that we may be to our Subordinate Grange. Pomona may consider her duties menial, but the world will always have need of Marthas. With the present-day methods of caring for the fruits of the garden and orchard we can appeal to the eye as well as the taste.

By cooperating with the Dept. of Agriculture or your local extension worker, Pomona may obtain charts tabulating amounts of various fruits and vegetables needed for different-sized families. Keep these charts on your desk during Grange meetings for reference along with a loose leaf notebook, in which you have copied new or unusual recipes for fruits and vegetables. By a little advertising both in and out of Grange meetings you will soon find that the sisters will come prepared to copy, suggest and advise.

With the releasing of the first Seed and Nursery Catalog of the year, Pomona can begin her work. Every farm home should have their own supply of fruits and vegetables. A little thought given to selection of varieties best suited to local conditions and climate often mean the difference between success and failure.

If you are limited as to land, carefully plan to rotate so as to secure best results for time and labor. From the earliest stalk of rhubarb to the last winter pear we should serve fresh home-grown fruits daily.

Different sections of our State use fruits and vegetables in different ways. For instance, the sweet apple, which in the western part of Pennsylvania most commonly appears on the table in the guise of a spiced pickle or preserve—in the East it is snitz. And so an interchange of ideas is worthwhile.

The Lecturer will gladly give over the Lecture Hour to Pomona for one meeting during the late winter. It might be advisable to divide your topics in four sections: 1st, Selection of seed, plants and trees; 2d, Preparation of ground and further care of same; 3d, Preparing fruits and vegetables for immediate and winter use; 4th, Storage and care of same.

With a couple of timely readings and some music this gives a well-balanced program and one of practical value to all.

Late in the fall the Courts of Flora Ceres and Pomona can combine in a display that will be a credit to their Grange and an inspiration toward greater efforts the following year.

Mrs. GEORGE GAULT,
State Grange Pomona.

BRO. LLOYD SHARES A LETTER

COOK BOOK GOES TO FAR JAPAN
PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS,
Chambersburg, Pa.

DEAR SIR:

On the Home Economics page of your issue for September is the note, "The Cook Books are selling as well as ever. Have you had your order? Then can you use more?" But why in the world is the statement not made as to where to get them and the cost. All summer my wife has been after me to send for three but I haven't been able to find out to whom to send so finally decided to appeal to you.

I was persuaded to buy a book at a Pomona meeting and after using it my wife was delighted and has scarcely used another recipe book since. The recipes

are just suited to people in ordinary circumstances who want good wholesome food.

One of the three I am ordering goes to a friend in Philadelphia; another to my sister-in-law in Sendai, Japan, wife of my brother who is a missionary there and the third goes to another friend.

My impression is that they sell for 75 cents apiece which would make \$2.25 for the three. If not correct please let me know and let me have the books as soon as possible.

Very sincerely,

Needless to say, Bro. Lloyd hurried that letter to me; the books have gone forward and ere now no doubt a Pennsylvania State Grange Cook Book is on its way to Japan.

Send your orders and do not hesitate (Concluded on page 12.)

Ladies' Fine Lisle Stockings 3 pair \$1. Beige, Nude; Sizes 8½ to 10½. Good openings for Agents, A. F. Talbot Sales Co., Norwood, Mass.

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 13 cents each, postage prepaid.



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FASHION BOOK NOTICE—Send 15c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL & WINTER 1927-1928 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

The House We Live In.

Conducted by Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

THANKSGIVING

"Have you cut the wheat in the glowing fields,
The barley, the oats and the rye?
The golden corn, and the pearly rice?
For the winter days are nigh."

"We have reaped them all from shore to shore,
And the grain is safe on the threshing floor."

"Have you gathered the berries from the vines,
And the fruit from the orchard trees?
The dew and the scent from the rose and thyme
In the hive of the honey-bees?"

"The peach and the plum and the apple are ours,
And the honeycomb from the scented flowers,
The wealth of the snowy cotton field
And the gift of the sugar-cane,
The savory herb and the nourishing root,
There has nothing been given in vain.

We have gathered the harvest from shore to shore,
And the measure is full and running o'er."

Then lift up the head with a song
And lift up the hands with a gift
To the ancient Giver of 'Il,
The spirit in gratitude lift.

For the joy and promise of spring,
For the hay and clover sweet,
The barley, the rye and the oats,
The rice, the corn and the wheat.

The cotton and sugar and fruit,
The flowers and fine honeycomb,
The country, so fair and so free,
The blessing and glory of home.

"Thanksgiving, Thanksgiving, Thanksgiving,
Joyfully, gratefully call
To God, the Preserver of men,
The bountiful Father of all."
—Amelia E. Barr.

A REAL THANKSGIVING

What will be the "fashionable way" of observe Thanksgiving this year? And are we going to follow the fashion, or relegate to second place the conventional observance as it is today, and indulge ourselves in a real Thanksgiving—a Thanksgiving which has to do with the spiritual as well as the material observance of the day?

Thanksgiving Day's real meaning is completely forgotten by many of us of this generation, and if asked what it meant to us, we would reply offhand, "The day of the big Game," "The night of the Club Dance," or the "Frat House Party." Not because these events do not have a rightful place on this day, but because we are conceding to them the whole day, to the exclusion of any deeper, truer observance.

It is so well said by Dr. Herrick, President of Girard College, "It is well that on one day of the year we should cease thinking of the things we are to get, and be in the spirit of gratitude for what we already have."

"Thanksgiving is a day of uplift, because it is the time when men and women cease to look longingly on the things they have not and desire, and dwell on the things that they possess and can enjoy. At Thanksgiving we look on the bright side of the picture of life; we seek out and set before us those blessings which are already ours. Our lives after all will be colored by the way

we regard the things we have. If we despise them and cultivate an inordinate desire for what we have not, we shall be dissatisfied and unhappy; if we prize what is already ours and cultivate a spirit of thanksgiving for its possession we shall live in the sunshine of a joyous life."

"An American who tramped through the mountains of Switzerland was much perplexed by the difference which he found in the inhabitants of the same canton. A part of the canton was on an upland, in the bright sunshine, and a part of it was in the gloom and shadow of a deep valley. The traveler noted that although the people were of the same blood, with the same religion, and the same language and the same education, there was a striking difference between those who dwelt on the upland and those who lived in the valley.

"The hill dwellers were vigorous of mind and body; they were optimistic and cheerful; the dwellers in the valley were dull-witted, morose and disaffected, and they had such physical conditions as goitre and scrofula. When the hill-dwellers were pressed for an explanation of this difference they made answer, 'We live on the upland; the sun shines on us. They live in the marshes under the fogs.' Thanksgiving Day should help men and women to rise above the marshes and fogs of their lives."

"Whatever the situation to which men are born, whatever the circumstances which surround them, whether they are rich or poor, in robust health or afflicted

with disease, the joys of life come not from the abundance of possessions, but rather from the habit of making much of what one has and looking on the bright side of the situation in which he is placed. Every position or condition in life has a bright side if we will but seek it."

PLANNING THE THANKSGIVING DINNER

Three hundred and six years have passed since that first Thanksgiving Day observed by the Pilgrim Fathers. After being in destitution—on the very verge of starvation—the sight of their bountiful crops awoke in them a feeling of gratitude so intense that they decided to spend a day in giving thanks.

The abundant harvest was a rich promise for the future; it meant that their voyage across the stormy Atlantic and their long year of privation was not in vain.

Today we have as a result of their heroism, manifold mercies of which they could never have dreamed.

You are fortunate indeed if you can entertain kinfolks, for this is a day which should be spent with those to whom we are bound by ties of blood. We may not enjoy some of their habits or agree with their opinions, but isn't it fine to be able to relax with those who know you—even the number of birthdays you have celebrated?

What pleasure to recall the common experiences which you had as children, and to learn about distant relatives and friends.

It is not too early to begin your preparations for the Thanksgiving Dinner. Make out your guest list early so you will know how many to plan for. Your prettiest linens, your curtains, and best silver should now receive attention.

Make out your menu and keep on the lookout for the finest cranberries, the nicest nuts and raisins and anything that is not perishable and you need to buy to complete your menu.

Decide on your table decorations. This is one of the few times when deep colors look well on the table. A fruit centerpiece is attractive on a large table. Place cards with conundrums written on the back starts the conversation rolling.

Much of the preparation for Thanksgiving Dinner should be done the day or two preceding. Mince-meat, fruit cake, salted nuts and mayonnaise can be prepared weeks before. Cranberry jelly or jellied salad can be made the day before, vegetables pared and let stand in cold water; the turkey can be cleaned and stuffed the evening before, and when Thanksgiving dinner is on the table you will be surprised how easily it was prepared.

Do not be a tired hostess, for no matter how exquisite the dinner your guests will not enjoy it. It is far more gracious hospitality to serve a more simple meal and be interested in your guests. They will then remember both you and the dinner.

TWO THANKSGIVING MENUS

Fruit Cup
Roast Turkey Bread Stuffing
Mashed Potatoes Creamed Onions
Cabbage Salad
Cranberry Jelly Celery Hearts
Mince Pie
Nuts Coffee Mints

Roast Shoulder of Pork
Apple Sauce
Candied Sweet Potatoes
Creamed Cauliflower
Cranberry Jelly Celery
Pumpkin Pie Coffee

Adapted from Mrs. Edith S. Rose, Supervisor Home Economics, Public Schools, Chester, Pa.

LANGUAGE

"He's hard-boiled, all right; he calls a spade a spade."

"Sure, but you ought to hear what he calls the lawn mower."

The mother in her office holds the key to the soul.—Old Play.

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Mrs. MINNIE COLVIN, FALLOWFIELD GRANGE, No. 1382, WASHINGTON COUNTY. SHE HAS SOLD 534 COOK BOOKS AND IS CHAMPION OF THE STATE.

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

By HOWARD G. EISAMAN, State Lecturer

WITH each advancing year the work of the Grange Lecturer, in many respects grows more difficult; at least more difficult in the sense that the Lecturer's program must be more varied in its character than of yore: it must be of a higher literary type than formerly. It must contain such appealing qualities as will overshadow the myriad of other attractions that are today bidding for the patronage of people everywhere.

The natural instincts of man make him a social being. He ever longs for social intercourse with his fellowmen and abhors the idea of isolation. There was a time, and especially is this true of agricultural regions, when opportunities for social intercourse were very meagre and limited. Folks were ready and anxious to take advantage of any occasion that offered the privilege of mingling together with other folks. The Grange under those circumstances proved a boon in many communities, and was readily accepted and loyally patronized by those hungry for sociability and companionship.

Many are the Patrons today who can very vividly recall long, hard, arduous trips in the buggy or sleigh, through storm, drifts, and mud, to a distant Grange meeting. These hardships and sacrifices were taken as a matter of course and were willingly made in order to satisfy our social longings.

The writer can well remember a trip to a Grange eight miles distant on a bleak January day, with the blizzard raging so terrifically that the horse had to be led more than half of the way, the roads having been blotted out by the drifts. But conditions are changed today; man's social desires are appeased in many different ways. With the advent of the telephone, the automobile, the hard-surfaced roads, the radio, the moving picture theatre, the dance halls, the endless number of clubs and societies as well as other social agencies, all endeavoring to gain the patronage of the people, urban and rural alike; it is indeed a difficult problem to create and hold interest in any one organization. Probably none have felt the competition of these newer activities more than have the Grange Lecturers.

There was a time when Grangers were led to their grange halls by their natural social instincts; it did not seem to matter much what the lecture program might be. But such is not the case today. The Grange in order to interest and hold its members must be made the most attractive place in the community. The program must be made to appeal to all interests in the Grange. Young and old alike must be able to find social enjoyment and satisfaction in the Grange. The problem of meeting this perplexing and difficult situation probably falls most heavily upon the Grange Lecturer, he or she having been charged with the task of arranging and executing the program of the order.

The Pennsylvania State Grange being cognizant of the difficulties confronting our Subordinate Grange Officers, has by authority of its Executive Committee, authorized the holding of regional conferences throughout the state. These conferences will be held in every Pomona district, starting the latter part of November, thus giving the newly elected officers an opportunity to participate.

It is expected and hoped that all Grange Officers, as well as all interested Grangers will avail themselves of this opportunity and join in making the conferences a success, to the end that the Grange movement in Pennsylvania shall go forward with a renewed vigor and enthusiasm.

The conferences will take the form of all-day meetings, to be divided into three periods. One period being devoted to grange procedure, parliamentary practice, etc. This should enable Masters to

become proficient in the performance of their duties. Another period will be devoted to the ever-timely subject of program building. This should provide for an interchange of ideas and suggestions among the lecturers and assist materially in building up attractive programs. In this connection, material will be exhibited that should be helpful to the lecturer, such as an assortment of plays, books and periodicals dealing with programs, games, stunts, etc., etc. The third period will be devoted to subject of degree work and Grange Ritualism. Demonstrations will be given, showing the value and beauty of the Grange Tableaus. Importance of degree work will be stressed. Some time will be used in reading the code. Drills will be conducted, exemplifying grange signs, etc. This should impart to the Patrons keener sense of appreciation for Grange Ritualism and a better understanding of the real significance of the Grange Degrees.

Efforts will be made to hold these conferences in centrally located places, making them easily reached by all.

Pomona Masters and State Deputies will be asked to cooperate with the State Lecturer in arranging details, as to place of meeting, providing meals, notifying Granges within their jurisdiction, etc.

400 books and still getting orders." Mrs. MONEYER, Westmoreland Co. Mrs. Kyle, wife of Lawrence County's Pomona Master, has sold 360 "and will have more orders for Christmas."

Let us hear from other big sellers and smaller ones too. The 300 book sellers are getting more numerous. Fairs are adding them to the exhibits and selling them, too. The price is always 75 cents. Send all orders to Hannah McK. Lyons, M.D., 2127 Green St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Clip out and paste in the Cook Book:

FILLEN CAKE

1 cup butter.
2 cups pulverized sugar.
3 cups flour.
1 cup sweet milk.
½ cup corn starch.
4 eggs.
2 teaspoons baking powder.
2 teaspoons lemon e. ract.

MISS STELLA ZIMMERMAN,
Berks Co.

SAND TARTS

1 lb. Confectionery sugar.
1 lb. flour.
¾ lb. butter and lard.
3 eggs.

MRS. WM. S. RAHN,
Berks Co.

THE HOMELY VIRTUES

It is easy to see how far-reaching is the spirit of brotherhood, of fraternity and of mutual helpfulness. It is a fundamental principle of our country. It is scarcely too much to say that almost all which we can properly designate as American is a development of these precious principles and high ideals.

Our political institutions are the recognition of a common brotherhood. From this principle arises the right of freedom and equality. It is the basis under public authority in our social, political and industrial life.

REMEDY FOR SELFISHNESS

Without the moving spirit of fraternity, of a common effort for a common purpose, our Government, economic and social organizations would at once disintegrate. When you minister to that spirit, when you stimulate it into greater activity, you provide greater security, larger resources and a more harmonious life for all the people.

It is the expression of the spirit of common brotherhood which makes men desirous to serve their own town, their own State and their own nation in every lawful and law-abiding way. It is the prime remedy for selfishness.

A knowledge of these principles and these ideals is among the most precious of human possessions. They are of universal application. There are none so lacking in means, or so humble in position, that they are unable to avail themselves of these blessings.

Sometimes I have thought that we do not place emphasis enough upon the homely virtues, or sufficiently appreciate the common blessings of life. It is far from my purpose to criticize ambition. It is the chief mainspring of achievement and progress. But the desire for advancement, the wish for something more, ought not to make us unmindful of the place we now hold and the possessions we now have.

The spirit of contentment is one which is well worth cultivating. We Americans are constantly criticized for the eagerness with which we seek wealth and power. I doubt if we are any more avaricious and grasping than those of other nations, though I admit we possess the enterprise which makes us more successful. I think it would be safe to say of these Americans who have risen high, that they are no happier and no better satisfied than they were in their days of comparative poverty and obscurity.

EQUALITY IN SATISFACTION

We know that this class of persons have for the most part secured their success by making some great contribution to the advantage of their fellowmen, for which they are entitled to our commendation. But it seems perfectly apparent that the real satisfactions of life are not found in great possessions.

If that be the case, there is no reason to condemn our institutions as old-fashioned or consider them as failures because they do not immediately give us all great place and great riches. We must necessarily come to the further conclusion that we shall find the real satisfactions of life in some other direction.

WORK A SOURCE OF BLESSING

One of the most elemental virtues, which is not only within the reach of all but must be practiced by all, is industry. It is very difficult to imagine any personal satisfaction of which this does not form a part. In the development of our industrial life we have had to make a large effort to soften and avoid grueling and mechanical toil for long hours in close confinement. But because we have wished to prevent overexertion and prolonged strain it must not be inferred that work is undesirable or harmful. There can be no human development without it.

(Continued on page 15.)

* Extract from address by President Calvin Coolidge.

Our Juvenile Granges

Among the Young Folks of the Order

BOY AND GIRL OF PLYMOUTH

By HELEN L. SMITH

Little lass of Plymouth,—gentle, shy, and sweet;
Primly, trimly tripping down the queer old street;
Homespun frock and apron, clumsy, buckled shoe;
Skirts that reach your ankles, just as Mother's do;
Bonnet closely clinging over braid and curl;
Modest little maiden,—Plymouth's Pilgrim girl!

Little 'lad of Plymouth, stanchly trudging by;
Strong your frame, and sturdy; kind and keen your eye;
Clad in belted doublet, buckles at your knee;
Every garment fashioned as a man's might be;
Shoulder-cloak and breeches, hat with bell-shaped crown;
Manly little Pilgrim,—boy of Plymouth town!

Boy and girl of Plymouth, brave, and blithe, and true;
Finer task than yours was, children never knew;
Sharing toil and hardship in the strange, new land;
Hope, and help, and promise of the weary band;
Grave the life around you, scant its meed of joy;
Yours to make it brighter,—Pilgrim girl and boy!

THE PILGRIM PARTY IN THE TOWN SCHOOL

By ELIZABETH FRAZER

In Normal Instructor, may become The Pilgrim Party in the Juvenile Grange "I hardly know what to do for my children," said Miss Denby to her friend Miss Caswell. "They have so much done for them. I should like to have some little birthday celebrations each month, but these children are accustomed to having birthday parties, with cakes and presents, so it will be no novelty for them."

"Don't let that trouble you," laughed Miss Caswell. "Children are children the world over, and they delight in anything that gives them pleasure, however simple it may be. Just go on with your plans, for what you plan will probably be new and delightful to them."

So Miss Denby drew a calendar on the board, and at the side of it a huge strutting turkey done in colored crayons. "Now who has a birthday this month?" she asked.

Only one hand was raised, that of little Marjorie Frederick. Miss Denby was somewhat disappointed. She had plan-

and girls might each have a piece," announced Marjorie.

On the last Friday of November, Miss Denby told the girls that they might wear long skirts, kerchiefs and little white caps, made of folded handkerchiefs or napkins. The boys, she said, might wear broad white collars and cuffs, or if any of them had Indian suits, they might wear those.

On the appointed afternoon, Miss Denby looked over her well-filled schoolroom. Dainty little Pilgrim maids beamed upon sturdy little Puritan men, and the several (pale-face) Indians added a picturesque element to the scene. Some of the children spoke pieces and sang songs. One little boy brought a



big box of animal crackers, which he passed around to his schoolmates.

Marjorie, charming in a gray gown with cap and kerchief, kept looking anxiously toward the door. Finally her big brother appeared, carrying her precious birthday cake. It was a huge pink oblong, resting on a stiff cardboard. Like a beautiful May basket, it could be suspended, by pink ribbons attached at the four corners and meeting in a bow above the center of the cake. In the middle was a big pink rose, which Marjorie gave to Miss Denby. There were

seven pink candles which Miss Denby lighted, the children naming them "Health," "Wealth," "Long Life," "Happiness," "Love," "Good Times," and "Industry." Marjorie drew long breaths and blew them out one by one. Then Miss Denby removed the candles and cut the cake, and Marjorie passed it.

Afterward the teacher gave the guest of honor a huge ball of yarn, which she said Marjorie must unwind and make into another ball. Miss Denby started the other ball for her, and Marjorie began to unwind the one and wind up the other. Down in the middle of the first big ball she found a little blue celluloid thimble. It was a birthday present from the teacher. Marjorie was delighted, and the other children were equally pleased.

The afternoon closed with a game in which all the children took part, standing in two opposite rows, boys on one side, girls on the other. They sang these words to the tune of "The Mulberry Bush" and acted out the lines:

Boys (motion as if cutting or chopping with an ax)—
'Tis thus the Pilgrims cut down trees,
Cut down trees, cut down trees,
'Tis thus the Pilgrims cut down trees,
Oh, very long ago!

Girls (one foot forward, right hand whirling in a large circular motion)—
'Tis thus the Pilgrim mothers spun.
Mothers spun, mothers spun,
'Tis thus the Pilgrim mothers spun.
Oh, very long ago!

Boys (motion as if hoeing)—
'Tis thus the Pilgrims hoed the corn,
Hoed the corn, hoed the corn,
'Tis thus the Pilgrims hoed the corn,
Oh, very long ago!

Girls (motion as if sewing)—
'Tis thus the Pilgrim mothers sewed,
Mothers sewed, mothers sewed,
'Tis thus the Pilgrim mothers sewed,
Oh, very long ago!

ALL (choose partners and march two by two to the seats)—
'Tis thus the Pilgrims went to church,
Went to church, went to church,
'Tis thus the Pilgrims went to church,
Oh, very long ago!

When the children were seated, Miss Denby said to Emma May, one of Marjorie's small friends, "Emma, you may recite the little verse for Marjorie." Emma recited:

Dear friend Marjorie,
We all join to say
We wish you much joy
And returns of the day.

FOR ROLL CALL

He is indeed stingy who will not give you a smile.
Each mail clerk of the railway must

memorize at least 5,000 names. Can you memorize your music lesson?

Speaking of fruit, the first apple caused a lot of trouble for the first pear (pair).

Don't think it effeminate in men to love flowers. Dahlias—one man has a garden with forty varieties.

Thirty-three different diseases are

transmitted by flies. They deposit germs in three ways—by contact, vomit spots, and excreta. Can we begin now to rid our premises of them?

The bee that gets the honey doesn't hang around the hive.
A needed bulletin—by whom? Every Juvenile matron. Name "A Brief Manual of Games." Send to the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

HISTORY OF AMERICAN FOREST WEEK

The idea of devoting seven days in the year to forestry education originated on the Pacific Coast in 1920. President Harding in 1921 issued the first proclamation which brought the Federal Government behind the idea. President Coolidge in turn gave the plan his sanction; and presidential proclamations have been issued for seven successive years.

Out of the multifarious "weeks" this is the only one to which the government has given recognition and support. Many governors have likewise issued special proclamations. At first the week was called "Forest Protection Week," but the breadth of the forest problem led President Coolidge in 1925 to enlarge the scope of the undertaking and change the name to American Forest Week. In 1926 the authorities of the United States and Canada, in view of the international aspect of the forestry problem, jointly agreed that the week should be celebrated concurrently in the two countries. In Canada the week is known as "Save the Forests Week," but its observance is essentially of the same character as in the United States. This joint observance by the two countries is continued in 1927.

WHAT IT IS

American Forest Week is an annual call to all citizens, young and old, to take part in bringing about better forest conditions. The American Forest Week Committee, of which Hon. Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, is general chairman, is composed of nearly 100 organizations representing almost every conceivable form of interest—the Federal Government, State governments, outdoor, wild life, and recreational interests, foresters and forestry associations, the lumber industry, large consumers of forest products, labor, groups interested in water resources, scientific and civic organizations, women's organizations, and a host of others.

American Forest Week is all inclusive, for its purpose is to give opportunity for every form of interest in trees and forests to find expression, each in its own way. The end it aims at is that the general welfare may be promoted through the taking of common counsel, the formation of intelligent public opinion, and the stimulating of action, individual and collective, under the impulse thus given.

American Forest Week is not a tool for advancing the views or serving the purposes of any special group or organization. It does not identify itself with any particular measures or program, but seeks to make known facts and to promote discussion from every angle. It has no goal other than that which a rightly informed public opinion may of itself set up and seek. It is strictly and wholly educational in plan and purpose.

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Morris Lloyd,
Business Manager.
Affirmed to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1927.
M. G. McDowell,
Notary Public.

My commission expires April 9, 1927.

Classified Department.

SWINE

SPOTTED POLAND-CHINAS—Sept. pigs sired by Son of Giant Sunbeam the 1,250-lb. boar. \$15 each, \$25 pair, or \$39 trio. Quorsey Bull Calves \$50. A. M. KENNEL, R. 5, Honey Brook, Pa. 11-3t

LARGE TYPE REGISTERED BERSHIRE PIGS for sale. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. WIAIT FARMS, Huntingdon Mills, Pa. 11t

HAMPSHIRE HOGS—Boars, all sizes, registered. State your wants. F. W. FOLSINGER, R. 8, Chambersburg, Pa. 11

HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 and 8 weeks old, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. J. LEO ROUSE, Dushore, Pa. 11

DUROCS—Big Type Registered Durocs. Priced right. Shipped on approval. Visit us or write your wants. G. C. SAUFLEY, Hummelstown, Pa. 11

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRE PIGS—Best Strains. Prolific Breed. J. HOMER REAMS, Luthersburg, Pa. 11

REGISTERED BERSHIRE PIGS eight weeks old. T. W. HERRON & SON, Chancellersville, Ohio. 11

LARGE BERSHIRE Service Boars, and a grand lot of pigs mated, not akin. GEO. W. DOZER, South Zanesville, Ohio. 11

REG. SPOTTED POLAND PIGS 3 months old, extra good, 80 to 100 lbs. Boars \$18.00, Sows \$16.00. One fine March boar. Bred gilts, tried sows, \$50.00 to \$60.00, all guaranteed to please. A. J. STARKER, R. 2, Steubenville, Ohio. 11

REG. SPOTTED POLAND-CHINAS—Spring boars and gilts, 8-weeks-old pigs, bred gilts. GEORGE ANDERS, R. 3, Box 104, Sabina, Ohio. 11

REG. SPOTTED POLANDS—Spring boars with size and quality at farmers' prices. Write R. G. LONG, R. 2, Findlay, Ohio. 11

CHESTER WHITES—Pigs, gilts and boars. Big type that wins. L. O. CORMAN & SON, Beech Creek, Pa. 11

BIG TYPE O.I.C.—Weanling pigs, price \$10. Service boars \$35. High class 2-year heard boar, \$50. Papers for regist'n. R. C. KRANTZ, R. 3, Dover, Ohio. 11

POULTRY

SELECTED S. C. White Leghorn Pullets—April and May hatched. Raised on free range, from "heavy laying" strain, \$1.50 each. C. L. TAYLOR, Wyalusing, Pa. 11

BARRED ROCK PULLETS—5 months old. Bred for laying. Well developed. \$1.75 each. THOS. O. MARSHALL, R. D. No. 4, Honesdale, Pa. 11

BROWN, BOURBON REDS, White Turkeys—White Pekin and Muscovy Ducks; Toulouse Geese; pearl and white guinea. Special Fall prices. Also baby chicks. Write your wants. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa. 10-tx

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS AND DRAKES \$1.50 each. Telos \$4.00. Purebred—Good Layers. Mrs. ETHEL TOOMBS, Adams Center, New York. 11

R. I. RED COCKERELS. Single and Rose Combs. Dark red, from bred-to-lay pens. 28th yr. Cl'lar free. LANK ROBERTS, Fultonham, Ohio. 11

TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, POULTRY. List free. Fall prices. Write your wants. HIGHLAND FARM, Box F, Sellersville, Pa. 11

VIGOROUS, WELL-DEVELOPED, WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Direct Fishel strain. Pullets, \$1.75-\$2. Chicks, \$3-\$5. J. M. RENO, R. 11, Grove City, Pa. 11

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, cockerels and yearling hens. Barron strain. Foundation stock imported direct. Catalog free. BROOKFIELD POULTRY FARMS, Box B, Versailles, O. 11

BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cocks and cockerels, big vigorous fine barred birds, sired by my prize winning males, at Chicago Coliseum and Ohio State Fair, \$5.00 each. EARL B. WEAVER, R. 2, Basil, Ohio. 11

PULLETS—Produced from our large Barron English White Leghorns. Imported direct. Bred English Leghorns only. Cl'lar free. WILLACKER POULTRY FARM, Box N, New Washington, Ohio. 11

PULLETS, COCKERELS—Blue Andalusian, Hollywood, White Leghorns, Barred Rocks. Free range. SEIBERT BROS., Elizabethtown, Pa. 11

CATTLE

REG. GUERNSEY Head Sire, line bred. "No Plus Ultra"; dam A. K. Get pedigree and low price. LOCUST LAWN FARM, Elverson, Pa. 10

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS—Calves, yearlings and two. Hereford steers and heifers. Best type, good grass feeders. Each bunch even in size, weighing from 450 to 900. Some T. B. tested. Sell choice of any bunch. F. W. RIGGS, Libertyville, Iowa. 10-3tx

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL CALVES from Accredited Herd; up to six months of age. \$40 to \$60; health, vigor, production and reproduction, back of these calves, excellent breeding. Must be right or money refunded. RIVERA FARMS, R. 2, Reading, Pa. 9

ORCHARD SLOPE FARM offers for sale: Choice Chester White Swine, of servicable age, also Jersey Cattle. J. AUDLEY BOAK & SONS, New Castle, Penna. 10

BELMONT COUNTY JERSEY CATTLE CLUB—Foundation Breeding Stock. Write for particulars. A. S. HODDINOTT, Sec'y, St. Clairsville, Ohio. 11

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULLS and bull calves. Accredited herd. W. J. W. BECHTEL, Stony Creek Mills, Pa. 11

FOR SALE, Foundation Ayreshires of the best blood lines. Any age and both sexes. Herd fully Accredited. GEO. B. MCCONNELL, Wellington, Ohio. 11

REGISTERED BROWN SWISS CATTLE. Eighteen head to select from. Special price on two yearling heifers due to freshen in spring. CLOUD ROBINSON, Conneaut Lake, Pa. 11

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—Fine bull calf born Sept. 30, 4-5 white. Sire's six nearest dams average 30 lbs. butter 7 days, \$38. Fine heifer calf, 3/4 white, same breeding, \$40. Prices F.O.B. crated. Also 3 nice young cows, fresh, bargain. Accredited herd. VALLEY VIEW FARMS, Carrollton, O. 11

FOR SALE—Carload choice springing 2 and 3-yr.-old Jersey heifers, coming with first calves. A. H. VAN VALKENBURG, Chagrin Falls, Ohio. 11

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bull calves and bulls for sale. Herd T. B. tested and clean since 1923; herd certificate No. 111893. W. J. W. BECHTEL, Stony Creek Mills, Pa. 11

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Desirable farm of one hundred acres near Greensburg. Good buildings, fertile soil. City water, on improved road. Suitable for Country Home. Price and terms reasonable. Inquire D. R. Fisher, Greensburg, Pa. 10

70 ACRE FARM—6 miles west of Gettysburg. One-fourth in timber consisting of locust, hickory, oak, etc., nice fields, good seven-room house. Price \$3000, only \$1300 cash needed. C. E. HARPER, R. D. No. 4, Gettysburg, Pa. 11

EASTERN SHORE MARYLAND—5 room house, garage, electricity, 1 acre land adjoining town limits. Splendid location for fruit and poultry. Address P. O. Box 414, Denton, Md. 11

FOR SALE or rent—25-acre fruit and poultry farm; half mile to churches, stores, school, creamery, railroad and State highway. B. M. JARDINE, Owner, Cossart, Pa. 11

IMPROVED FARMS for rent in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Make a trip and see the growing crops. Cheap round trip homeseekers tickets. Write for Free Book. E. C. LEBBY, Dept. 949, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn. 11

STOCK REMEDIES

CHICKEN MITES, BEDBUGS CLEANED OUT—No sprays or chemicals used. 50c in stamps brings you sample. Descriptive literature free. Write AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO., Crawfordville, Ind. 11t

YOUR BARREN COWS AND HORSES can be safely bred, or money refunded. Remedy, \$2.00. Order now. Booklet free. BREED-O-REMEDY CO., Box 2-240, Bristol, Conn. 11

DOGS

FREE DOG BOOK—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart, 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. POLK MILLER PRODUCTS CORP., 1019 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va. 11

HOME HELPS

AMAZING NEW GLASS CLEANER offers you \$10 a day sure! Cleans windows, windshields, show cases, etc. without waste, soap or ammonia. No muss. Easily demonstrated. Housewives, motorists, garages, stores, institutions buy on sight. Write for special introductory offer. JIFFY GLASS CLEANER CO., 9651 Monmouth, Cincinnati, O. 11

FOR SALE—Virgin wool yarn by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. HARTLETT, Harmony, Maine. 11

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with sweet breath of the Adirondacks; soothing and refreshing in the sick-room; excellent gift for sweetheart or friends; 2 1/2 lbs., \$1.25; cretonne cover; postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y. 11

POLMET—THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder. Approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla". Sells fast at 25c. Sample Free. F. C. GALE CO., 77 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass. 11-4tx

LET US TAN and make up your furs, remodel your old fur coat. Dyeing and re-dyeing. FUR TANNERY, Mineral, Virginia. 11

YARNS of pure worsted for hand and machine knitting, also Rug Yarns, direct from mill. 4 oz. Skein. Free samples sent. Orders sent C. O. D. CONCORD WORSTED MILLS, West Concord, N. H., Dept. W. 9

SHEEP

RAMS FOR SALE of C type Delaine-Merinos. The very kind for good breeders. LEE R. SCOTT & SONS, Burgettstown, Pa. 11

INVESTIGATE Ideal Square Shropshires. Their breeding will please you. Rams for sale. J. H. WAGNER, Rout 3, Bucyrus, Ohio. 11

BREED EWES—Southdown, Shropshires, Merino and Cotswold. A few good individuals of each breed. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT, THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, Ohio. 11

HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS, the low down, well-wooled fellows. Price \$25. Registered. CHAS. E. SECHLER, Markleton, Pa. 11

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS, with size and quality, sired by improved rams. We ship on approval. A. F. MERRELL, Geneva, Ohio. 11

MISCELLANEOUS

OLDEST CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR in Ohio will ship cars and mixed cars of Big Type thirty-seven pound oats, new crop kilm dried corn, feed wheat, alfalfa, clover and timothy hay, alfalfa meal and straw. Write for prices, stating your needs. A trial will convince you. OTTAWA COUNTY COOP. CO., Ridge, Ohio. 11

ELECTRIC HEATER for use in poultry pens—safe, economic, durable. \$2.50 each. H. R. FRANCE, 4 Moffatt St., Oneonta, N. Y. 11

WANTED

POTATOES, CABBAGE, APPLES, ONIONS—All kinds Produce in New Standard Packages. Pay highest market prices. Carloads only. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa. 10

HAY AND GRAIN WANTED—Hay and Grain wanted.—Hay, Wheat, Buckwheat. Pay highest market prices. For sale, Feed of every kind, Dairy, Poultry, Horse, Hog, Cotton Seed Meal, Linseed Meal Palm Oil Middlings. Dairy Alfalfa Hay, carloads only. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa. 11t

We need new laid **WHITE AND BROWN EGGS** direct from the farm. Top net value day of arrival. Our 82-year record is our guarantee to you. ENYARD & GODLEY, INC., 171 Duane St., New York, N. Y. Est. 1845.

ACTIVE MAN—To book orders, hire sub-agents, and superintend this territory for long established firm. No investment or sales experience necessary. Money-making opportunity for right party. Pay weekly. KNIGHT & BOSTWICK, Newark, New York. 11

LITERATURE

SONG BOOKS—Attractive new edition of "Patron's Pride" by G. W. Armstrong, 20c each. \$1.80 per dozen. Address Miss EVA ARMSTRONG, Lisbon, Ohio. 11

MUSIC LOVERS—New popular, also world's best standard music, 1c per copy. Write for catalogue. WEASNER PUBLISHING CO., Buffalo, New York. 11-1x

TREES, SHRUBBERY, ETC.

PLANT THEM NOW—Giant Tulips, all separate colors. Darwins. Breeders or baries, 30 for \$1 or 100 for \$3. All these in mixtures, 40 for \$1 or 100 for \$2. Narcissus, in Paper Whites or Trumpet Yellow, 15 for \$1. Bedding or Potting Hyacinths, all colors, 12 for \$1. Peonies, in four colors, 4 for \$1 or 12 for \$2.50. Ask for list of Gladiolus and Dahlias, a great surprise in this. Orders Prepaid. Z. H. STODDARD, Mount Holly, N. J. 11t

BOXWOOD is profitable to raise as well as ornamental. Well rooted plants \$1.20 dozen, delivered. FUR TANNERY, Mineral, Virginia. 11

FOR SALE—Large stock fruit trees, shrubs, California Privet, etc. Improve your property. Catalogue. MITCHELL'S NURSERY, Beverly, Ohio. 11

HONEY

PURE HONEY—Postpaid 3rd zone 5 lb. white clover, \$1.10; Dark, \$1.00; Whole-sale list on cans, pails and glass tins. ROSE COE F. WILSON, Dept. D., Dundee, New York. 10

SWEET CLOVER HONEY, Case, two 60-lb. cans, \$11.00; samples, 15c. No better honey produced. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa. 11

HONEY—Finest clover, 60 lbs., \$6.00; buckwheat, \$6.00 here. Ten lbs. postpaid, \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSEE, Fayetteville, New York. 11

DAIRY SUPPLIES

GUARANTEED MILK FILTERING PADS, direct from manufacturer. \$1.75 for carton of 300—6 inch, if remittance accompanies order. Postage extra if C. O. D. HEYER MILK FILTER CO., Dept. "D", 36 Frelinghuysen Ave., Battle Creek, Michigan. 6t

FOXES

NINE FOXES IN ONE DAY is the record of one man that used my method. Have caught a full grown healthy fox on a bare rock with no covering over the trap. Fifty skunk in one season. One best set takes fox, coon or skunk. Forty-six years in the business. Results guaranteed or no pay. References given. If interested write. E. A. ESTABROOK, Pittsfield, Vermont. 11

TRESPASS SIGNS

TRESPASS NOTICES—We have two kinds for sale: one containing act passed by a recent Legislature; the other worded in a milder form. Mailed to any address for 75c per dozen, or 5c a piece in quantities of 50 or more. GRANGE NEWS OFFICE, Chambersburg, Pa. 11

GRANGE SUPPLIES

GRANGE LETTER HEADS and envelopes printed with Grange emblem stamped thereon at the GRANGE NEWS OFFICE. Send for sample and prices. Chambersburg, Pa. 11

PHEASANTS

GOLDEN, Silver, Amherst, Reeves, Silver Seabright, Buff Cochin. Bantams. W. B. CUSTEAD, Oliphant Furnace, Pa. 11-3tx

CHANGE POULTRY DIET

Many sick poultry flocks at this time of the year may be cured easily by changing the feeding and giving epsom salts. New wheat, or any new grain, fed in large amounts produces a condition in the flock often described as cholera. By changing the scratch feed to old grains, feeding a clean mash and giving epsom salts at the rate of one pound per 400 pounds of chicken, a flock so affected can be brought into healthy condition in a few days.

He rushed into the police station, breathless with hurry and excitement. The inspector in charge regarded him gravely for a minute.

"They say you've caught the man who broke into my house?" gasped the visitor.

"That's right," answered the inspector. "Do you want to see him?"

"Rather!" replied the other excitedly. "You see, he managed to get into the house without waking my wife, and that's what I've been trying to do for the last ten years!"

THE HOMELY VIRTUES

(Continued from page 12.)

Education implies a long and intensive application by every individual who acquires its benefits. The whole fabric of our civilization is absolutely dependent upon it. Without it there is only disintegration and decay.

Instead of being a curse, we can rather say that work is the prime source of all our blessings. On a little church high on a Vermont hillside I saw this inscription: "No man who lives a life of ease leaves a name worth remembering." Industry pays because it is right.

But work is activity for an end. It always seeks to accomplish something. The main object with which we usually associate it is that of material progress. This means accumulation. The foundation on which this rests is the virtue of thrift. If there be any general advance, any increment as a result of industry, it is because the people as a whole produce more than they use, because they save.

It is only by the practice of this virtue that we can build railroads, establish industries, support commerce, enlarge agriculture, endow colleges and provide places for religious worship. Without thrift these works will not arise.

HUMAN TIES IN LOYALTY AND FAITH

Another virtue on which we must place a great deal of emphasis is loyalty. We are all placed in positions of more or less responsibility. If we think only of ourselves, we shall reap nothing but failure. When we have once made a choice, there must be loyalty to that choice. This is one foundation of the family relationship.

When we have entered into employment, or identified ourselves with a party, or accepted an office, or received the benefits of citizenship, these obligations must be discharged with loyalty. After we have made our choice we must abide by it. Honesty is loyalty to truth.

To these must be added faith. It is faith that lifts us above ourselves and gives us strength that is not our own. We need faith in ourselves to exercise the power of our own ability and our own character.

We need faith in others to secure their more complete reaction to our own efforts. Without it we could not make use of a banking system, or issue bonds and notes which are evidences of indebtedness, extend any credit or make any adequate provision for the future. Not to have faith in our fellowmen is not to have faith in ourselves. It is to deny our mutual dependence upon each other and upon a Divine Power.

We live in an ordered universe ruled by law and by the guiding power of Providence. We do not yet understand many of its ways. Whatever may appear to be the temporary power of evil, it is always overcome by the greater permanent power of good. Not to hold this faith appears to me to attempt to fight against the stars in their courses. Such resistance must end in destruction. Faith in God is the beginning of religion.

It is not necessary to refer to the desirability of, or my belief in, the general prevalence of common sense.

THE QUEST OF FELLOWSHIP

It is perfectly evident that the development of humanity requires fellowship. The great effort of civilization is to provide the right to come into fellowship among all the individuals of the human race. It has been and can be somewhat aided by legislation, but in the main it must be worked out and provided by the people themselves. It is not so much a rule of law as an attitude of mind.

We cannot improve our condition without sympathy, friendship, love and co-operation. In one way or another we are all the recipients of benevolence and charity. We could not even exist without them. These are the spiritual elements

of human relationship, which need constant cultivation and improvement.

This is not visionary, it is intensely practical. Without these sentiments, which find their most complete expression around the domestic fireside, no home could be made, no family could be reared, no nation could be established.

A definite and practical standard of action for the promotion of human fellowship was started in the Sermon on the Mount, with a clearness and precision that have never been surpassed. It has come down to us through all the generations as the golden rule of human conduct.

"Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets."

We must always consider the other fellow. This is a perfect expression of the fraternal ideal.

I have referred to these as homely virtues. They are known of all men. Undoubtedly they seem commonplace. It has been related to me that some one asked Henry Ward Beecher if he did not think Christianity had been a failure. He replied that he could not tell, as it had never been tried. Before we hastily conclude that we can disregard the value of industry, thrift, loyalty, common sense, faith and the golden rule, as adequate remedies for much that society desires to correct we might well remember that they too have never been fully tried.

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR HOMELY VIRTUES

We are always seeking something that is new, and we are likely to be impressed with whatever promises to make existence easier. But there are no satisfactions in a life of ease.

No substitutes have ever yet been found for these virtues. There can be no substitutes. They do not require any elaborate preparation in order to be put into operation. They do not rely for their use or effect upon any act of Congress or official sanction of the Government. They have that tremendous practical advantage of being here, now, and always within the reach of all of us.

It is because the fraternal spirit is an attempt to translate these ideals into daily life and action that it is entitled

to so much commendation and approval. It deserves to rank among the soundest and most practical efforts of the present day to better the life of mankind.

It emphasizes brotherhood. It promotes fellowship. It aims to provide results from mutual service and helpfulness. It teaches its members to consider

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a rate of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

CANNON

WHEREAS, The Divine Master has seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy Master and Bro. Howard Cannon, a member of Leech's Corners Grange No. 1509;

WHEREAS, His untimely and sudden death has left a vacancy in our midst reminding us of the uncertainty of life; therefore be it

Resolved, That as a token of respect to his memory, we extend our sympathy to his bereaved widow; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent his widow, that they be put on our minutes, a copy sent GRANGE NEWS, and our charter be draped thirty days.

PAUL MEYER,
CLYDE BARROWS,
ANDY YOUNGBLOOD,
Committee.

COOPER

WHEREAS, It has been God's will to remove from our midst our worthy brother, J. V. Cooper, charter member, past master and ex-secretary of Fallowfield Grange No. 1382; and

WHEREAS, His untimely death has left a vacancy in our community, reminding us of the uncertainty of life as his summons came while returning from a trip to California, by the loss of an industrious and respected citizen; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy recorded in our minutes and a copy be published in the GRANGE NEWS.

GEORGE LEE,
MRS. I. S. SPROWLS,
Committee.

CARD OF THANKS

Conneaut Lake Grange No. 1102 P. of H. desires to express its thanks and appreciation to Granges and individuals who have contributed in response to the appeal of Brother McMichael, who has been greatly benefited by the responses.

MRS. V. C. HARSHAW.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per set (13)	\$3.50
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen	3.25
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9	2.75
Juvenile Grange Manuals, set of 13	2.75
Grange Seals	5.00
Digest	.40
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.10
Song Books, "The Patron," bound covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.70
Secretary's Record Book	.70
Treasurer's Account Book	.70
Blank Reports, Subordinate Granges to Pomona, per hundred	.60
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.80
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	3.25
Roll Book	.60
Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.60
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.40
Trade Cards, per hundred	.50
Demit Cards, each	.05
Withdrawal Cards, each	.05
Better Degree Work, by S. H. Holland	2.00
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.25
Book of Patriotic Plays, Tableaux and Recitations	.25
Humorous Recitations, Poetry and Prose	.25
Floor Work of Fifth Degree (Rankin)	.25
A Brief History of the Grange Movement in Pennsylvania, by W. F. Hill	.25

the future as well as the present in order to provide against adversity. It promotes self-reliance, self-respect, self-control and independence.

The rituals of nearly all fraternal organizations are based upon religion. No true fraternity can rest on any other conception. It is for these reasons that they are supporters of the true aims of society, strong reliances of ordered government, according to public law, able advocates of the cause of righteousness and religion, and effective promoters of peace and goodwill among the nations of the earth.

RESPONSES TO DUTY

The following contributions are reported by Morris Lloyd, Business Manager, as received for the Publishing Fund:

Carmichael's Grange, No. 1389 .. \$2.00
Juniata Grange, No. 889 3.00
Sanatoga Grange, No. 25 5.00
Milford Grange, No. — 4.00
Sinking Valley Grange, No. 484.. 5.00

An annual event of London Grange, No. 1492, of Mercer County, is a Fair. This year it was held Oct. 12, 13, and 14, and capacity houses were present on every day. Added attractions were the plays, "Aaron Slick from Pumpkin Creek" and "The Hooded Corn."

The exhibits consisted of horticultural and agricultural displays as well as fancy work, candy and baked home products.

KILL POULTRY WORMS

Many flocks of pullets, raised this year, are found to be infested with worms. None of the many remedies are giving entirely satisfactory results. Kamala capsules for tape worms and nicotine sulphate capsules for round worms have proved the most satisfactory of any of the known remedies.

Small bodies with velocity have a greater momentum than large masses without it.—Lacon.

Mention GRANGE NEWS when writing to advertisers.



L. J. TABER,

Master of the National Grange, who will preside at the seventieth session of the Convention to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, November 16 to 25. The Seventh Degree will be conferred on November 18, in the municipal auditorium, with a capacity of 20,000 people. It is expected that the Seventh Degree Class will exceed the largest class ever initiated and more

than 10,000 applications are awaited. The meeting of the Assembly of Demeter will be held Saturday morning, November 19. Persons not having the Sixth Degree should plan to be present Thursday evening, November 17, when the Ohio State Grange will confer the Sixth Degree. Pennsylvania Headquarters will be at Hotel Statler.

POULTRYMEN IN 31 COUNTIES TO PRODUCE STANDARD CHICKS

Poultrymen in 31 counties are making ready this fall for the production of high grade, standardized baby chicks next spring.

A total of 170 farm flocks and 25 hatcheries are now under the supervision of inspectors of the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The laying hens in the flocks are being inspected and all desirable birds are being legbanded while the undesirable ones are being culled from the flocks. These flocks contain over 90,000 laying hens which supply eggs to 25 large hatcheries. By careful selection of hens, and testing for bacillary white diarrhea, it is possible to produce uniform, high-quality baby chicks which are desired by buyers everywhere.

Counties in which the better baby chick plan is now operating include: Adams, Allegheny, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Cumberland, Dauphin, Erie, Fulton, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lehigh, Luzerne, Mercer, Mifflin, Montgomery, Susquehanna, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, and York.

WHAT HE NEEDED

A very bald-headed man went into a barber shop, and plumping himself down in the chair, said "Hair cut!"

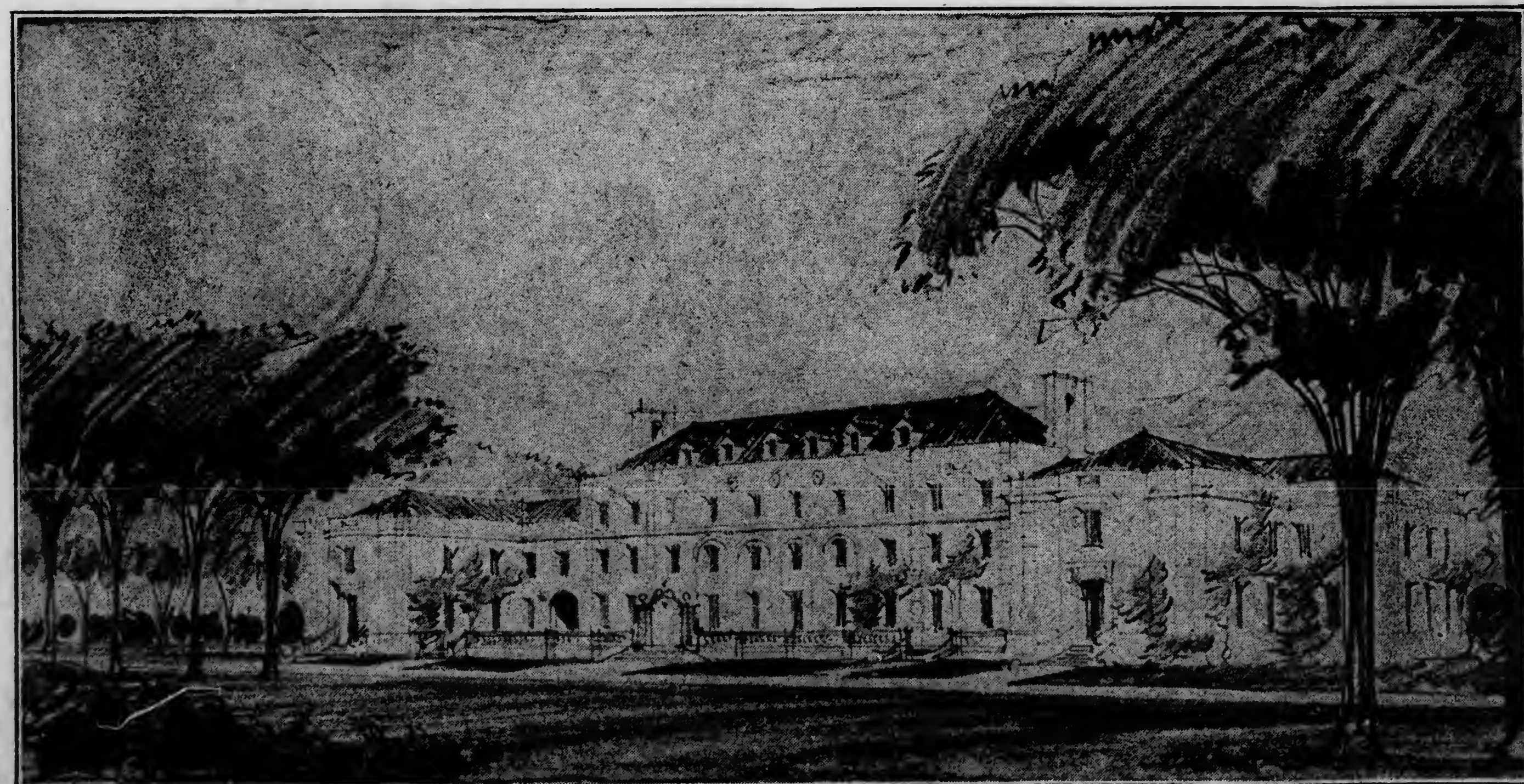
The barber looked at him a moment and then replied: "Why, man you don't need a hair cut—what you want is a shine."

OUT FOR DAMAGES

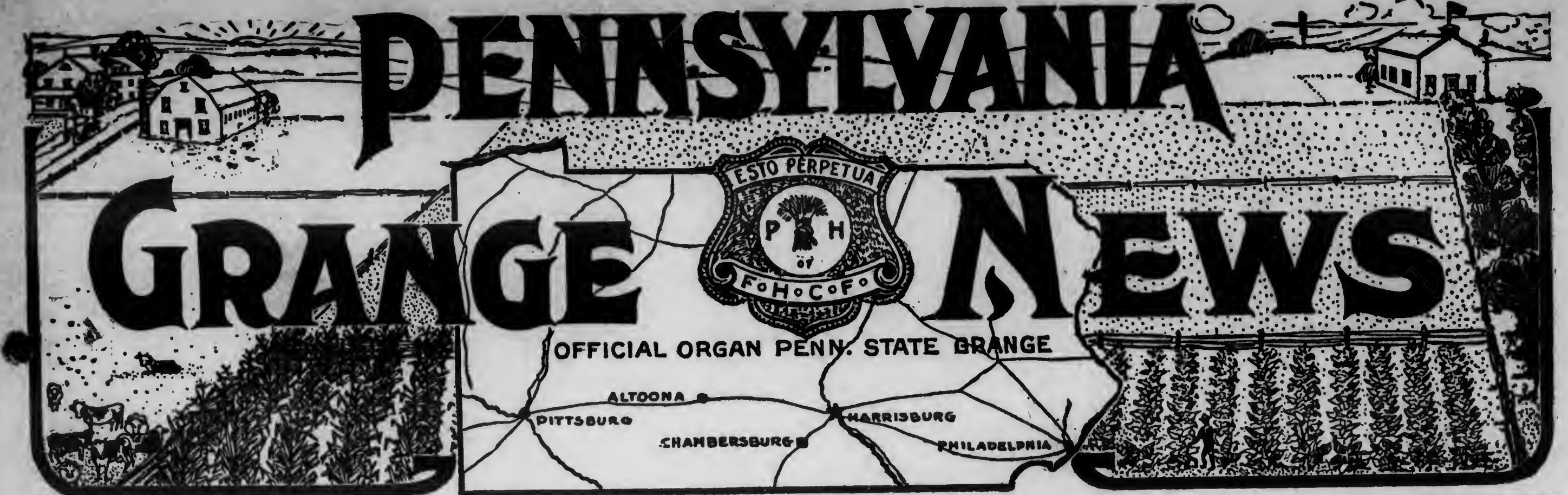
Letter said to have been received by a lawyer:

Dear Sir—My boy got struck by an automobile, No. 48726B. If the owner is rich, sue him at once. The boy wasn't bruised any, but on your notifying me that you have brought suit, I will hit him in two or three places with a hammer. Yours, truly, etc.—Boston Transcript.

Choose that which is best and custom will make it most agreeable.—Dr. J. W. Scott.



GIRLS' DORMITORY TO BE ERECTED AT STATE COLLEGE



VOL. XXIV

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., DECEMBER, 1927

No. 9

Sixty-first Session of National Grange Held at Cleveland, O.

Wonderful Assembly at Cleveland Climax of Year's Growth. Net Gain in Membership. Six Thousand Receive Seventh Degree

A MEMORABLE session was the Cleveland Convention of the National Grange. Natural location in the strongest Grange center embracing Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania easily made this the greatest meeting ever held. Excellent facilities and accommodations were all in favor and the admirable conduct of the sessions enthused every delegate and visitor.

In opening his address National Master Taber stressed the fact that "the city is the farmer's best customer," inasmuch as the agricultural people consume from 20 to 30 per cent of the manufactured goods of the nation, forcefully emphasizing the fact that rural purchasing power is responsible for a large per cent of the prosperity, growth and material advancement of every citizen in the republic. Attention is then called to the fact that in the past 50 years, instead of a population 71% rural and 29% in cities and towns, the shift that has taken place almost exactly reverses this ratio, and yet the 30% population now on the farms is still easily able to feed the 70% in the cities, and significantly, too, the globe.

History tells us that before a nation can have great cities, financial institutions or permanent progress, it must develop its agriculture sufficiently to produce the major needs of its people. From the soil always has and always will come all the food and fiber essential to life upon the earth. The American farmer has a proud record as an empire builder. Our land is what it is because the American farmer in his constant subduing of the wilderness and opening up of new territory, blazed a path which commerce, industry and finance later followed. The part that the farmer has played in our territorial and commercial expansion is most important, but it has not stopped here. The farmer has also indirectly contributed to the building of every city in the land, because an abundant and reasonably priced food supply is the first essential to growth.

The city is the farmer's best customer. Conversely, agriculture consumes, directly or indirectly, from twenty to thirty per cent of the manufactured goods of the nation. This indicates that the rural purchasing power is responsible for a large per cent of the prosperity growth and material advancement of every city in the Republic.

H. G. EISAMAN,
Pomona Master, Erie

chief agricultural problem is one of surplus: Indicating the degree to which American farm efficiency has kept pace with the drift of American affairs.

The full text of Worthy Master Taber's address, follows:

Dwellers in city and country alike need to be frequently reminded that mutual dependence is nature's basic law. No group is sufficient unto itself. Our prosperity, our happiness, in fact our very existence is closely interwoven.

There are many forces to divide city and country; there are not enough agencies bringing us together. It is fortunate therefore, that the Sixty-first Annual Session of the National Grange meets in the "Fifth City" of our land. It will be good for the thousands of farmers who come here, to get a new appreciation of the complexities, problems and congestion that typify the modern American city. There are many people in our large cities who forget, or possibly never understood, the basic relation of agriculture to national life. Stop for one short year the hand that tills the soil, and famine and starvation would inevitably depopulate the globe.

History tells us that before a nation can have great cities, financial institutions or permanent progress, it must develop its agriculture sufficiently to produce the major needs of its people. From the soil always has and always will come all the food and fiber essential to life upon the earth. The American farmer has a proud record as an empire builder. Our land is what it is because the American farmer in his constant subduing of the wilderness and opening up of new territory, blazed a path which commerce, industry and finance later followed. The part that the farmer has played in our territorial and commercial expansion is most important, but it has not stopped here. The farmer has also indirectly contributed to the building of every city in the land, because an abundant and reasonably priced food supply is the first essential to growth.

The city is the farmer's best customer. Conversely, agriculture consumes, directly or indirectly, from twenty to thirty per cent of the manufactured goods of the nation. This indicates that the rural purchasing power is responsible for a large per cent of the prosperity growth and material advancement of every city in the Republic.

Pause for a moment and look at the

new terminal passenger station in Cleveland; its graceful lines, its architectural beauty and its massiveness attract the attention of all, and the thoughtless will say, "This is the product of the city, and the city alone," but not so, Agriculture has had its part in the excavation, laying of the foundation, erection of the steel and completion of the building, not only because of the relation of food and clothing to development, but for the reason that agricultural products constitute a fair share of the weight tonnage of every railroad; and agriculture's purchasing power is responsible for a percentage of travel, and transportation that make a railroad system possible and prosperous. The point we emphasize is that the cornerstone of the Nation's prosperity is agriculture. If farming is not profitable, we cannot maintain upon the soil red, white, clear-thinking, clean-living citizenship, the future of the Republic is in danger, and the prosperity of our nation, in our largest city, becomes

AGRICULTURE'S FUTURE

Much that will never happen, is predicted about the farmer. On one extreme we are told that peasantry is ahead for rural life. On the other, that America will go hungry because the farmer has failed to keep step with mechanical progress. Each group is in error. The American farmer will never become a peasant; the American people will never go hungry because the farmer has failed to do his part. Despite the present dark clouds, the future shows a silver lining of an efficient and prosperous agriculture.

To compare the condition of the American farmer with the peasants of Europe, we must understand the difference in methods, climate and soil. Our homeowning, liberty-loving, independent sons of the soil will not become peasants, for many reasons, the most important of which is that America is the land of opportunity and there is freedom of choice. Men do not have to be farmers in America. Turn over the roster of the nation's leadership today, from the Vermont farm boy in the White House, to the most humble position, and we will find that the farm house has furnished a large per cent of leadership. Peasantry will never come in America unless American agriculture and the government become incomparably stupid and short-sighted.

It is easy to refute the charge so frequently found in the press, and magazine articles written by people long on theory but short on facts,—that the farmer has not kept up with the efficiency of the nation and has not done his part. Professor Grimes of the Department of Rural Economics, Kansas Agricultural College, tells us that, measured by food production per man, the Mississippi Valley farmer has increased his efficiency 47 per cent, while the manufacturers of the nation have increased their efficiency but 37 per cent. (Continued on page 2.)

\$10,000 Cash Prizes at State Farm Show

APPROXIMATELY \$10,000 in cash prizes will be offered to exhibitors at the next State Farm Products Show, which will be held January 17, 18, 19, 20, 1928, at Harrisburg. In addition, many special prizes will be given.

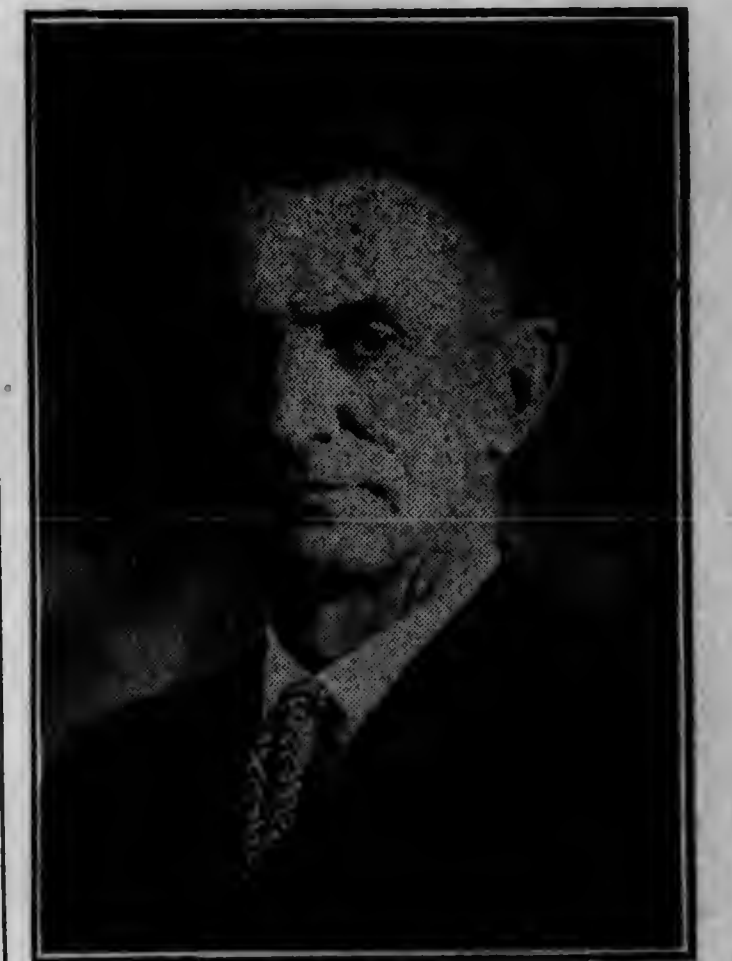
"The exhibits at the State Farm Products Show in January will be the largest and most attractive ever seen in Pennsylvania, and visitors will have the opportunity to hear Governor John A. Fisher, Senator Arthur Capper, and other men of national reputation," says C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture and Chairman of the State Farm Products Show Commission.

"The show combines everything that goes to make up a State fair and a profitable farmers' week. It includes a livestock show and sale, exhibits of all important farm products, egg and poultry show, displays of the latest farm implements, machinery and supplies, annual meetings of 25 farmers' organizations, conferences, luncheons, banquets, demonstrations and contests by farm boys and girls, and educational exhibits.

"This is an unusual combination of farm events. I know of no other state that has anything just like it. Many states hold statewide farm gatherings, either at their agricultural college or capital city. Many states hold annual state fairs at which their finest farm products and livestock are exhibited, but few combine the two features into one great round-up and wind-up of the farm year as is done in Pennsylvania."



H. G. EISAMAN,
Pomona Master, Erie



J. A. BOAK,
Acting Master

SIXTY-FIRST SESSION OF NATIONAL GRANGE HELD AT CLEVELAND, O.

(Continued from page 1.)

This can be better brought out in another way. The census of 1880 reveals the fact that 71 per cent of the nation's people were rural, and that 29 per cent lived in cities and towns. Taking a supposed division of labor in 1880, we find that it took 71 people to provide the raw material for the food and clothing for themselves and the 29 people living in city and town. On the other hand, these 29 people took care of the transportation, government, clerical and manufacturing activities for themselves and the 71 people in the open country.

A little less than 50 years have passed, and this condition is reversed; 29.9 per cent of our population live upon farms; 70.1 per cent in city, village and town, yet these 29 persons out in the country are providing the food, fiber and raw materials not only for themselves but for the 71 people in the towns. In addition, they are producing an exportable surplus so burdensome that it threatens their prosperity. The 71 people in city, village and town are manufacturing the goods, taking care of the clerical, governmental, transportation, financial and myriad other activities for themselves and the 29 people in the country.

When we analyze the situation those who are deriding rural efficiency, will have to re-consult their statistics; they will have to find a new basis of attack. They will have to come to realize that it is not lack of efficiency that is interfering with rural well-being and prosperity.

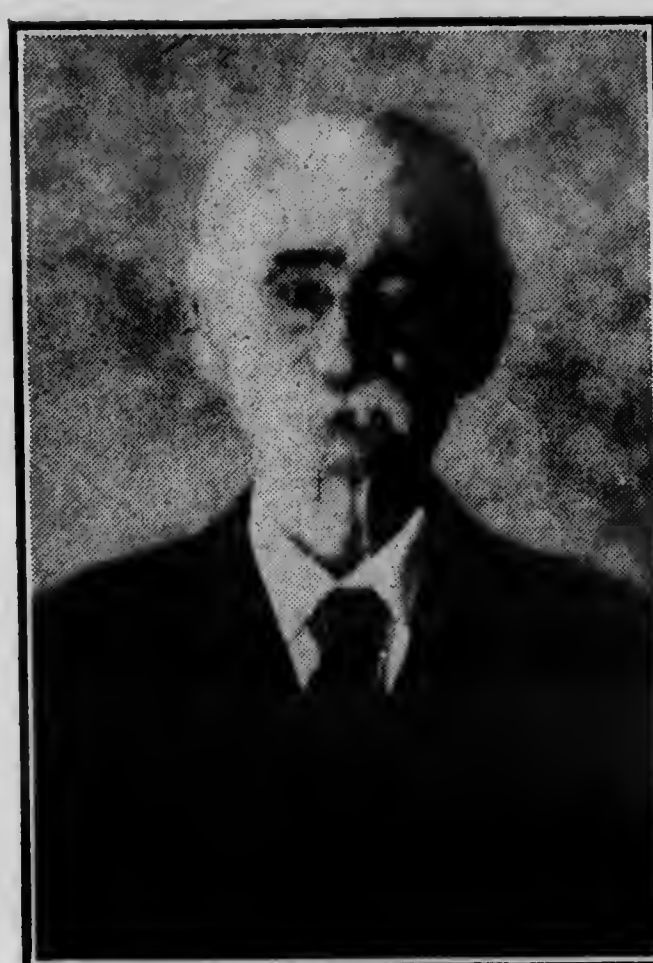
We are not seeking to make invidious comparisons, or to indicate that the city dweller has not kept pace with the farmer. We are simply pointing out that the charge that lack of agricultural efficiency and failure to use mechanical power, are not responsible for the farmer's condition. We re-emphasize the statement so often made—"Give the farmer a square deal, give him a fair share of the consumer's dollar, and from the farms of America will come the necessary food and fiber to clothe at least 250 million people, at a price not disproportionate to the price level of other commodities."

Now, when it comes to the danger of America going hungry, again the fear is groundless, unless stupidity and narrow policy guide the nation's agricultural destiny. We have the acreage; we have the man power; we have the scientific resources and we have the mechanical equipment to feed and clothe all who will live in this Republic for centuries to come.

A study of the figures of the census of the United States is discouraging to some, from an agricultural viewpoint, but to others, it gives a challenge of renewed hope. Our first census revealed a nation so nearly agricultural that the city dweller was an inconspicuous part of the whole. Decade after decade, the figures noted the growth of towns and cities, and that the proportion of the farm population was constantly declining. The census of 1860 shows 83.9 per cent rural, while that of 1870 shows 79.1 rural. In 1880 as above indicated, there was about 71 per cent rural. Not until the census of 1900 did it become apparent that agriculture was approaching a numerical minority.

The movement from country to city was accelerated by the recent depression that overtook the nation. Last year, almost a million and a half left the farms, with a net loss of 649,000 farm people. There are social and economic aspects that make such a rapid migration from the farms serious. The loss of fine, rurally-minded people from the farm, will temporarily affect the church, school and farm organizations in the open country, but over a long period of time, there will be a readjustment. As we decrease the number of food producers and increase the number of food consumers, we thereby tend to restore the balance and stimulate farm income.

The decline of farm population cannot continue in the future as rapidly as in



C. W. COBB,
Master Wellington Grange

the past, but it is a safe prediction that inside of the next half century, only one-fifth of the nation's population will be living on the farms and that one-fifth will be feeding the other four-fifths efficiently and well. This is not a gloomy picture, but one indicating that those who choose agriculture for their portion, may, by using modern equipment and modern methods—by calling science to their aid, and through sound business principles in marketing and production, have before them the promise of a life of maximum usefulness and fair financial reward.

OUR BIG PROBLEM

There are big problems before us in this period of change and readjustment, not only in agriculture but in every avenue of life. Numerically, agriculture has moved from the majority to the minority side. Our farm population will further decline. All tendencies of life are toward organization, and agriculture will find itself hopelessly handicapped unless it meets organization by organization. Regardless of the important issues of the day, we unhesitatingly say that organization is the greatest problem of American agriculture. It is sad but true, that today less than 20 per cent of the farmers of the nation are dues-paying members in any bona fide farm organization. It is time that the American farmer joined with his own forces, to fight his own battles, by getting into his own organizations and building them stronger and better.

Equality for agriculture cannot come from legislation alone. No amount of governmental assistance, no amount of education, experimentation or research will do all for agriculture that needs to be done. The ability of the farmer to develop and equip organizations that will serve his purpose, protect his interests and meet the needs of an expanding rural life, is imperative.

The Grange is proud of its record in the organization field. As the pioneer it has opened a pathway which others continue to follow. We are not selfish; we extend a fraternal hand to any farm organization whose purpose is to benefit rural life and the nation; but we do feel that we have the right to challenge the American farmer to join the Grange and to become a real partner in a program that will improve farm conditions.

The organization needs of agriculture can be summed up in three words: Membership, leadership, loyalty. Our first step is to bring into our order all rurally-minded people of high moral character, who believe in securing the best things for the open country. Then this membership must develop a trained leadership that can cope with the greatest minds marshalled in other callings. We need

agricultural statesmanship that can hold the scepter of leadership, along with the champions of commercialism, and industrialism in modern life. However, large membership and capable leadership are unavailing, unless we can develop membership loyalty that is willing to place the common good above jealousy, selfishness and ambition. This is not an impossible program. The future extends a beckoning hand. Farm organizations must continue to grow. Whenever more than 50 per cent of our farmers are organized, our problems will begin to disappear. If they are social or educational, we will have sufficient membership to correct them. If they are economic, we will have the numbers and finances for their adjustment. If they are legislative, there will be the numerical strength to insure correction.

The maladjustment and depression that overtook agriculture in 1920 and '21, still continues. There has been some improvement from year to year. By slow and painful processes the farmer is seeking to approach normal conditions. Statisticians tell us that while the farmer represents 29 per cent of the nation's population, during 1926 he received only 3 per cent of the nation's income. The average farm income has decreased from \$1,570 to \$648 since 1919. More serious than income loss, has been the decline of more than 15 billion dollars in capital investment. No more evidence should be necessary to convince the public that there remains a rural problem demanding attention.

Our change from a debtor to a creditor nation, has affected very materially our economic relation with Europe. Their declining purchasing power, and the increased food production in Europe, South America, Australia and Russia, have affected seriously the export demand. Lack

of foreign demand has been one factor in piling up burdensome farm surpluses. Then such legislation as our restricted immigration, railroad rate legislation, tariff readjustments, and similar governmental activities, over which the farmer had no control, have made it impossible for him with his lack of proper organization equipment, to adjust himself to changed conditions as satisfactorily as have commerce, manufacturing, transportation and labor.

Present day inequalities are not the result of any desire to injure agriculture for the benefit of other groups, but remain because the farmer has been unable thus far to utilize the same agencies that have been effective in the nation's commercial affairs.

The farmer is today receiving approximately 36 cents out of the nation's food dollar, indicating the need of shortening the route between producer and consumer. The disproportionate share of agriculture's income, to our national income, and farm depression while others prosper, make readjustment imperative.

EXPORT DEBENTURE IDEA

In the September issue of the *National Grange Monthly* we prepared an elaborate statement dealing with the export debenture idea and its relation to farm prosperity. This statement has been copied by daily, weekly and agricultural papers from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and with but three exceptions, the editorial comment has been either fair or favorable. The whole matter was so fully handled in detail at that time, that it is not necessary to repeat statements then made, and for the purpose of reference, we make that article a part of the annual address.

With the creation of the tariff at the

(Continued on page 4.)

Guard Your Savings!



WHEN you have surplus funds to invest, play safe! Invest in Federal Land Bank Bonds—safer than any single first farm mortgage. Back of these Bonds are mortgages on more than 400,000 farms valued at over twice the amount loaned upon them. The prompt payment of principal and interest is guaranteed jointly by the twelve Federal Land Banks with combined capital and reserves of more than \$70,000,000.

Federal Land Bank Bonds

Completely Tax-Exempt

Federal Land Banks are located at

Baltimore, Md.
Berkeley, Calif.
Columbia, S. C.
Houston, Texas
Louisville, Ky.
New Orleans, La.
Omaha, Neb.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Wichita, Kan.

You can secure these Bonds at any Federal Land Bank, or from the Fiscal Agent, in denominations of \$40, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. Readily saleable; excellent collateral.

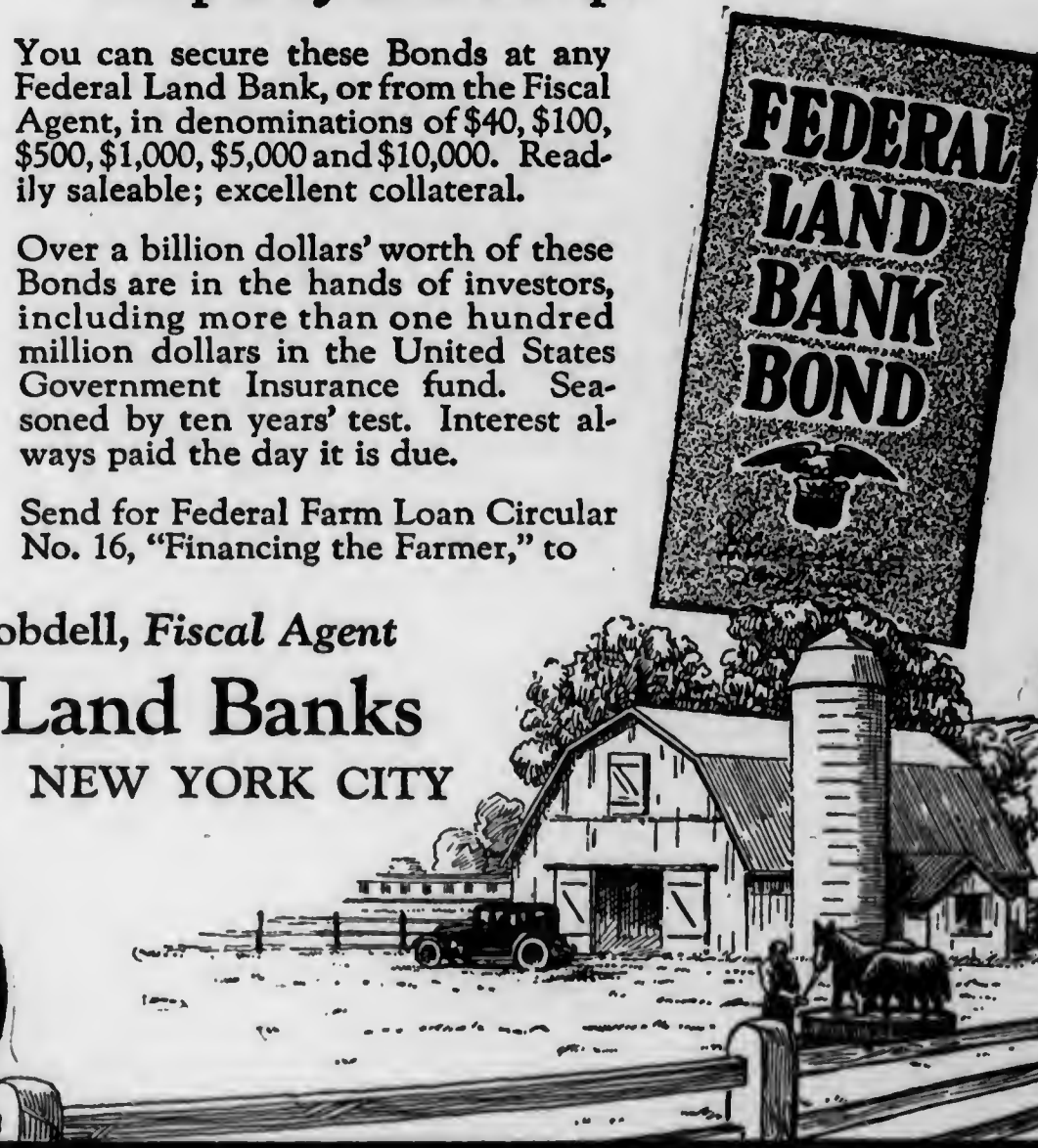
Over a billion dollars' worth of these Bonds are in the hands of investors, including more than one hundred million dollars in the United States Government Insurance fund. Seasoned by ten years' test. Interest always paid the day it is due.

Send for Federal Farm Loan Circular No. 16, "Financing the Farmer," to

Charles E. Lobdell, Fiscal Agent

Federal Land Banks

31 Nassau St. NEW YORK CITY



All Roads Lead to Erie for Annual State Grange Meeting

In the Gem City of the Northwest Will be Held the Fifty-fifth Session of the State Grange.

December 13th, 14th and 15th, 1927

NOT since 1904 has there been a meeting of the State Grange in our only Lake Port of Pennsylvania. For several years the city of Erie has bid for the annual convention of Grangers and a royal welcome awaits the Order of Patrons of Husbandry for the December meeting. State Lecturer Howard G. Eisman who is also Pomona Master of Erie County is chairman of the local Committee on Arrangements and everything is in readiness. As previously announced headquarters will be at the Hotel Lawrence and those desiring rooms there should address Wm. Armstrong, Dallas, Pa. For other hotel as well as private residence accommodations address the Chamber of Commerce, Erie, Pa.

The rates at the Hotel Lawrence are as follows: rooms with twin beds, \$7.00 per day; two in room, each \$3.50 per day; rooms with double beds, \$6.00 per day; two in room each \$3.00 per day; rooms with double beds, without bath, \$4.00 per day; two in room, each \$2.00 per day; cot beds in room with bath, \$3.00 per day; cot beds in room without bath, \$2.00 per day.

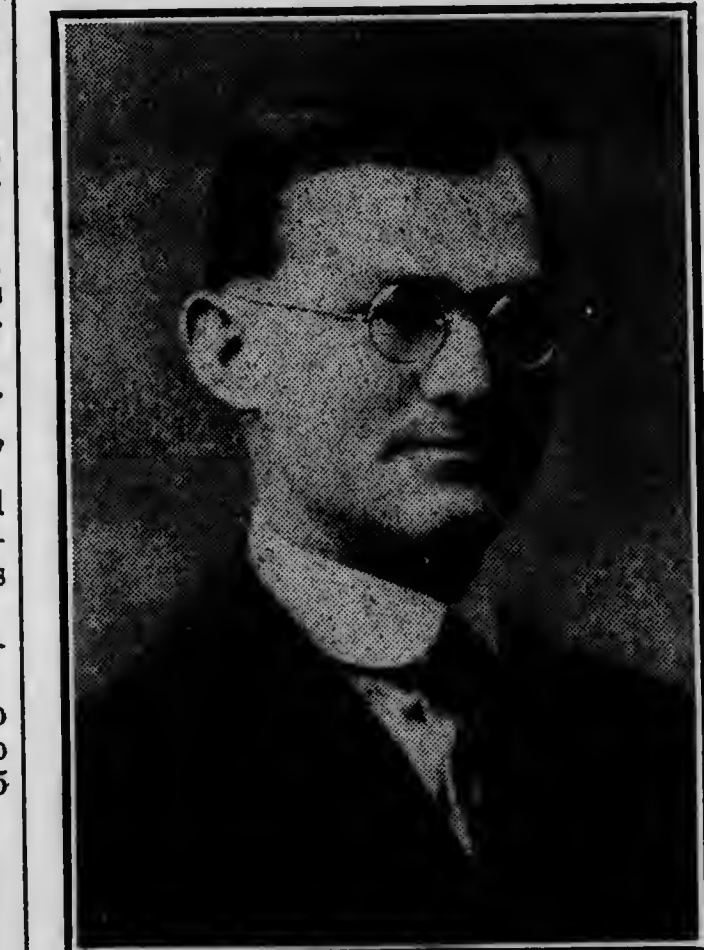
In writing to Bro. Armstrong the kind of room desired should be specified, clearly and reservations should be made as early as possible.

Other hotels offering rates are the following:

Reed House (200 rooms), \$2.00 to \$2.50, single, without bath; \$4.00 to \$4.50, double, without bath; \$2.75

Y. W. C. A. No rooms with bath or running water, \$1.25 each; double, \$2.50 each.

Patrons desiring to travel by auto will find the splendid highways of the State leading into the northwest a convenience. Persons going by train will again have the privilege of a reduced rate on all railroads belonging to the Trunk Line Association. In order to secure the reduced rate it is necessary to have the identification certificate. This is surrendered to the ticket agent when the



ROY A. ROBBINS,
Master Union City Grange

ticket is bought. The return portion of the ticket must be stamped by the ticket agent before leaving Erie or it will have no value.

All members of the Grange and dependent members of their families, whether delegates or not, will be entitled to the reduced rate. Tickets will be good via the same route in both directions only. Children of five and under twelve years of age, when accompanied by parent or guardian, will be charged one-half of the fare of adults. All delegates

will be supplied with identification certificates when they receive their credentials from the State Grange. Members of the Order who are not delegates but wish to attend the convention should address the Pennsylvania State Grange, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa., asking for an identification certificate, without which the reduced rate cannot be obtained, enclosing stamp for reply.

ERIE COUNTY IN PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE HISTORY

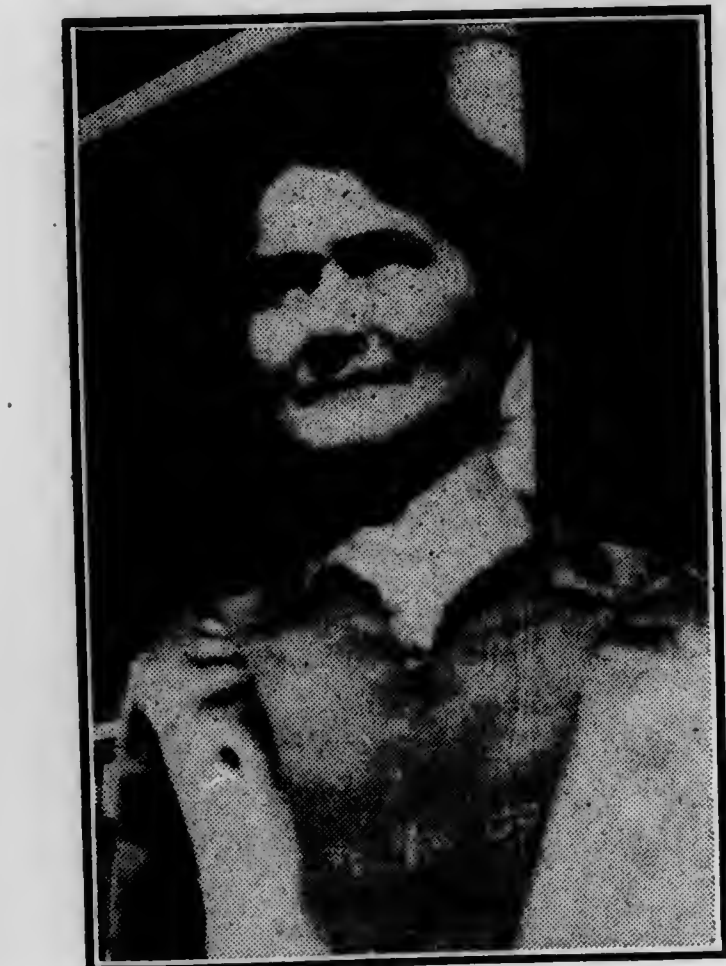
Pennsylvania might easily have been the real foundation of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, for Harrisburg, Pa., was the first place where an attempt was made to organize by Oliver H. Kelly on April 3, 1868. He failed in his attempt and proceeded on to Pan Yan, N. Y., and thence to Wayne and on to Fredonia, N. Y., where he organized the first subordinate Grange on April 15, 1868. Even though Pennsylvania does not have the honor to have accepted Bro. Kelley's efforts at Harrisburg it is evident that the seed was sown early and the first Grange in the State was organized at Montgomery, Lycoming County on March 4, 1871, about three years after Fredonia. From this date to December of the same year 22 Granges were organized in the State. Erie County being the 22nd county to organize. On December 23, 1873 Corry Grange was organized at Corry by H. C. Demming with 30 charter members. The first officers were:

D. C. Kennedy, master, and H. G. Platt, secretary. This Grange is still active and on January 1, 1927, was credited with 109 members. E. D. Falkenberg, Corry, is the present master.

The Grange membership of Erie County at present is made up as follows:

Grange	Members
Corry	109
Union City	191
Wattsburg	85
Mill Village	70
Phillipsville	76
Waterford	55
Edinboro	214
Conneaut	56
Elk Creek	70
Cherry Hill	47
Springfield	172
Clover Leaf	166
Belle Valley	72
West Greene	30
Lake Shore	130
Eureka	38
Wellington	34
Bessemer	64
Total	1679

Erie County patrons have always taken an active part in Grange affairs. The Pomona Grange has a record for some of the finest work in the State and in State Grange affairs Erie has always shown a large activity. As early as 1875, D. C. Kennedy, who was the master of the first subordinate was elected Overseer



HATTIE M. GROSS,
Master Wattsburg Grange

to \$3.00, single with shower; \$5.00 to \$5.50, double, with bath; \$3.25 to \$3.60, single, with bath; \$6.00, with twin bed.

Fisher Hotel (45 rooms), \$2.00 to \$2.50, single, without bath; \$3.00, double, without bath; \$3.00, single, with bath; \$5.00, double, with bath.

Wayne Hotel (54 rooms), \$2.00, single, with hot and cold water; \$3.50, double, no bath; \$2.50, single, with bath; \$4.00, double, with bath.

Chubbison Hotel (31 rooms), \$1.25 to \$1.75, single, no baths with any rooms; \$2.50 to \$3.00, double, no baths with any rooms.

Y. M. C. A. No rooms with baths or running water, \$1.25 to nonmembers; \$2.50, double; \$1.00 to members.



of the State Grange and served in that office from 1875 to 1878 inclusive.

Other State officers from Erie have been the following:

Lecturer, Howard G. Eisaman, present lecturer.

Assistant Steward, J. P. Gifford, 1906-10.

Chaplain, W. T. Everson, 1876-80.

Ceres, Mrs. Helen S. Johnson, 1894-98.

Pomona, Mrs. Della Marsh, 1878-82.

Assistant Steward, Mrs. Frances Art-

ers, 1904-06.

Executive Committee, W. T. Everson,

1875-76; D. C. Kennedy, 1879-95.



BYRON TURNER,

Master West Greene Grange

Mrs. Clara Dewey, Waterford, is now serving as juvenile deputy and as a member of the Home Economics Committee of the State Grange.

The State Grange Convention was held in Erie in 1904 under the mastership of Past Master W. F. Hill.

Erie patrons have always evidenced deep interest in all activities and it is believed that the 1927 session of the State Grange on its return to the city of Erie after a period of more than 20 years will assist in promoting an enthusiasm for the extension and promotion of Grange interests in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

SIXTY-FIRST SESSION OF NATIONAL GRANGE HELD AT CLEVELAND, O.

(Continued from page 2.)

birth of the Republic, it was suggested by none other than Alexander Hamilton, that the export premium idea be considered along with tariff development, if basic industries like agriculture were not to be injured. The legislative and commercial fabric of the nation has responded more quickly to the activities of business organizations and groups than it has to agriculture. Tariff rates have been written and readjustments have been secured that have been substantial factors in maintaining wage standards and industrial prosperity. It is not tariff rates but tariff benefits that concern agriculture; consequently, in the long fight of the Grange for tariff equality, we have at times missed the mark in our demands.

The export debenture idea as advocated by the National Grange one year ago, has received wide discussion and much favorable comment. This idea, in various forms, has been before the American people for many years. It was discussed by the National Grange as the "David Lubin idea" more than thirty years ago. Dr. Charles L. Stewart, and other rural economists have given renewed emphasis to the idea, so the Grange has found itself working along sound lines, with a very substantial group that seek to improve farm conditions.

This plan is a straightforward, honest attempt to bring tariff benefits to

articles of which there is an exportable surplus, and to do it in the simplest, most efficient and economical manner, without the creation of expensive machinery, or the introduction of agencies that might in the future be dangerous to rural life.

When we remember that under our present tariff system, there has grown up the custom of remitted tariff duties, draw-back provisions, etc., we find ample precedent for the export debenture idea, and evidence of its constitutionality and workability. When we read carefully the history of tariff legislation in America, we find that other groups have been seeking to take care of themselves, and as we analyze the methods and practices employed, we can but conclude that agriculture has neglected its own opportunity in this regard.

The debenture plan has many advantages, chief of which are its simplicity, ease of operation and certainty to benefit favorably farm prices. It requires no appropriation and is easily discontinued. The debenture plan can be so written that it will check over-production, stabilize prices, and be fair both to the manufacturing and consuming public. Debenture certificates would be issued only on the exportable surplus, yet the entire crop would be favorably affected. This plan can stand alone, or it can be used with any other sound farm relief plan now pending. Best of all, it can be made almost instantly applicable, and would at once affect rural prosperity.

It is entirely possible to make tariff adjustments so that the debenture plan would not cost the government a penny. We now have a large amount of food products coming in tariff free, competing directly with home grown products. For example, tropical fruits competing with home grown products; copra which competes with oils and fats, and a host of other articles now on the free list, could, by slight tariff additions, produce sufficient revenue to take care of the operation of this program.

The debenture is no more a subsidy than the operation of the tariff under many conditions. It cannot be considered as class legislation or special favor to any one group. It simply seeks to remove inequalities, and to bring to the basic industry, the same tariff benefits enjoyed by others.

We would recommend that the National Grange again declare for the export debenture idea, but give the legislative representative and executive committee sufficient latitude, to support legislation in Washington that is in harmony with this program, and fundamentally sound.

ORGANIZATION TEAM WORK

In accordance with the suggestion of the last National Grange session, a conference of the Grange, Farm Bureau and Farmers' Union was called in Washington in February of the present year. Progress was made, and good-will and understanding developed. Another conference was held early in November and it is hoped that far-reaching, beneficial results to rural life will come from the frank discussion of our farm problems. The first by-product of this meeting should be a united front on farm legislation. The Grange stands second to no organization in its long record of service to the farmer. Our fight for equality for agriculture dates back sixty years, but we today must continue that fight with redoubled energy. It is unfortunate that jealousy, partisan politics and personal ambition have been standing somewhat in the way of farm relief legislation. The farmer is in no frame of mind to tolerate a "dog in the manger" policy. The Grange must hew to the line and let the chips fall where they may. We are not concerned in the slightest particular in the political angles of farm relief. How legislation will affect some candidate for high office, does not make any difference to us. We cannot support a program that is local or sectional in its nature.

Our membership is scattered from the

Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf, and is found in 33 states, comprising every branch and phase of rural life. There is not an industry or calling that is not represented in Grange membership, consequently, any program that the Grange can support, must be national in character and must be one that will benefit agriculture as a whole, and not injure any section or group in the nation.

PRESENT DAY PROBLEMS

Unfortunately, a number of well informed people have allowed themselves to believe that some type of farm relief legislation is the only matter of importance confronting rural life. This is a grievous error. Agriculture, like every other calling, must make a daily and continuous struggle to keep abreast of the times, to adjust inequalities and improve conditions. Cooperative marketing has had the support of the Grange from its very beginning, and we feel that we can look forward to a time when the great majority of our food and fiber products will be handled cooperatively, and producers will have a rightful voice in the price and distribution of the product of their own toil.

More important than marketing however, will be the development of agencies to guide our production in a more intelligent manner. We must seek to reduce costs and increase the efficiency wherever possible. Such problems as the elimination of insect pests and diseases, corn borer control, and tuberculosis eradication, must receive increasing emphasis through the years to come. Neither the Grange nor any other organization can live as a one-idea institution. Fearlessly and emphatically, we should stand for every movement that makes for more tolerable living conditions in the open country, remembering that rural standards must inevitably be dependent on farm income.

RESEARCH

The place of the chemist and scientist in modern civilization is outstanding. Every great industry has its research department. Much of the progress along industrial lines has resulted from painstaking study by competent authority, of the intricate problems involved. Our agricultural experiment stations have been epoch-making institutions for farm progress. They have been a benefit to agriculture and to the food consuming public. The research of our experiment stations in the interest of agriculture, has been most commendable. In the past it has dealt largely with production problems. Recently, as a result of the Purnell Act, advocated by the Grange, there has been renewed emphasis placed on the economic problems of the farmer.

We need research directed toward the finding of new uses for food products, other than as food for man and beasts. The demand for food is limited to the capacity of the stomachs of the race. The demand for manufactured products is limited only by the world's purchasing power, consequently, every time we open up a new outlet for food products, using them as raw material for essential industries, we have rendered agriculture and the nation a great service. This session of the National Grange should declare in favor of urging all publicly and privately supported agricultural agencies, to give renewed emphasis to research along the lines indicated. We should favor liberal appropriations for the Federal Dept. of Agriculture for research affecting new uses for farm products.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

No one will underestimate the great value of irrigation to our arid lands. Much of our irrigation policy in the past has been sound and for the good of all, but we have come to a time when there should be a positive halt called in the utilization of public funds for new irrigation and reclamation projects. The

(Continued on page 6.)

I've discovered a new feeding wrinkle!



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Contributions to the Girls' Dormitory at State College

DURING the month from Oct. 20, 1927, to Nov. 20, 1927, the sum of \$2,514.74 was received from Granges throughout the State, making a total cash in the fund of \$55,434.81.

The Master, the Secretary and the Lecturer of every subordinate and Pomona Grange are the properly constituted committee in charge of raising money for this purpose; and, all contributions to the fund should be sent direct to John H. Light, Secretary Pennsylvania State Grange, 428-430 Telegraph Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa. Following is an itemized list of the contributions received during the month above indicated:

County	Grange	Amount
Somerset	Friendship No. 1859	\$20.00
Westmoreland	Donagel No. 1927	6.00
Armstrong	S. Buffalo No. 1908	1.80
Warren	Columbus No. 875	5.50
Crawford	Harmony No. 1112	15.16
Somerset	Friedens No. 1776	34.98
Westmoreland	Donagel No. 1927	5.00
Potter	Prudence No. 1204	6.20
Allegheny	New Texas No. 1896	18.50
Bucks	Middletown No. 684	10.00
Bedford	Charlesville No. 698	16.80
Blair	Allegheny No. 1154	35.90
Beaver	Fairview No. 1351	20.00
Beaver	Brighton No. 1392	26.00
Tioga	Ward No. 600	2.00
Crawford	Vernon No. 936	7.10
Crawford	Pomona	1,000.00
Fayette	Curfew No. 1052	35.00
Somerset	Pomona	250.00
Tioga	Sabinsville No. 989	2.00
Clinton	Nittany No. 834	7.50
Erie	Union City No. 89	44.90
Erie	Union City Juvenile	3.60
Erie	Song Fund, Moore & Dewey	5.40
Crawford	Dicksonburg No. 556	1.55
Clarion	Leatherwood No. 625	7.20
Northumberland	Del. Juvenile No. 55	5.00
Junata	Pomona	150.00
Huntingdon	Colerain No. 1841	30.00
Allegheny	Sharon No. 904	10.00
Erie	Springfield No. 1257	100.00
Northumberland	Jordan No. 1715	1.50
Indiana	Penn Run No. 1816	3.60
Indiana	Ambrose No. 445	1.50
Indiana	Denton No. 1635	.90
Indiana	Savan No. 1786	.30
Vanango	Oakland No. 281	12.00
Lawrence	Pomona	100.00
Crawford	Hayfield No. 800	100.00
Delaware	Concord, No. 1141	6.00
Elk	Valley No. 1420	5.00
Elk	Bootjack No. 1680	65.79
Montour	Mahoning No. 1800	1.50
Bradford	Valley No. 1319	\$11.20
Chester	Marshallton No. 1394	87.50
Clearfield	Harmony No. 1201	7.20
Washington	Scenery Hill No. 1345	20.00
Wyoming	Oxford No. 165	39.20
Chester	West Franklin No. 1469	2.80
Armstrong	Allentown No. 1676	45.60
Lehigh	Gretna No. 1543	50.00
Washington	Red Lion No. 1701	55.06
York	Dougherty No. 571	5.00
Beaver	Scotch Hill No. 1808	5.00
Clarion		5.00

Cash contributions previously acknowledged \$2,514.74
Total cash contributions to date \$55,434.81

THE GRANGE DORMITORY

The Annual State Meeting for 1927 is held right in the center of Grange activity where the idea for a Girls' Dormitory was conceived and by proper resolution presented to the State Grange at its meeting in Williamsport, December, 1922.

Believing that many members have failed to grasp the purpose of the project and further that it is important to stress these purposes in our effort to raise a large portion of \$100,000 by the close of this year, we quote herewith the original resolution upon which action by the State Grange was based:

WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania State Col-

lege is the only institution in the State where training in agriculture and home economics may be had without tuition costs, thereby placing it within the reach of the boys and girls of moderate means, and

WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania State College, through its graduates, its extension service, its correspondence courses, and its special short courses for the benefit of practical farmers and farm women, is the greatest agency in the State for the promotion of Agriculture and the Farm Home, and

WHEREAS, The support from State and Federal sources has been insufficient to warrant the admission of but half of those who apply for admission to the

Pennsylvania State College, one thousand students being refused admission every year, be it

Resolved, That the granges of Pennsylvania pledge themselves to the erection of a memorial building at the Pennsylvania State College, to be known as Grange Hall, which shall take the form of a dormitory for agricultural students, and be it further

Resolved, That Crawford County Pomona Grange No. 26 indicate to the people of the State and the State Legislature that it thoroughly approves of the work of the Pennsylvania State College, and we hereby pledge our hearty support to this institution. And be it further

Resolved, That the Master of the State Grange be directed and empowered to appoint a committee of five members of the State Grange to confer with the authorities in charge of said institution to arrange for the erection of said memorial, together with the expenditure of all contributions from Subordinate, Pomona and State Grange sources, thereby establishing in perpetuity the generosity and foresight of this generation to the uplift of mankind and to the glory of God.

Another resolution similar in form from Clarion County Pomona No. 27, contained the following:

WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania State College is promoting a drive to obtain a \$2,000,000 fund for new buildings necessary to house the increasing number of students applying for admittance;—and

WHEREAS, Various organizations are pledging funds for the erection of certain buildings, or units of buildings, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania State Grange should organize a Grange fund to be used for the erection of a building, or unit in the building program of the Pennsylvania State College, which will be lasting evidence of the Grange principle to promote education: Be it further

Resolved, That Clarion County Pomona Grange No. 27 subscribe one hundred (\$100) dollars to this State College Building Fund.

(Signed) J. M. KLIGENSMITH,
Secretary.

During the past four years every report offered by the Dormitory Committee was approved without a dissenting vote from delegates to the meeting. In some quarters the Dormitory is not popular and we believe largely because the motives underlying the project are misinterpreted. We quote from Brother Dewey's 1923 report as Chairman of the

Dormitory Committee to clarify the purposes:

"We realize that this is a big undertaking and that a quarter of a million dollars is a large sum of money, but we also realize that the Grange is the oldest and strongest farm organization, not only in our state but in the world, to-day.

This stupendous organization has reached that period where if we are to survive, we must take part in the great world problems and there is no greater problem facing civilization than that of education.

Public sentiment is moulded, and Public opinion crystallized through Grange activities. We should not allow ourselves to be outdone by every other enterprise, whether worthy or otherwise.

Certainly our undertaking, which, when carried out will help to relieve the serious over-crowded condition of the students at State College, and when we take into consideration the fact that this building should stand for many centuries, and that its purpose or mission while these centuries are passing is to educate and elevate the flower of womanhood of Pennsylvania, the effects of which will live on and on and will never perish or decay, but will broaden and multiply as the years go by, until the dim vista of the future will give back to your posterity and to future generations, dividends a thousand fold."

The cash contributions in the Fund amount to \$54,000 and with renewed interest and the probable impetus to be given by reports at the State meeting, we feel assured that the challenge of State College to construct and finance the building as soon as we have \$100,000, will mean that construction will begin next spring.

The sentiment of the Pomona Masters at Lancaster, many promises of support by laycraft members and support from persons outside the order are guarantees that the building will go under construction shortly.

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By investing this increase in income wisely, he can make the most of the opportunity to build a sounder and more profitable business undertaking. Advisory groups and agricultural bureaus are available to help him, because they realize that the prosperity of the farmer is the basis of all true prosperity.

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SIXTY-FIRST SESSION OF NATIONAL GRANGE HELD AT CLEVELAND, O.

(Continued from page 4.)

policy of the government during the past 100 years has been unfair to the farmer, in that the government through the sale of public lands and through its irrigation policy, has been continuously bringing new, virgin land into competition with farms already under cultivation. With the present surplus in many lines of food and fiber products, and the continued rural depression, we should actively oppose any appropriation for new projects at the present time. Those under way should be completed, but new work should be halted until there is real demand for a greater food supply.

What is true of irrigation, is also true relative to drainage and reclamation. Instead of bringing more fertile land under cultivation, the policy of the government should be one of reforestation and purchasing of millions of acres of marginal land not now needed for food or fiber production, and turn it back to forestry. This would be a proper investment for the government, protect the timber needs of the future and benefit rural life.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation is the one great factor that makes modern life possible. An analysis of the sources of the food supply of almost any great city, shows their dependence upon railway and highway systems to maintain the very life of the community. Transportation affects agriculture most vitally because much of our product requires a long haul to its final market, and perishable goods must have regular and quick transportation. Railways, highways and waterways constitute the "Big Three" in moving rural tonnage, but relatively, a small amount of our agricultural products use water transportation. An ever increasing volume of food supplies reaches the consumer by truck over the nation's highways. Wisely, the Grange has long contended that those who use our roads shall maintain them. Almost every state in the Union now has a satisfactory licensing and gasoline tax provision that lifts from our real estate much of the cost of highway construction. There is still great opportunity to readjust highway construction and reconstruction burdens, and prevent the utilization of freight carrying trucks of a size that will destroy the surface of our roads. There is demand for control and regulation, and in most states the excise taxes, and license fee for freight and passenger carrying trucks should be increased.

It would seem that the Grange should oppose giving the Inter-state Commerce Commission or other federal authority, control over motor transportation. This should be retained by the states.

Freight rate has ever been a burning problem for the farmer. Time and investigation have vindicated the contention of the Grange that the farmer is paying relatively more than his share of freight costs. The Hoch-Smith resolution advocated by the Grange and other farm organizations, has already brought beneficial results in the recent decision of the Inter-state Commerce Commission relative to the California Fruit Growers. The readjustment of the freight rate structure to relieve agriculture, will be beneficial to all.

WATER POWER RESOURCES

It is unfortunate that much of our water power resources should have fallen into the hands of power corporations, without sufficient guarantee to protect the public. The policy adopted by the National Grange last year, in this regard, is sound. We trust that this delegate body will reaffirm that action, which recommended that water power should be considered as a natural resource belonging to all the people, and should be used for the general good. Franchises should never be granted for longer than fifty years, and then, with the understanding that all improvements and expenditures should be amortized, and that

at the end of this period, the people would again find themselves in possession of their own property, free from any restrictions because of previous utilization or occupation.

As a general principle, the Grange believes in private operation rather than government operation, but in the question of water power, there is this difference: that the government, or rather the people, own these resources, and any use or development must be with the understanding and guarantee that through private operation, greater efficiency and economy will result. Otherwise, it is impossible to justify the turning over to private individuals, of government property.

We of the present, are the guardians and trustees for the generations to come. If we "sell their birthright for a mess of pottage," we must face the condemnation of Esau. It is our responsibility to protect these resources and see that they are utilized in a manner in harmony with the greatest good for the greatest number. In this regard, it is time to put Muscle Shoals to work for the good of agriculture. Continuous delay by congress in disposing of this property, is inexcusable.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN

The financial development of the United States reads like a romance. The development of a banking and financial system meeting the needs of agriculture, was not an interesting or inspiring story, during the first 125 years of the life of our nation, for during that period the needs of agriculture were largely or almost wholly ignored.

The creation of the Federal Farm Loan System has proved to be one of the most valuable assets to agriculture, since the creation of free rural delivery and the formation of the Department of Agriculture. The system, while not perfect, has met the needs of agriculture well. This is attested by the fact that more than two billion dollars' worth of mortgage indebtedness of farmers in the United States, is now financed through federal and joint stock land banks.

Just as the Federal Reserve Act sought to provide a system of finance meeting the needs of banks and business men, so the Federal Farm Loan Act sought to provide machinery looking after the needs of agriculture. This system is sound. All banks must be conducted strictly in accordance with business principles, but it must be borne in mind that the Federal Farm Loan System will fail, whenever it ceases to meet the needs of our expanding agriculture. We do not need a Federal Farm Loan System adjusted to suit the desires of the nation's financial institutions or its business interests. With such adjustment, it would simply be an adjunct of the Federal Reserve Act. We do need, and must maintain, a Federal Farm Loan System sound in its financial operation, guided and controlled by men competent to handle this huge undertaking, yet who are in sympathy with, and understand the problems of rural life.

TAXATION

In the field of national taxation the farmer is not as directly concerned as in local affairs, but he should demand continuous rigid economy, and tax reduction whenever justified and proper, always remembering that the best form of tax reduction is the reduction of the public debt. At the present time, with the urgent demand for Mississippi flood control, equally for agriculture, internal and waterway development, it would not seem wise to advocate any large reduction in income or inheritance schedules. During this period of commercial and industrial prosperity, it would seem wise to reduce the public debt as rapidly as is consistent with the best interests of the Republic.

One of the heaviest drains on farm income during the past few years has been the increasing tax burdens, local and state. It has been estimated that

farm taxes have increased 235 per cent in the last fifteen years, and that the farmer paid 27 per cent of his net income in taxes, in 1926. In addition, the decline in value of what the farmer had to sell, greatly increased the burden of his tax.

Economy, efficiency, elimination of waste, abolition of unnecessary offices, and cutting out of frills in government, can assist in lightening tax burdens. Government should be conducted as a big business institution, and the taxpayer, as a stockholder in this institution, should be on guard to protect his own interests and look after his own welfare. Agriculture should cooperate with industry, transportation, finance, commerce and labor in seeking the honest, economical expenditure of public funds.

Rigid economy alone, in government, will not cure all of the farmer's taxation ills. The basis of state and local taxation is too narrow. Too large a portion of our tax burdens rest on real estate and tangible personal property. We have ignored new forms of wealth and are not compelling them to contribute their share to government support. Every citizen should contribute in accordance with his ability to pay, and for benefits received. Privilege, income and luxury must come to the support of property, in maintaining the constantly expanding government that the modern complexities of civilization require.

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a debt control law that will prohibit borrowings for current operating expenses and limit the life of bonds to the life of the improvement purchased. Every state should have a workable budget law that will not allow the expenditure of money not collected within the fiscal period and that will require taxing officials to prepare budgets, and open them for public inspection and hearings before approved.

Subordinate Granges should study the tax problems in local communities. Pomona or county Granges should have special taxation committees studying income, budgets, expenditures, appraisements, etc. Bring the affairs of local government to the light, and economies will result. State Granges should champion equitable taxation and economical expenditure of public funds, and thus render notable service to their membership.

RESPECT FOR LAW

A danger signal that we cannot ignore is the growing disregard for law. With twelve thousand murders in the United States during the past year, we can appreciate the perils that threaten our welfare, unless American people realize the gravity of present day apathy toward law and constitutional authority. A serious menace in this disrespect for law, comes from the fact that many of our citizens are trying to choose which laws they themselves are willing to obey. To seek to amend or change a law or the Constitution, is in accordance with our guarantees of liberty, but violation or nullification must be considered as a criminal act.

Much of our law violation comes in connection with the 18th amendment and the necessary enforcement legislation. We believe it is time that our citizenship realizes the problems involved. The issue is clear cut: it is either law enforcement or the open saloon. The saloon with its attendant evils will never return if our citizenship understands the issue and we believe that the 18th amendment will not be changed. There has been no change in sentiment among the nation's farmers, relative to the saloon. Less beer is manufactured but more milk is now consumed. There is less whiskey, but more families riding in automobiles. There are fewer saloon fights but more happy homes. Prohibition at its best. Let us tear off the mask of those who talk about modification; it is either the open saloon or prohibition, and it is time to think and act accordingly.

CITIZENSHIP

A dark picture of present day tendencies is the fact that sons and daughters of those who died to secure the franchise for themselves and their children, do not go to the polls, exercise their right, and accept their responsibility. The decline in the number of those participating in our elections has been marked. In the last election, when we

selected the chief executive, all of our congressmen, one-third of our senators, many of our governors, and practically all local and county officials, less than fifty per cent of the qualified electorate participated. This indicates an apathy that is serious, and gives opportunity for the Grange and similar agencies to render constructive service.

We should be worthy of our ancestors. We should not forget the sacrifice they made, and their great contribution to liberty. It is sad that because we are safe and contented, because prosperity and ease abound, we are perfectly willing to surrender our responsibility as citizens, and fail to do our sovereign duty.

It has been suggested that fines, penalties or disfranchisement should be provided for those who fail to participate in our elections. Men and women who love the Republic and its institutions sufficiently to be interested in its welfare, should see that home training, school training, church and organization influence, seek to promote better citizenship.

Patrons should re-read the Declaration of Purposes on Citizenship. We believe that "the office should seek the man" rather than the man the office. We believe that public position is public trust, and we also believe it to be the duty of every loyal citizen to take part in the affairs of party and government. Every Grange in the United States should be a citadel from which radiate influences of patriotism and good citizenship. A Grange member should be informed on public questions, should be interested in their solution and should regularly participate in the primary and caucus of his own party, in local, state and national affairs. It would be wise if every Subordinate Lecturer would, once or twice each year, have a program dealing entirely with citizenship problems and the responsibility of the voter. This is a Republic of, for and by the people and are a part of the people. Failure upon our part affects the health and life of the nation. A Patron who does not take part in the coming primaries and elections, is not loyal to the teachings of the Order, and needs a new baptism in Americanism.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES

The use of large campaign funds to influence elections, is reprehensible and should be condemned by the voters at the polls. No one can object to the expenditure of a limited amount of money in advertising, educational purposes, or in bringing the advantages of particular candidates or policies to the attention of the voter, but recently we have witnessed expenditures of funds sufficiently large to threaten the integrity of the electorate. No man should be permitted to hold office when there is conclusive evidence that he has expended unreasonable sums in the primary campaign or election. Neither should he be permitted to hold office if it can be proved that those who might have financial interests in the results of his acts, have contributed largely to his campaign.

If the time ever comes when only rich men or those who can secure large campaign contributions, can hope to hold office, dangers threaten our future. When a man spends in campaign expenses, many times the amount of salary he can receive in office, it is evident that he seeks the place either to gratify personal ambition, or for sordid motives, rather than for public service. Such a candidate should be defeated at the polls, and if not defeated, should be denied office if evidence of corruption is found.

In this regard our election laws need some change, especially as they relate to the election of United States Senators. We have had some shocking examples of large expenditures for this high office. There should be an amendment to the primary laws limiting the amount of money that can be spent, on a population basis. It is ridiculous to have the same limit for a state of 500,000 as for a state of five million or more; but regardless of the size of the state, the

limit should be placed sufficiently low to protect the public. It must not be forgotten however, that the boodler has his counterpart in the demagogue who is just as dangerous, and just as reprehensible.

There is an old Assyrian proverb which tells us that "The man who is the best educated, is the most useful; and the test of his education lies in his ability to serve others." We doubt if modern thought has ever given a better test of education than this. "Knowledge is power" and as our knowledge increases, our power of necessity increases, but unless that knowledge and power can be used in service for the good of others, the individual and the world are none the better because of the training and education received.

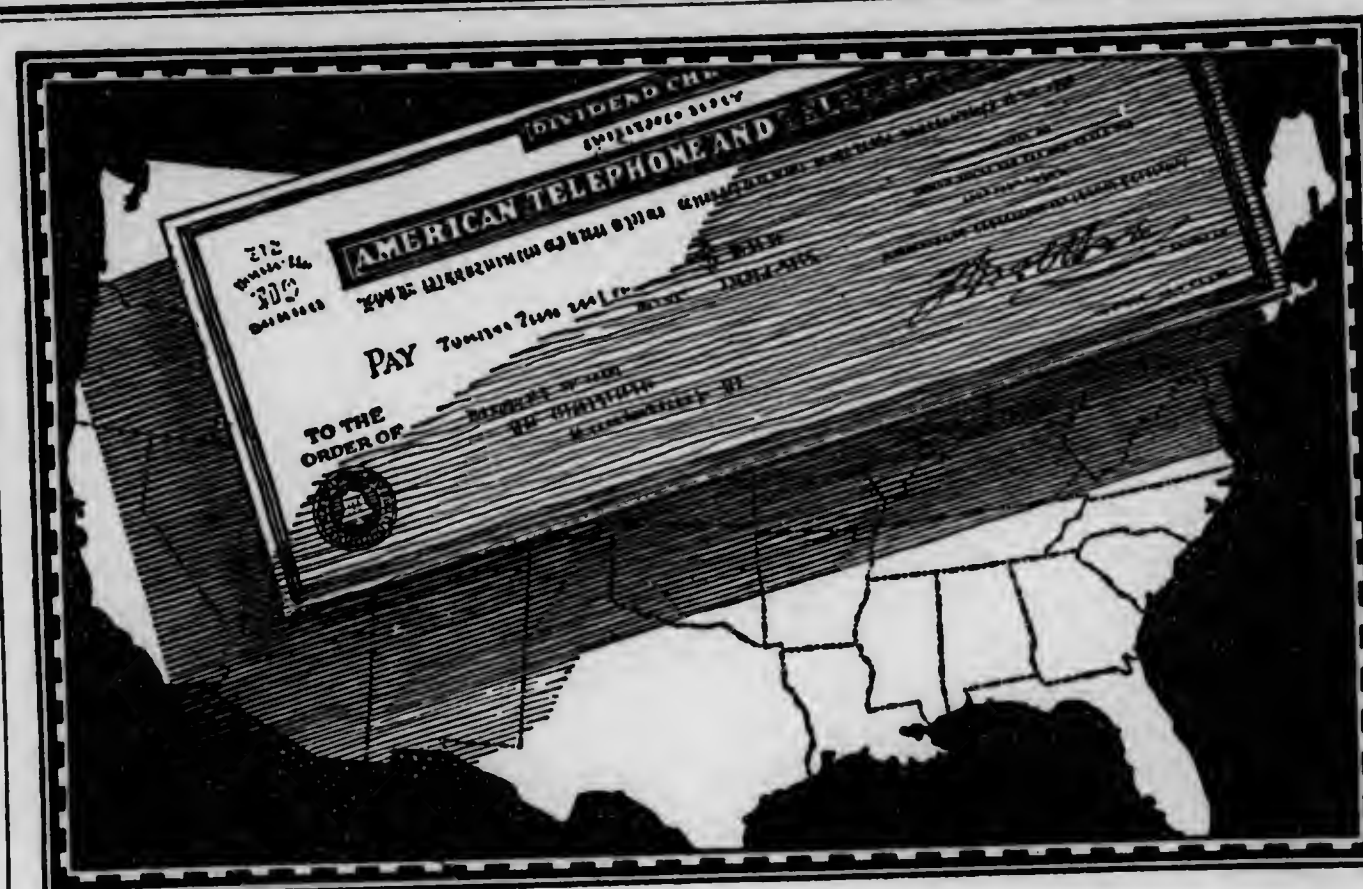
The country school is the cornerstone upon which our rural education must be built. The farmer should insist upon good schools; should insist upon having rural-minded teachers who understand and can appreciate the everyday problems of rural life. These schools should be equipped in an efficient manner as finances of the school taxing district will

warrant. Usually a well equipped school building is not an expense, but an investment. On the other hand building a monument to some architect, out in the open country, has almost bankrupted many a farm community. Our schools, while sound in their educational opportunities, should be patterned after rural needs and not after city standards.

The number of farm graduates from our high schools and agricultural colleges is increasing. There has been a great increase in the teaching of vocational agriculture in our high schools. This speaks well for the future, and should training and background of value. We cannot discuss education without realizing that a cardinal service of the Grange is to see that its Lecture Hour program is a factor in developing educational opportunities, in moulding the minds of its membership along lines of sound thinking and high purpose.

GRANGE GROWTH

From the standpoint of growth in membership and finances, the past year
(Concluded on page 16.)



How many are 421,000 stockholders?

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A Million Members by 1930

THIS is the goal set by National Master Taber at the Cleveland Session.

Our concern is principally Pennsylvania and should mean 100,000 for the Keystone State. Our course has been in the opposite direction due largely to farmers leaving the country for the city by hundreds and thousands each year. The vacant farms in Pennsylvania alone show that 20,000 farms have been deserted in a three year period. Even under these conditions it would seem that among the remaining 180,000 tenanted farms there must be many who are ready to become members of our order. If our ability to serve agriculture and the farm fraternity is fully set forth the effort cannot fail.

The Erie session of the State Grange has the opportunity to plan and legislate definitely for a program of revived interest in all lines of Grange work.

Matters relating to the State Grange organization, as well as the questions of Taxation, Centralization and legislative matters of State and National importance will have to be determined. A constructive program for Grange extension should be planned with a determination to cooperate with the National Master to attain his object. Our influence and prestige demand that we continue to hold the place of first importance in agricultural leadership in Pennsylvania and the Erie Convention has the opportunity to determine our future course. In the words of National Master Taber "It is a glorious privilege to live in this period of opportunity, and to have health, strength and vision to stand for the right. It should call forth the very best within us, that we may face the sunrise of to-morrow with high hopes, courage, and strong hearts, unafraid."

Farm Practice

THE last year book of the Department of Agriculture makes this startling statement, "In America, modern productive industry as a whole, except agriculture, submits itself to engineering, planning and guidance. The result has been a great increase in the rate of production by the worker."

A certain writer bases his claim that the farm problem is, "To apply to his work the marvelous power made available by science." He bases his story upon the fact that no human laborer can compete with a steam shovel and no class of farmers, using little machinery, can successfully compete with unlimited mechanical power. The comparison is made that the average farm worker produces yearly crops worth \$292, and the average output of factory workers is \$2,780. We deplore the fact that in our competition for material gain, we have been outstripped by the manufacturer. It is true that many farmers still adhere to muscular agriculture and largely because there is no means of finance at command to change the situation. We would not argue for the continuance of

any obsolete methods, but there can be no foundation of fact that science through its inventions is the method of solving the farm problem. It is admitted that the cost of production of farm crops, must be the minimum. Manufacturing plants in which everything is systematized to the minutest detail are not comparable to the business of farming with respect to the appliance of mechanical devices. Cost basis is entirely different in manufacturing. The cost of production in the factory can be estimated in advance of production but never so on the farm. Tractors, and every usable machine are aids to reduce costs if in the hands of farmers who can keep upkeep costs at a minimum, but agriculture can never be made a machine industry to the detail of manufacturing.

The type of farm practice in general may be prescribed for but as to detail that is dependent upon many conditions, —climate, type of soil, type of farming. It is ridiculous to think that everything on the farm can be performed by machine work, and we cannot agree with the writer in his belief that reduction

of costs of production by the introduction of scientific machinery alone has much to do with the problem. There are about as many theories and plans for farm relief as there are organizations and we doubt if there can be any real solution of the farm problem until the farmer gets the same protection in tariffs, etc., as industry and when there

will be a control of surplus crops. We grant that were it not for improved machinery to plant and to harvest crops, we would be seriously handicapped but the addition of each new machine increases the overhead expense and we are still old-fashioned enough to believe that there are some jobs on the farm where a machine is not profitable.

Co-operation

WITH the coming Session of Congress close at hand it is but natural to speculate about the principal issues that will demand attention. Farm Relief will undoubtedly be one of the chief issues, and every Farm Organization through its annual session or by authorized representatives seems to have a different remedy. The President seems as much opposed to the equalization fee in the McNary-Hangen Bill as ever and the outcome cannot be forecast. The Export Debuture Plan advocated by the National Grange seems to be growing in favor in many quarters and altogether there are almost as many plans for Relief as there are organizations. A hopeful sign is that the principal Farm Organizations are more in agreement on the general ideas of Relief than ever before. The Grange is the pioneer in the organization field and all

through the years others have followed the pathway blazed by the Grange. The unselfish purposes of our organization have been a fundamental strength and in a large measure have promoted growth, when others failed. Our purpose to improve rural life and agriculture in general has always been a prime object and the bonds of fellowship and fraternity have welcomed other farm organizations with rural minded motives. The big problems of agriculture, to be beneficial, can only be solved by the united effort of agricultural forces. The Debuture Plan will serve as a sound basis upon which Farm Organizations, Cooperatives, Associations and Groups can work to evolve therefrom sound legislation that will afford the same support, protection and relief, that is now given Industry, Commerce, Banking and Business in general.

Grange Habits

IN ONE of his recent essays Mr. Glenn Frank, President of the University of Wisconsin writes on the subject "The Calf-Minded Man." He suggests the disadvantage of a too rigidly fixed habit of thought and says he is reminded of his early days on the farm when he derived much amusement from watching a calf making repeated attempts to stand. When it finally succeeded in remaining upright, it was only an awkward spreading of its legs. Seeing its great height above the ground it feared to move lest it should again tumble down. Safety, its one desire, seemed assured only by standing still.

Many Granges as well as human beings are like the calf, in that they fear to change from a position once assumed and thus jeopardize their safety. Pioneers in every field of endeavor have had to encounter and overcome "the Calf-Minded Man" and leaders in every organization line have encountered this too rigid adherence to established habits. As applied to Grange procedure we believe it might be well to "prune" these settled convictions in Grange work. Grange Principles, Policies, Ritualistic work must all be adhered to but our special reference is made to Habits of Grange Practice covering the general line of activities: Tardiness, irregular attendance, poor business procedure, occasional meetings, all habits formed and from which we are afraid to change. More Granges and other organizations have been wrecked by habits of "The Calf-Minded Man" than by anything else. Whether a master or Grange officer is dominated by his habit of thought is usually disclosed by his answers to such questions as, Do you open Grange

on time? How much time do you give the Lecture hour? Do you observe the Constitution strictly? Grange officers as much as any one need a constructive ideal to serve as the goal of their efforts in Grange work and real progress towards that goal will be most rapid when intelligent judgment supplies the balance between the fixed habits and the degree of questioning which makes for progress. Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, of Antioch College, says, "Opinion and conviction should be sufficiently stable to allow reasonable continuity of habit, program and policy. Only when these are temporarily settled can we freely and effectively turn our attention to the business of life." And it seems that the business of the Grange is to aim for that constructive ideal to serve agriculture better from day to day.

Past Lecturer, A. M. Cornell, who has been a member of the Grange for 50 years, and now resides, Washington, D. C., recently installed the officers of Fairfax County Pomona Grange, Va. Mark Turner of Great Falls Grange is the new Master. An important address on the occasion was spoken by Hon. W. S. Hill one of the Commissioners of the U. S. shipping Board.

Brother B. F. Edwards, Wellsboro, Pa., has requested all Tioga members of the Grange to study the problem, "Shall we answer crop reports?" and report at the next Pomona meeting. The Wellsboro Gazette reported Mr. Edwards discussion fully and we are awaiting the action of Pomona.

FARM DELEGATE

The State of Pennsylvania was represented at the 22nd Annual Convention of the American Farm Congress held in Kansas City, November 15-17 by three members of the Grange, John H. Light, secretary; E. B. Dorsett and Wm. D. Phillips.

Master's Letter to Granges

ANOTHER year is fast drawing to its close. Nineteen hundred twenty-seven will soon take its flight. We should begin a review of what we have accomplished during the year, so we might improve during the future, at least we should not make the same mistakes in the future that we have made in the past.

We will encounter new difficulties in the future and our experience in the past should help us to overcome them. We will have new experiences in the home, in the Grange, in the church and in the State, so it requires us to be ever on the alert. Life is but a school.

The month of December is an important one. Especially to the patrons of Pennsylvania as we hold our State Grange during this month when every Grange in the State should be represented.

The State Grange is our meeting, e.g. it belongs to every Grange in the State and each is entitled to representation. Each Grange should see that their representatives attend and represent them. There will be many resolutions offered, and it is your privilege to do so, but it is the duty of your representatives to vote on these resolutions. If you do not favor them it is your duty to vote negative, but if you think the resolution a benefit then you should vote in the affirmative. Remember there is no place for a neutralist. After the majority of an organization favor a measure it is the duty of the organization to support it or else to repeal its former action.

No doubt some of the resolutions to come before State Grange will refer to farm relief, law enforcement, bond issues, schools, roads, game and fish laws, rural electrification and many others.

Before this letter reaches its readers the great National Grange, which is in session in Cleveland, will have finished its labors. The national officers and the worthy patrons of Ohio have done everything possible to make this meeting a success.

During November we have had two very important dates, Election Day and Thanksgiving Day.

I have been insisting on patrons voting as it is their God-given privilege and duty. Now that the election is over it is the duty of all freedom-loving people to support the choice of the majority. Most officials will be successful if they have the support of the people, without which none can even hope for success. We will also find this true in Grange as well as State. The Granges of our State are electing new officers and without your support, dear patron, their service will be impaired, and your Grange will suffer loss.

Now let me insist on you, fellow patrons, that we support our officers, Subordinate, Pomona or State, as never before, not only that they deserve it but that the Grange receive the best that is in them. Now let us cooperate. Cooperation is the keynote of success in the Grange. If the membership of the Grange would cooperate as we should, we would soon solve the question of farm relief. As I sit at my desk writing this letter I am looking out of my window at the boys who have a strong team of horses hitched to a heavy load. When the team pulls one at a time the load is not moved, but when the boy tightens up on the lines and speaks to the team, and both horses pull together then the load starts and just so long as the team keeps going together the load will follow.

That is a homely illustration but I think it a very appropriate one. I imagine I can see the heavy load of agriculture move along just as easily, as the load in our orchard a few minutes ago, when the Grange pulls together. Now as we start the new year let us start pulling together, and cooperate for the success of the Grange. We have many loads to pull.

I desire to refer to one, to which we have been hitched for some time, and as yet the load is a long way from the goal, simply because we have not all pulled together, I refer to the girls' dormitory at State College. I believe that we are pulling together better now on this splendid project than ever before and that we will soon see it completed.

With this letter my messages to the patrons of Pennsylvania, as Master of the State Grange, will close. And I wish to thank all those who have supported me in the office. However, I hope to keep in touch with the worthy patrons of the state through the office of Overseer.

Fraternally,
J. AUDLEY BOAK.

STATE MASTER'S REPORT TO NATIONAL GRANGE

To the officers and members of the National Grange: We bring Greetings from the loyal patrons of Pennsylvania.

Our State Grange met in Lancaster, December 14-16th and was well attended, and was a very interesting meeting. Our National Master, Brother Taber, and Brother Catehem, Past Master of Michigan State Grange, and now a member of Congress were present and gave very interesting addresses, which were enjoyed by all who heard them.

While our reports showed a loss in membership, yet the interest seemed not to have waned. It was remarked, that we were growing in zeal, if not in membership.

Brother P. H. Dewey was re-elected Master and brother H. G. Eisaman, Lecturer. As Brother Fred Breneckman, who had been our secretary but who had accepted the position of National representative at Washington, we elected Brother John H. Light as his successor.

Scarcely had we begun the labors of the new year when brother Dewey accepted an appointment from Governor Fisher to the position of Manager of the Workmen's Compensation Funds. He resigned as Master on January 31st. Brother Dewey's resignation brought a new situation to our State Grange, as he was our first Master to resign.

The Overseer took up the work of the Master on February 2d, and I wish to express my appreciation for the support I have received, not only from the patrons of our own State, but from those of the neighboring states, and the officers of the National Grange. The work has been a pleasure to me, and while the results have not been as gratifying as we had hoped, we look forward to better times.

We were very fortunate in having a series of Tri-State Booster meetings in our State June 21-24. (The Tri-States being Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania.) These meetings were suggested by our National Master, and were planned by him and the Masters of the Tri-States. We divided the State into four sections and placed a group of speakers in each section, each group containing a speaker from each of the Tri-States. The programmes besides addresses by the tri-state speakers, contained music, readings and other interesting features by the local granges. The weather was fine and the spirit of cooperation was all that could be desired, and as a result at least 15,000 people attended, and we feel that much interest was aroused.

Our Annual Lecturers' Conference, held at Centre Hall, August 16-19, was quite successful. Almost 300 lecturers and patrons assembled there and camped for the week, enjoying each others fellowship and the splendid programmes. Besides speakers from our own state, we had Brother Chas. M. Gardner, High Priest, Demeter, Brother Harry A. Cotton, Master of Ohio State Grange and Brother Whitton, Lecturer of New Jersey State Grange with us. We all enjoyed their inspiring and instructive addresses.

The week following—August 23-26—we held our Middle Atlantic States Lecturers' Conference at New Brunswick, N. J., which was well attended and very interesting. This Conference was composed largely of Lecturers—National, State, Pomona and Subordinate. Each state of the group which comprises New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, had part in the program. Each state furnished the program for a session.

We are fortunate in being the largest farm organization in Pennsylvania, and

still there is room for growth of the Grange. It is gratifying to know that the Grange, the Department of Agriculture, and State College, together with the other Civic organizations of our State, that have for their object the uplift of mankind, are working in harmony, which must be maintained, as friction between the different farm organizations would be delightful to the parasites that prey upon Agriculture.

We should have many more members, if so we could accomplish much more. In our great country we need no farm organization but what can function through and with the Grange.

When the business interests realize the fact that agriculture is the basic industry of the country and that the prosperity of the people depend on the prosperity of agriculture, and when the farmers make up their mind, that they must depend largely on their own resources and work out their own salvation, which can only be done by cooperation, we will get some relief from present conditions.

During October we held four special Sixth Degree meetings in the northwestern part of the State, for the conferring of the Sixth Degree, when the sixth degree was conferred on 1,033 candidates, including patrons from New York and one sister from Maine.

The new degree work was used and met the approval of all.

Among our commercial activities we would mention the Keystone Grange Exchange which does more than \$1,000,000 business a year, largely of farmer's supplies.

Our different kinds of insurance, which protects the members, in almost all risks. One of our undertakings is the raising of \$250,000 to erect a girls' dormitory at State College, which we hope to have completed next year.

While the duties of the Master of Penna. State Grange were thrust upon me quite unexpectedly, they have been pleasant. And not among the least of these pleasures is my association with this splendid group of patrons. While I do not expect to represent our State next year, I hope we may meet again.

Fraternally yours,

J. AUDLEY BOAK.

Yes, We Will Be There at the Annual Meeting OF THE State Grange AT THE

Hotel Lawrence, Erie, Penna., during the week of December 12th, to answer any questions and give full information concerning the Grange casualty and automobile insurance.

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NAME..... ADDRESS.....
MEMBER OF..... GRANGE NO.....

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

POMONA GRANGE

McKean County Pomona Grange met in regular session, October 12th, with Lafayette Grange. In spite of the rain and slippery roads, the hall was filled with patrons from all parts of the county.

The Worthy Master appointed Miss Beatrice Day of the Valley Grange to act as County Lecturer during the absence of the regular lecturer.

The first discussion was that of ways of raising our quota for the Dormitory Fund. In many of the Granges, money has been raised by soliciting members to donate, by giving suppers, by writing those who fail to attend regularly to give by selling cook books and some have sold their liberty bonds and given the money towards their quota.

Mrs. Florence Smith of Ceres Grange sang, "The Beautiful Hills of Pennsylvania." This song may be secured by sending thirty cents to Mrs. Clara Dewey, Waterford, Pa. If purchased in orders of several copies, send fifteen cents to Mrs. Dewey and apply the other fifteen cents to the Girl's Dormitory fund.

Mr. J. Audley Boak, acting master of the State Grange addressed the meeting. He said that the average farmer failed to respect his occupation. Agriculture is the greatest calling of man, why should he be ashamed. He told of fifty boys attending his boyhood school, 26 of whom went to the city and 24 stayed on the farm. Only two of those who chose the city own their homes while 20 who stayed in the country have homes of their own.

Among the many subjects touched upon by the statemaster, he urged the patrons to take advantage of the National Grange meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, November 16 to 25. The Grange holds the record of having conferred the beautiful 7th degree on one of the largest classes of any fraternal organization in America. An effort is being made to have a class of 10,000 for the 7th degree at Cleveland.

Brother Philip Cole of Ceres Grange delighted the audience with a violin solo. Miss Alice Carlson, Lecturer of Mountain Grange read a paper on the Grange Leadership Conference held at Center Hall. This paper contained many suggestions that might be used to build up our Order.

Messrs. T. F. Hungville and R. W. Hilton spoke on the county fair. They told of the great strides the fair has taken during the past few years. They announced that the association would give a liberal premium to the first McKean County farmer who produced 400 bushels of potatoes on an acre.

State Deputy Holt gave a good talk in which he described the traveling gavel and told of the large Grange meetings this has brought about in Warren County.

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During the evening session the 5th degree was conferred upon a class of fifteen.

A delightful program was given by the Lafayette Grange. The tableau of the fifth degree put on by Lafayette was worth staying for the evening session and driving home over the slippery roads.

Clearfield Pomona met in Susquehanna Grange Hall, Thursday, November 3, and the following program was rendered:

Socializing the agricultural community, Mrs. W. E. Davis.

Should our congress or legislature pass a compulsory voting law. J. E. F. Henry.

Monologue, Miss Cora Walker.

Mistakes we have made in bringing up our children, M. S. Dunlap, and Mrs. J. B. Luther.

Vocal solo, Miss Stella Sankey.

Talk by John G. Mains.

Reading, Miss Irene Wink.

Leadership, E. L. Kriner.

Election of officers for 1928-29.

Musical program, Bradford Grange.

Should farm property be assessed at full value? Edward Taylor.

Music, The Paul May's Orchestra.

Condition of Election House to entice woman suffrage, Mrs. Sue Owens.

The Patch Work Quilt (Recitation), Mrs. Ellen Pearce.

Our Commercialized Christmas, Geo. J. Read.

A Musical Program, Susquehanna Grange.

Our Sins of Ingratitude, Rev. Geo. W. Hatch.

Hickory Grange. Clearfield County, was host to many visiting Grangers at a recent regular meeting. Although rain had continued to fall all day yesterday and through the night the attendance at the meeting showed the keen interest that Patrons of Husbandry take in the Grange. Some of the visitors came from a distance of over thirty miles. Of course the fact that a good hard road led up to the doors of Hickory Grange hall had something to do with persuading the visitors to brave the stormy night and pay their respects to the sister Grange and all were glad that they had come. After they had got inside of the comfortable hall the rain did not bother them any. It was a very pleasant get-together meeting a "house warming" as it were, but instead of the house being warmed by the visitors the guests were warmed by the house. Their hearts were warmed by the good fellowship and were made glad by what they saw and heard of the fine program by Brady Grange, who were among the visitors and came prepared to put on the program.

NEW HALL OPENED

What was estimated to be one of the largest gatherings of Grangers ever held in Jefferson County was that of the formal opening of the new hall belonging to Cloe Grange. The hall, formerly the Cloe M. E. Church, was packed with patrons representing 18 Granges, including Cloe. The Granges represented, included the number present, are:

From Indiana County—Savan, 22; Mahoning, 2; Covode, 1; Ambrose, 4.

From Clearfield County—Brady, 36; Salem, 7; Dubois, 10.

From Jefferson County—Pleasant Hill, 14; Green Valley, 4; Paradise, 9; Horntown, 5; Rathmel, 20; Henderson, 35; Sigel, 15; Reynoldsville, 20; Stanton, 5; Elder, 2; Cloe, 50.

V. E. Carr, Master of Cloe Grange, had charge of the "house warming," and with few preliminaries he began

calling on each Grange represented to produce anything they had to offer in the line of entertainment. Every Grange had something to offer in the way of short talks, songs, instrumental music, recitations, stories or playlets.

Henderson Grange was there with an orchestra called the "Midnight Serenaders" and they rendered several delightful numbers. Brady Grange also came with an orchestra, which Clair London, Brady Lecturer, introduced as "The Screech Owl Orchestra" and they, too, were delightfully entertaining. In fact the Brady patrons can put on a very creditable program which includes anything in the way of literary or musical entertainment. Brady also gave several humorous playlets which took well with the audience. These were the outstanding features of the Lecture hour that evening, but there were many others who responded to the invitation to contribute something to the general program, and which our Grange reporter failed to record.

All in all, it was a fine meeting. It was a real get-together meeting of members of the various Granges in this section, and the question was asked by some one why could not more "house warmings" be held among the Granges.

At the close of the program the visitors were invited to the basement where sandwiches and coffee were served.

GRANGE AIDS IN MAKING FARM LIFE MORE ATTRACTIVE

Into the mind of many farmers, when the word Grange is mentioned, comes the thought of rural free mail delivery, parcel post and postal savings banks, because the Grange was the leading factor in bringing these blessings to the rural sections of the United States. Very few of these farmers realize, however, that it was the Grange which started the agitation, and gave it force enough to be ultimately realized, for the establishment of the National Weather Bureau, with its signal service, daily weather reports, etc. It was also the Grange which used its influence for extending the money order privileges to the smaller postoffices which until a generation ago were without this privilege, though enjoyed by larger communities.

The establishment of county agents throughout the country, whose advice and experience have proved helpful to thousands of working farmers, was the outgrowth of the Smith-Lever act of 1914, and it is of interest to learn from the records that the Grange was the most influential force in securing the passage by Congress of this act.

It was 49 years ago that the Grange first agitated the subject of teaching elementary agriculture in the public schools and the suggestion was greeted with an outburst of ridicule from educators in general. The Grange stood by its guns, however, continued to agitate the subject and now has the satisfaction of seeing such education in the public schools a part of the course in practical every state.

NEIGHBOR'S NIGHT

Try this! Ceres did. They had about 50 visitors from seven Granges the first time they tried it. It is going big in Ohio.

What is it? One Grange invites as many Granges as it desires to come on a certain night to visit them. Each Grange invited is to furnish two or more numbers on the program for the evening. No cats, but a good social time following the program. Granges not especially invited feel free to come as there is no burden in the way of refreshments.

Sometimes the hall won't hold the crowds. Try it.

The true leader tries to arouse the nation, the politician to lull it to sleep. —Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

FOUR SPECIAL MEETINGS

Four special six degree meetings were held during the month of October to enable members of the Grange to attend the National Meeting at Cleveland and take the seventh degree. The meetings were held at Slippery Rock, Greenville, Meadville and Warren. State officers assisted by Dr. C. C. Rankin, ritualist conferred the degree. Halls were suitably decorated by local committees at each place. Candidates were present from Northwestern Pennsylvania as well as from New York and Maine. A total of 1033 received the degree, a majority of whom also took the seventh at Cleveland.

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No. 650 U. S. Wool Bunting Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted with Eagle and Stand, \$6.50
Printed Silk Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted as above, \$10.00. Printed Silk Flag 4x6 ft., Mounted as above, \$15.00.

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THE LECTURER'S CORNER

By HOWARD G. EISAMAN, State Lecturer

Funds for the expenses are provided by the Pennsylvania State Bankers' Association; Charles M. Schwab, Loretto; the Johnstown Chamber of Commerce, and the Cambria County Bankers' Association.

SALUTE TO THE FLAG IN THE GRANGE

Grange law requires that the American Flag shall be displayed in every Grange hall in the land whenever a formal meeting of the Order is in progress. Most Granges have adopted the custom of a flag salute, in connection with their opening exercises; with the natural result that many different forms of such a ceremony have been originated.

Every Grange in the State should so equip itself, and so train its membership, that the flag salute may be given in an attractive and impressive manner, tending to stimulate reverence and appreciation for the Republic which our flag symbolizes.

In the interest of uniformity in Grange procedure—especially in so important a matter—and in answer to the requests for information thereon, it appears timely to announce the following:

OFFICIAL RULING

Immediately after the Grange has been opened in full form, and before the Master calls down, at the first note of "The Star Spangled Banner," all will face the flag and give the civilian salute, which is made by placing the right hand open over the heart; then stand at attention during the singing of the first verse of "The Star Spangled Banner." If any member is present in military uniform he will give the military salute.

The presentation of the flag is optional and should be used only when the custom has been approved by resolution or precedent of the State Grange. Then the manner of presentation must not conflict with Grange ritualism or methods of opening or closing the Grange.

In Granges having no piano the flag salute may be omitted, although it is earnestly recommended that it be given at the opening of every Grange meeting.

Given at Columbus, Ohio, this twentieth day of February, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven.

L. J. TABER,
Master National Grange.

GRANGE SERVICE ADDS TO HOME'S SACREDNESS

Dedication held in Hutchinson home near Claysville, Friday night October 28, 1928.

A Grange home dedication service was held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Hutchinson, near Claysville, Friday evening October 28th.

The service which is both beautiful and impressive has been presented to the Grange by its author, Mortimer Whitehead, "In the hope that it may add one more pleasant incident to our Grange life and work and aid in the great mission of Patrons of Husbandry to elevate, broaden, protect and beautify the rural home."

Master Jay Nolan assisted by the officers of Claysville Grange No. 1510 in full regalia presented the work in a most pleasing and impressive manner. The name disclosed was—The Maples—as the house is shaded by some fine specimens.

Short talks were given by Pomona Master Wm. D. Phillips and Rev. Pierce.

A social hour followed with real rural hospitality and then the meeting closed with singing, "God be with you till we meet again."

It is the first time the service has been used in Washington County, but it is hoped it will be used frequently in the future for it is certainly a worth-while feature of Grange work.

Boost GRANGE NEWS.

THE close of the present month will see the passing of another Grange year in Pennsylvania. We pause for a moment in thoughtful retrospection. Have we as individuals played our part well during the past year as Grangers? Have we been faithful in attendance? Have we endeavored through our Grange activities, to foster a worthwhile community spirit in our respective communities? Have we approached our neighbors with the Grange doctrine in an endeavor to secure their membership? Have we made an effort to contribute something of interest and of value to the lecture program? Has our Grange measured up to its opportunities? Have our activities and accomplishments during the past year entitled our Grange to be classified as an Honor Grange in accordance with the provisions as given by the National Master L. J. Tabor?

Those provisions are: 1. Initiate a class of candidates during the year, using the full ritualistic ceremony and make a net gain in membership. 2. Complete and report a piece of community work. 3. Open each meeting on time, and open and close the Grange without the use of the ritual. 4. Have a worthwhile literary program at each meeting.

If our Grange has these achievements to its credit for this year then certainly we can well be proud. If we have faltered and have been found lacking in one or more of these points, then surely we can make no more praiseworthy resolution as we face the future, than to resolve that our Grange shall measure up in every respect during the coming year.

This standard is within reach of every subordinate Grange. All that is required to attain this distinction is a degree of interest and enthusiasm on the part of each member. Certainly in every community in Pennsylvania there are desirable persons who have not yet become affiliated with the Grange. Their membership can be secured by concerted effort on the part of your Grange.

Every community presents a problem of one kind or another that can adequately be handled by a live organization. Every Grange may render a worthwhile service to its community if it so desires.

Perhaps nothing is more discouraging and conducive to a spirit of apathy on the part of Granges than dilatory opening of the Grange and the slovenly procedure of the Grange business. A Grange that is punctual and with every member alert and ready to perform his or her duty with dispatch, is a Grange that will inject abounding interest and enthusiasm into its members. With the exercise of just a little care, any Grange can meet this requirement.

The success of any Grange depends very largely upon the character and scope of its literary program. The Lecturer can execute his program effectively, only through coöperation of the members. Let us as individual members contribute our best toward the literary program.

Let us strive for a greater Grange year for 1928. Such a determination on the part of any Grange or Grange member, can result only in the building of a better type Grange, a more useful citizen, and a higher standard of rural life.

The Grange is indeed reciprocal. It will return to you many fold your efforts in its behalf.

Live as thou wouldst desire to have lived, when thou comest to die; use thy neighbor as thou wouldst have him use thee.—Confucius.

A 100 Per Cent. Investment

For the Dairyman **Keystone Dairy Feeds**

25 Per Cent. Protein

Also

Poultry, Hog and Mill FEEDS

Get Our Prices

Keystone Grange Exchange

HARRISBURG, PA.

Balance the Ration with



Meal—COSTS LITTLE EARN'S MUCH

HOME ECONOMICS

Under Auspices of the State Grange Committee

Studies for the months:
December—The gift of all gifts the best.
How our grange will observe Christmas.
Your best Christmas gift.
January—And what of the New Year?

To lay a Log of Wood upon the Fire
To dress the Fir Tree in its Gift attire
To sing Old Carols of the Saviour's Birth
To fill all Hearts with Happiness and Mirth



To Symbolize the Day with meanings True
To wish your Neighbor what we wish for you
A Good Old-Fashioned Merry Christmas.

It is good to be children sometimes, and never better than at Christmas, when its mighty Founder was a child Himself.
—Charles Dickens.

GREETINGS

We are approaching the beautiful season of Christmas. The time of the year that has a special meaning to all folks. The time of the year that commemorates the birthday of the greatest of all teachers.

"God formed the earth and the world out of chaos
And that was architecture.
He builded the mountains with their minarets and towers
And that was sculpture.
He peopled the earth with its countless millions of human beings
And that was the everlasting drama of human life.
But when he wanted a perfect teacher
He sent His Son from heaven."

This is the time of the year when all the world is giving, giving. Is it not beautiful, that at least once a year we take time amid the hustle and bustle and mad rush for material things of life to pause long enough to consider the spiritual side of our existence.

We stop to exchange gifts—thoughts of each other—in order to strengthen our friendships; God's great gift to us; and to express anew our good will toward men. In doing this we oftentimes give untringly of ourselves. "The real spirit of the Christmas season is one of service to humanity."

The brotherhood of the race is never more conspicuous than at Christmas time. (True of the Grange.) The angel's message was "to all mankind."

The world has suffered long;
Beneath the angel-strain have rolled
Two thousand years of wrong;
And man at war with man, hear not
The love song which they bring;
Oh hush the noise, ye men of strife,
And hear the angels sing."

Mention GRANGE NEWS when writing to advertisers.

CHRISTMAS CHEER

A flash light makes a safe and most welcome gift; one little knows the pleasure and convenience until they have used one.

A friend with electricity in the home has made a unique lamp for living room using for base one of the old time two-quart stone jars. It is just the right color to blend with her other decorations; she dropped a light globe in the mouth of jar and fastened so it would stay at top and made a pretty shade such as every one has pleasure in working with. It is much prettier than the gaudy, cheap one she could have bought.

What a comfort to have a light on the porch when you call at your neighbors for the evening. She used two lamps from an old one-time phaeton and the result was something more artistic than you could buy.

Did you plant your Christmas tree last year? Is it a community tree on the church lawn, or community center? Electricity has simplified the lighting and the trimming—but the gay little lights shining send a thrill of peace and good cheer and love to every one passing. Why not plant one at home?

ELK COUNTY LEADS THE STATE

Orders One Thousand Cook Books
Can you folks imagine the thrill— you who are so anxious to hear that the dormitory fund is in hand and that we are ready to break ground—yes, the thrill when I opened my mail and found I had an order for One Thousand cook books. To be sent to Elk County. They wanted one hundred rushed, that they might be in time for the selling to begin at their Farm Products Show.

They had taken time to think and plan, they wanted to help finish the Dormitory project; they knew it meant real effort but here was a definite thing to do. So they are putting on a "campaign of selling cook books."

Some other Pomona anxious to help might follow their lead; it only means a little real energy back of the task, the book sells itself, use it and then tell your neighbors of the good things that you make from the recipes. One sister says, "I did not have to go out with them, I just kept it on my living room table; and when folks came calling or on errands they always asked, 'What book have you there?' and a sale was made, they wanted one."

CLIP AND PASTE IN COOK BOOK

PICKLED LIMA BEANS

1 qt. shelled lima beans.
1 tablespoon chopped red pepper.
1 tablespoon chopped cele y.
1 pt. vinegar.
1 teaspoon salt.
¼ teaspoon pepper.
2 tablespoons sugar.
Boil lima beans till tender, drain.
Put vinegar into stew pan, add sugar, salt and pepper.

Bring to boiling point, add limas, celery and pepper, boil 1 minute, pack into hot sterilized jars and seal.

This recipe makes 2 pint jars. It may be doubled to make desired number of jars.

Pickled cauliflower is made with same recipe, taking 1 quart of prepared cauliflower.

OYSTERS A LA TOAST

25 oysters put into pan, add enough juice to cover bottom of pan, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dot with bits of butter. Put into moderate hot bake oven and bake till edges of oysters curl.

While oysters are in oven prepare toast cut into squares size of an oyster.

Butter toast, making 25 squares. Place oysters on toast, keeping hot.
Add ½ cup milk to juice in pan, make a thick milk gravy, put on oysters and serve hot. Very delicious.

MRS. HAROLD KELLER,

A CALIFORNIA RECIPE—VERY DELICIOUS
Frying Pan Flip

1 cup brown sugar.
1/3 cup butter put in a frying pan.
With 1 can grated pineapple (small).
1 cup of chopped nuts mixed together.
Then add cake dough.

Recipe for Cake

1 cup sugar.
4 tablespoons butter.
1 ½ cups flour.
2 teaspoons baking powder.
½ teaspoon salt. Break 2 eggs in cup and fill with milk. Mix well and pour on top of other ingredients. Bake in slow oven. When done turn on platter and serve with whipped cream.—A California Patron.

GRANGE GIVES GLAD HAND

One of the annual features in practically all of the eight thousand granges of the country is an educational night, which takes the form of a reception to teachers and school officials. This night is generally held in September, thus affording opportunity for new teachers to become better acquainted in their field and the establishment of a friendly atmosphere between parents, pupils and teachers.

BYRON W. KING SCHOOL OF ORATORY

Courses of instruction for all kinds of Public Speaking and Entertaining, Teaching, Church Activities, etc. Diplomas and Degrees granted.

Remedial Instruction for Stammering and other defects of Speech and Voice, Music, Play-coaching. Send for catalog. Address KING SCHOOL OF ORATORY, Mt. Oliver Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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All patterns 13 cents each, postage prepaid.



5971—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust.
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5992—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust.
5980—Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
5029—Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 inches in length.
6005—Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large.
6001—Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large.
5985—Sizes: 6 months, 1 year, 2 and 3 years.

Address, giving number and size:

Pattern Department, Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

The House We Live In.

Conducted by Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

GOD'S PRESENCE

EDGAR DANIEL KRAMER

I need not die to be with God;
Each fragrant blossom and each tree,
As it breathes upward from the sod,
Is whispering of mystery.

The living green of growing things,
The sighing of the withered grass,
The song each skylark wildly sings
Are miracles that I see pass.

The wind upon my flaming face,
The rain, the touch of hands, and mirth,
These are for me God's given grace
And heaven in the ways of earth.

IS THERE A SANTA CLAUS?

I have kept the following since the days when *The North American* was the popular daily newspaper in Philadelphia and we all turned to the page carrying the message from The Optimist. The message is not old but very new and brings the real Christmas message:

DEER MR. OPTIMIS,
my Mother says you are a news paper editor and so you know maybe if it is true what Sera Nagel said there is not any real, shure enuff Santy Claws but that our mothers and fathers fill the stockings and that nobody bigger than a littel dog cood get down any chimbley and if you do know pleas rite me and with my love.
LUCY BERRY.
Johnstown, Pa., Dec. 13, 1907.

MISS LUCY BERRY,
Johnstown, Pa.

A long time ago one of my chums told me the same thing you say Sera Nagel told you.

I remember how I ran all the way home to my Mother and asked if it was the truth—she always knew about such things—and how she just smiled and said to me, "Do you think I love you, my dear?"

I said I knew she did.
"Can you see my love?" she asked.
That made me think a lot, and while I was thinking my tears stopped coming and soon I found I was smiling, and I threw my arms around her neck and she went on talking to me softly.

"When you get big, and are tall and wise," she said, "you will learn the world is full of fine things you cannot see or touch or hold, and yet they are just as real as the things you can see and touch and hold. You will learn they are even more real, though you cannot understand now how that can be."

"Santa Claus is one of these. I do not know that anyone ever saw him. There are men dressed up to look like him at Christmas time, and there are many pictures of him in books, and some people may have seen him in dreams, but the one real Santa Claus is like the wind, for you see what he does every year, but you cannot see him doing it. You cannot see God, either, and yet you know there is a God, for He gives you all the good things you have.

"But, if I were you, my dear, I would never mind what any one says about there being no Santa Claus, for he world is full of thousands and thousands of children who know there is, and the Son of God who came down from above on the first Christmas, said no one could enter his kingdom who was not like a little child. So you cannot go far wrong when you follow the children."

That settled it all with me, Miss Lucy. I made up my mind there was a real Santa Claus, and ever since I have believed in him, even to this day. Ever since I have hung up my stockings on Christmas eve, and I am glad to say I never have slept very soundly that

night, and I hope I never shall. For it's a very great thing to lie awake for happiness one night in the year, when so many persons lie awake for pain and sorrow so many other nights.

I have grown tall, as my Mother said I would, and though I know the best things in the world cannot be seen. I have seen the sunlight come right through a pane of glass that I could not pierce with a pin, and I know it came through because I felt it to be warm. I have felt the strength of the chain of love, and yet I never have been able to see love, which is so much stronger than steel or anything.

So, with all these strange things happening around me all the time, I have not been able to give up my belief in Santa Claus. And if every grown man and woman alive should come to me tomorrow morning and say "See here, Mr. Optimist, there is no Santa Claus, and you must not tell people there is," I would say, "See here, Mr. Men and Mrs. Women, there are 10,000,000 children in this land at this very minute, who will back me up in saying there is a Santa Claus, and these children know more about such things than you, for they have not had the shine rubbed off their souls yet, and I would rather take their word for it than yours, so good morning."

Yours cheerily,
LEIGH MITCHELL HODGES.

FOR THE LITTLE SEAMSTRESS

Make your little girl a chest of drawers for Christmas. 'Twill give her a place for thread, her own scissors, tape measure and unfinished sewing, to say nothing of needles, pins and patches.

You will need six boxes of uniform size. Canning ones are made of match boxes. If you save the slip covers you will have a good foundation for the drawers. Glue the six covers together in an upright stack. A button sewed on each box in the very center makes a neat and firm drawer pull. The fronts of each drawer may be painted to add charm.

Wallpaper pasted neatly over the sides and back makes a nice finish.—Mrs. Charles Wynick, Pa.

STARVED FOR FRESH AIR

As cool weather advances, our houses will become closed to the great outdoors, and many folks will begin their annual season of sneezing and coughing. Why? Starved to death in a land of plenty. Breathing apparatus starved for fresh air. It behooves us to have our rooms carefully ventilated, especially the kitchen. Open your windows at the top, letting out the steam and foul air and admitting the pure, sweet air.

Have fresh air admitted into every room. It is the only way to keep the family fit all through the winter. This is neglected in many homes, in both city and country, and winter sickness inevitably follows. Day and night, be able to smell the fresh air.—Clarice Raymond, N. Y.

OLDEST SUBORDINATE GRANGE

Fredonia Grange in Chautauqua County, New York, is 59 years old and is facing its future more prosperous than ever before in its history. This is the oldest subordinate Grange in the United States, was organized by Oliver H. Kelley, the original Grange founder, and is the home subordinate of Sherman J. Lowell, former Master of the National Grange, and now a member of the United States Tariff Commission.

Mention GRANGE NEWS when writing to advertisers.

WILL THE EAST LOSE ITS MILK MARKET?

On the six railroads which bring the New York metropolitan area its daily milk ration of 113,500 forty-quart cans the maximum hauls of the precious fluid vary from 290 to 530 miles. New York has been sending far afield for its milk for 85 years, but always the radius of its producing area has been growing wider. Commuters and their seven-room model cottages have ousted the cow from the suburban district, lying within thirty to forty miles of Columbus Circle, but that does not account for the necessity of drawing milk from farms half way to Chicago.

If milk consumption in the southern third of the Hudson valley is to double in the next fourteen years as it has in the past fourteen, how far west is the dairy herd likely to wander? And how will its migration affect the dairy industry of New England, New York and adjacent states? These are questions pertinently raised by E. W. Quackenbush, agricultural agent of the New York Central Lines, who politely refrains from saying that they are of more serious concern to the farmers of the East than McNary-Haugenism or prohibition. The Volstead act does not yet apply to milk and there is a practically unlimited market for it almost at the Eastern farmer's barnyard.

It is not literally true, of course, that New York's dairy herd, as a whole, has moved three to five hundred miles away. But the milk industry is clearly enough getting away from the East and its movement may hereafter be more rapid than in the past because of ever-improving transport facilities and new devices for protecting the milk enroute. Certainly the consumer will not benefit, either in the price or the quality of his milk, by the extension of the producing area; the Eastern farmer would still more certainly suffer from the loss of another line of production or increasingly severe competition.

His forbears saw dominance in grain production pass irrevocably to the prairie states. The Eastern farmer of the present generation has doubtless reconciled himself to that, but his own eyes have seen apples and eggs from the Pacific slope come in to command the Eastern urban markets. Will he now stand by and see milk, butter and cheese, with the profits therefrom, slip further from his grasp?

If not, it will be no easy week-end job to prevent just that from happening. It can be prevented, if dairymen will collectively exert themselves in time.

LANCASTER CO. FARMER WINS 1927 CHAMPIONSHIP

Amos Eberly, Lancaster County farmer, is the 1927 champion potato grower. His yield of 651.4 bushels on a measured acre is the largest reported this year to E. L. Nixon, potato disease specialist of the Pennsylvania State College and founder of the famous Keystone 400-Bushel Potato Club.

Eberly plowed under alfalfa sod shallowly last fall and plowed it deeply this spring. He planted 30½ bushels of seed May 4, spacing his potatoes 29 by 9½ inches. The field received eight tons of manure broadcast and an application of 1200 pounds of 3-12-5 fertilizer in the row. The potatoes were cultivated four times, weeded six times and sprayed 12 times.

There are 115 members of the 400-Bushel Club reported to date, which breaks last year's record of 97. Lehigh County leads with 16 of the big crop growers.

GRANGE LANDSCAPES GROUNDS

Members of the Spring Hill Grange in Bradford County recently held a field day at which time they landscaped the grounds around their hall. Native materials were planted. The men did the work and the women prepared a sumptuous dinner for the whole group.

FAYETTE COUNTY POOLS NEARLY ALL ITS WOOL

Ninety-eight per cent of the wool produced in Fayette county passed through the pool conducted by the Sheep and Wool Growers' Association this year. One hundred and twenty farmers loaded 32,500 pounds recently at Uniontown and Star Junction. A slight increase in rejections was noted over last year because some new flock owners who had never graded their wools came into the pool this year.

The recent defeat in Maine by a two to one vote of the proposal to repeal the direct primary is traceable largely to the influence of the Grange, as the members of the latter organization were almost a unit in opposing a return to the old caucus-convention system of political affairs, with the endless corruption attendant thereto. The Maine figures show every rural district supporting the direct primary, which is significant from the Grange standpoint because there are more than 400 rural Granges in Maine, with a membership of nearly 60,000.

The Grange in West Virginia is lining up solidly against any more county or district bond issues and has also gone vigorously on record as opposed to frequent changes of textbooks in the public schools. The extreme has been reached in the latter direction of late and the West Virginia Grange declares the time has come to call a halt.

There is widespread Grange interest in the fact that the American Legion has taken up the vigorous advocacy of the Grange plan for the conscription of capital and labor in time of war as well as of men. The National Grange adopted this proposal at its Sacramento session in 1925 and is agitating the subject constantly as a peace ideal of most practical sort.

Now that the frost has killed the tops of cannas, gladioli, and other summer flowering stock, dig the bulbs and corms so they can be stored for the winter.

Be Protected!

Our Policy saves you money, gives complete protection and relieves you of all liability in case of accident to any men you hire.

Our Policy Provides Protection For Owners or Employer

and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

Write for our rates TODAY!

BE PROTECTED

Penna. Thresherman & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

311 Kunkel Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock, S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks; \$15. per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs \$8.00 per 100 up. Several breeds rabbits. Circular free. Shipments will be made from one of our nearest associated hatcheries.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY and STOCK FARM, 122-B Ridgewood, New Jersey

It Will Pay You to Buy Now

Gladiolus—Rainbow Mixture, Blooming Size, 50 for \$1.00 or 100 for \$1.50.
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Two-Year-Old P. G. Hydrangea Tree—3 for \$1.00.
Low B-Edding Canna Roots—20 for \$1.00.
German Iris—Fancy Mixture, 20 for \$1.00.
Hardy Mums—Two-Year-Old Clumps, 4 colors, 12 for \$1.00.
Japanese Barberry—Twelve-Inch Plants, 40 for \$1.00, 100 for \$2.00.
Four Assorted Peonies—Bloom Next Spring, \$1.00 or 12 for \$2.00.

Postpaid. Ask for Dahlia List. Great Bargains

Z. J. STODDARD, MT. HOLLY, N. J.

Classified Department.

SWINE

SPOTTED POLAND-CHINAS—Sept. pigs sired by Son of Giant Sunbeam the 1,250-lb. boar. \$15 each, \$28 pair, or \$39 trio. Guernsey Bull Calves \$50. A. M. KENNEL, R. 5, Honey Brook, Pa. 11-3t

LARGE TYPE REGISTERED BERSHIRE PIGS for sale. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. WILSON FARMS, Huntingdon Mills, Pa. 11t

POULTRY

BROWN, BOURBON REDS, White Turkeys: White Pekin and Muscovy Ducks; Toulouse Geese; pearl and white guineas. Special Fall prices. Also baby chicks. Write your wants. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa. 10-1x

CHOICE FULLETS, 90c; Leghorn chicks, 10c; Rocks, 12c. CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, York, Pa.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS AND DRAKES \$1.50 each. Telos \$4.00. Purebred—Good Layers. Mrs. ETHEL TOOMBS, Adams Center, New York.

MINERALIZED COD LIVER OIL, "SUNSHINE'S SUBSTITUTE" For Poultry, mixes readily with mash. No fuss, no bother, costs about the same as Beef Scraps. Sample free. Write for Circular and get our Discount Plan. VALLEY HATCHERY, Dept. C, Maugansville, Md. 12-3t

BABY CHICKS. Order before Jan. 15 and get a liberal discount on our "Cumberland Valley" Quality Chicks. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpington, S. C. W. Lehighs. Shipped just when you want them. Write for Circular and get our Discount Plan. VALLEY HATCHERY, Dept. C, Maugansville, Md.

IF YOU WANT CHOICE HOLSTEINS OR GUERNSEYS, springing or fresh, priced right, clean cattle from a re-tested county, write me. C. J. FRIES, Ogdensburg, Wisconsin. 12-3t

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS.—Baby chicks and hatching eggs from trap-nested stock. Chicks 18c each. Hatching eggs \$1.00 per setting. 10% with orders or 20% off cash with order. Booklet on request. SPARKS POULTRY FARM, Perkasie, Penna.

CATTLE

REG. GUERNSEY Head Sire, line bred. "No Plus Ultra". Dam A. R. Get pedigree and low price. LOCUST LAWN FARM, Elverson, Pa. 10

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS—Calves, yearlings and two. Hereford steers and heifers. Beef type, good grass flesh. Each bunch even in size, weighing from 450 to 900. Some T. B. tested. Sell choice of any bunch. F. W. RIGGS, Libertyville, Iowa. 10-3t

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL produced from Accredited herd; up to six months of age. \$40 to \$60; health, vigor, production and reproduction, back of these calves, excellent breeding. Must be right or money refunded. RIVERA FARMS, R. 2, Reading, Pa. 9

ORCHARD SLOPE FARM offers for sale: Choice Chester White Swine, of servicable age, also Jersey Cattle. J. AUDLEY BOAK & SONS, New Castle, Penna. 10

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bull calves and bulls for sale. Herd T. B. tested and clean since 1923; herd certificate No. 111868. W. J. W. BECHTEL, Stony Creek Mills, Pa.

REG. GUERNSEY SIRE; DAM has A. R. record, 729 lb. fat, class D. May Rose strain. Also bull calf from A. R. dam, acc'd. herd. Get pedigrees. LOCUST LAWN FARM, Elverson, Pa. 12-1t

HOME HELPS

FOR SALE—Virgin wool yarn by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine. 11

POLMET—THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder. Approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla" sells fast at 25c. Sample Free. F. C. GALE CO., 27 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass. 11-4t

YARNS of pure worsted for hand and machine knitting, also Rug Yarns, direct from mill. 50c, 4 oz. Skein. Free samples sent. Orders sent C. O. D. CONCORD WORSTED MILLS, West Concord, N. H., Dept. W. 9

WANTED

GINSENG AND RAW FURS WANTED. Especially Skunks, Muskrats, \$1.75. Weasels, \$1.50. Free bait, guide, to shippers. STEARNS FUR CO., New Brunswick, N. J.

HAY AND GRAIN WANTED—Hay and Grain wanted.—Hay, Wheat, Buckwheat. Pay highest market prices. For sale, Feed of every kind, Dairy, Poultry, Horse, Hog Cotton Seed Meal, Linseed Meal Palm Oil Middlings. Dairy Alfalfa Hay, carloads only. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa. 11t

ACTIVE MAN—To book orders, hire sub-agents, and superintend this territory for long established firm. No investment or sales experience necessary. Money-making opportunity for right party. Pay weekly. KNIGHT & BOSTWICK, Newark, New York.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS—We pay 5c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BURCHFIELD BAG AND BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

TREES, SHRUBBERY, ETC.

BOXWOOD is profitable to raise as well as ornamental. Well rooted plants \$1.20 dozen, delivered. FUR TANNERY, Mineral, Virginia.

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PUREBRED 75 FROM WORLD'S BEST MILKERS—Registered Saanans, Toggenburgs, Nubians. Grades from gallon stock \$35. Spring fresh \$45. Maltese & Spanish \$35. Yearlings \$25. Kids \$15. Standard breeding Bucks, priced reasonably. GOLDBOROUGH'S GOATERY, Mohnton, Pa.

DOGS

SPECIAL SALE of German police puppies, full bred; gray and tan. W. C. H. SICHTER, R. D. 5, Chambersburg, Pa.

FALL CLEANING OF HOUSES

URGED ON POULTRY RAISERS

A thorough cleaning and disinfecting of poultry houses before the chickens are placed in them for the winter is a valuable practice in combating poultry diseases, according to specialists of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Thorough cleaning means removal of all litter and droppings, with the scraping and sweeping of the ceiling, walls and floor, thus removing the crusts, cobwebs, dust and dirt. The litter and scrapings should be hauled to a field to which fowls do not have access.

Houses should then be scrubbed with hot lye solution. One pound of lye to twenty gallons of hot water. The excess of this solution should be removed and then an approved disinfectant used.

CLEAN UP GARDENS FOR WINTER

Garden refuse infested with diseases and insects should be cleaned up and burned before winter comes. This practice will eliminate considerable trouble with garden pests next year. Refuse not diseased or infested with insects may be plowed under at this time or placed in a compost pile to be used in the spring.

SHIP EGGS SAFELY

Many eggs are broken and cracked before the shipper delivers them at the station. A recent survey showed an average of 7.5 eggs per case damaged when the eggs were delivered at the station by the shipper.

OVERHAUL THE SPRAYER

It is necessary to put off until spring the overhauling of the sprayer. On inclement days it should be taken apart, oiled, and worn parts replaced.

HAVE GOOD SEED SAVED

See that you have good viable and disease-free seed for use in the spring. Be sure that all seed is thoroughly dried and stored in a place where it will not get wet or be destroyed by rats and mice.

PLANT BLACK CHERRY TREES

WILLIAM R. MOSES

Those sensible people who would attract birds to their lawns and gardens must realize that to do so they must have in those lawns and gardens food and shelter for the birds. A garden will furnish bugs for food, but trees make the best shelter. Why not, in planting trees, plant varieties that will be not only shelter, but, in season, free lunch counters for birds? Such a tree is the black cherry.

On the back line of our lot a black cherry grows, a spreading, full-topped tree about twenty-five feet in height, though neither tall nor old for its kind. When its fruit is ripe, scarcely for a minute during daylight is it deserted by birds. It is patronized by nearly all of the larger species that make their homes in this vicinity.

I have seen in the tree during the ripe cherry season, robins, red-headed woodpeckers, brown thrashers, catbirds, English sparrows, cardinals, flickers, chow-winks, and mockingbirds. There were doubtless others there that I did not observe.

It can be seen readily that if it is desired to attract many kinds of birds, the black cherry is an excellent tree to plant. In addition to this, black cherries are long-lived trees, growing to good size, with delicate green foliage and slender twigs, which give good shade and add to the beauty of the grounds.

FARMERS SEND 471

TO STATE COLLEGE

More sons and daughters of farmers who are students at the Pennsylvania State College are enrolled in the School of Agriculture than in any of the five other schools of the college, according to a study of the occupations of parents of students made by Registrar W. S. Hoffman. Farmers lead the list of occupations of parents of Penn State students.

A total of 471 Penn State students have fathers who are actually engaged in farming or allied agricultural interests. Of this number 218 are enrolled in the School of Agriculture preparing to go back to the farm or to enter one of the many fields of endeavor where farm life and agricultural training are essential to success.

Six farmers have sons preparing for mining and metallurgical engineering professions. Forty-three young men from Pennsylvania farms are preparing for business careers; 87 would be engineers, 92 young men and women from the farms would be school and college teachers, and 25 are planning to become chemists or physicians. The School of Agriculture has more than twice as many farmer sons and daughters as the School of Education, which boasts the next highest number of students from farm homes.

GET HIGH PRICES FOR EGGS

Last year during the first three weeks in November, the peak of egg prices for the year was reached. Each year the peak seems to be a little earlier than in previous years, and this brings out very forcefully the fact that eggs produced during the late summer and fall rather than those laid during the winter are the money makers.

HOUSE FARM MACHINERY

Do you put away the farm machinery when you have finished using it? A good tool shed pays for itself in a short time if used. In every community an economic tragedy is being enacted in many farmyards. Machinery stands helplessly exposed to the elements when a few minutes of time would see it under cover.

What industry suffers from nowadays is that there are too many people pushing shares and not enough pushing plowshares.—Punch.

Our Juvenile Granges

Among the Young Folks of the Order

MERRY CHRISTMAS

C is for Christmas and Children so jolly;
H is for Happiness, Home and gay Holly.
R is for "Racer" and Red Rocking-chair;

I is for Ice, on the hills everywhere!
S is for Sleds to go coasting, you see.
T is for Turkey and Tall Christmas Tree;
M is for Mince pie, as Mother has said,
A is for Apples so rosy and red.
S is for Santa who brings all the toys
To make Christmas merry for good girls and boys.—Anne Gray.

WHERE SANTA GOES

AFTER CHRISTMAS

The newsy reporter hunts him up to discover why he shows up only on Christmas Eve.

Where does Santa hide after Christmas? Unless this genial bewhiskered old gentleman can show a good reason for appearing in public but once a year, and then retiring for twelve months into seclusion, he is a fake-philanthropist.

In some sections it is doubted whether he personally delivers all the packages that are found at the fireplace Christmas morning.

In others they have even whispered that he is too lazy to put Christmas Seals on the packages but must have help.

Reindeer driving once a year gives him quite a thrill, but as for hard work—well, he only appears once a year, so he just does not deliver the goods.

So the reporter burst into Santa's office one day. "Here, Santa," he said, "is what people are saying about you. How come?"

The room was crowded with children, most of them were naked to the waist. Two nurses were weighing a boy on a pair of scales in a corner, writing down his weight as well as his height on a chart. Santa himself stood in the center of the room bossing the job.

"Make it snappy," breezed Santa with one of those world-wide grins of his. "I've got twenty more kids to examine before five o'clock."

"Where do you go after Christmas?" the reporter asked.

"Everywhere. Just now I am examining these children for signs of under nourishment, or incipient tuberculosis. That's part of what I do all the year round. On top of that, I conduct open-air school in some places, support preventoria in others, where children can go and live in the open air and sunshine. I am busy almost everywhere with health education in the public schools. The best gift I give is health, and I give it not only at Christmas time, but all the year round.

"Where do you get the money to do all this?" asked the reporter.

"The people give it to me when they buy Christmas Seals, my boy. A penny at a time the money rolls in. Last year I had the tidy sum of \$4,750,000 to expend in the United States. I always see to it that practically all the money given me when people buy my seals stays in their state and is spent to fight tuberculosis in their own community."

"Santa," said the reporter, "you've been selling Christmas Seals for just twenty years. Have you accomplished anything?"

"I've helped cut the death rate from tuberculosis in half during that time," answered Santa, "and besides that, there are more than 600 tuberculosis sanatoriums in the country now, and there were only two or three when I started. Confidentially"—and here he lowered his voice so the children could not hear him,

"the big reason I call on all the boys and girls on Christmas Eve is to take a peek in to their homes while they are asleep and see how my health work is coming along."

"Do you collect all this money yourself?" the reporter asked.

"Oh, no, no, no, that would be impossible. I can't be everywhere. Plenty of men and women volunteer to collect this money for me—otherwise so huge a sum could not be raised a penny at a time. And almost everybody in the country knows by now that Christmas Seals stand for better health."

ASK ME ANOTHER

After dinner renew your Shakespearean knowledge.

SHAKESPEAREAN COURTSHIP

1. Who were the lovers? Romeo and Juliet.
2. What was their courtship like? Midsummer Night's Dream.
3. What was her answer to his proposal? As You Like It.
4. What was the time set for their wedding? Twelfth Night.
5. From whom did he buy the wedding ring? Merchant of Venice.
6. Who were the ushers at the wedding? Two Gentlemen from Verona.
7. Who were best man and maid of honor? Antony and Cleopatra.
8. In what kind of place did they live?

after they were married? Hamlet.
9. What was her disposition like? Tempest.

10. What was the nature of their first quarrel? Much Ado About Nothing.
11. What did their friends say about their courtship and marriage? Love's Labor Lost.

12. After they were reconciled what did their friends say? All's Well That Ends Well.

FOUR DEGREES IN SEVEN MONTHS

Paul, aged 16, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Dewey, of Waterford, Erie County, became a member of the Seventh Degree at the National meeting at Cleveland. He became a member of his home Grange in May of the present year, and joined Erie County Pomona in June. At the special Meadowville meeting he received the Sixth degree. We commend Bro. Dewey for his record and hope that he grow into useful service in the Order.

GRANGE ASSISTS

BEREAVED FAMILY

Another practical demonstration of real Grange fraternity was the kindly help and assistance given Mrs. J. S. Supplee, of Chester County. The death of Joseph Supplee, former master of Goshen Grange, left the family in want of help and Grangers, neighbors and friends assembled recently and harvested the entire corn crop. Fourteen hundred shocks were husked and cribbed and that the brotherly spirit was appreciated goes without saying.

Advertisers in GRANGE NEWS deserve your support. They support us, why not support them?

TO THE MEN OF AMERICA

By MISS ROSE TRUMBULL

You talk of your breed of cattle,
And plan for a higher strain,
You double the food of the pasture,
You heap up the measure of grain;
You draw on the wits of the nation,
To better the barn and the pen;
But what are you doing, my brothers
To better the breed of men?

You boast of your Morgans and Herefords,
Of the worth of a calf or a colt,
And scoff at the scrub and the mongrel,
As worthy a fool or a dolt;
You mention the points of a roadster,
With many a "wherefore" and "when,"
But, ah, are you conning, my brothers
The worth of the children of men?

You talk of your roan-colored filly,
Your heifer so shapely and sleek,
No place shall be filled in your stanchions
By stock that's unworthy or weak.
But what of the stock of your household?
Have they wandered beyond their ken?
Oh, what is revealed in the round-up
That brands the daughters of men?

And what of your boy? Have you measured
His needs for a growing year?
Does your mark as his sire, in his features,
Mean less than your brand on a steer?
Thoroughbred—that is your watchword,
For stable and pasture and pen,
But what is your word for the home-
stead?
Answer, you breeders of men!
The Gideon.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a rate of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

BRONSON

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to send the Angel of Death into our midst and called from our Order to her heavenly home, Miss Anna B. Bronson, our Worthy Sister, a Charter member of Big Beaver Grange No. 1578; and
WHEREAS, Her sudden death has left a vacancy in our Order and community, reminding us of the uncertainty of life by the loss of a good neighbor and patron; be it
Resolved, That as a token of respect to her memory, we extend our heartfelt sympathy to her bereaved brother and sister through a copy of these resolutions; and be it further
Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be printed in PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS and added to the records of our Order.
PAUL MYERS,
MRS. JAS. L. McHATTE,
H. A. LESLIE,
Committee.

CANNON

WHEREAS, The Divine Master has seen fit to remove from our midst our Worthy Master and brother, Howard Cannon, a member of Leeches Corners Grange, No. 1609; and
WHEREAS, His untimely and sudden death has left a vacancy in our midst, reminding us of the uncertainty of life; therefore be it
Resolved, That as a token of respect to his memory, we extend our sympathy to the bereaved widow; and be it further
Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to his bereaved widow, that they be put on our minutes, a copy sent to the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS and our Charter be draped for thirty days.
PAUL MYERS,
CLYDE BARROWS,
ANDY YOUNGBLOOD,
Committee.

HAMILTON

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Master to remove our brother, John W. Hamilton; be it
Resolved, That Savan Grange No. 1788 humbly bows to the Divine Will; and further be it
Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and, as a token of our respect, that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, that they be placed on the minutes of the Grange and a copy be published in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.
E. E. ELDER,
B. H. ALTMAN,
A. L. BRAUGHLER.



EUREKA JUVENILE GRANGE, NEW PARIS, PA.

SIXTY-FIRST SESSION OF NATIONAL GRANGE HELD AT CLEVELAND, O.

(Continued from page 7.)

has been one of the most satisfactory during our recent history. We have organized and reorganized 181 Granges; have added 97 Juveniles, and five Pomona. It is a real accomplishment for any organization to add its own and make net gains during a period when farmers are leaving the country for the city by hundreds of thousands each year.

The fact that states in every section of the Union figure in the organization results for the year, is encouraging. The organization of Granges in Kentucky and Virginia gives promise of adding new states in the immediate future. The National Secretary reports a net gain in membership. It should be remembered that in the Grange we count only those whose dues are fully paid. Delinquent members, those whose Granges have become dormant, or who have recently moved to other fields, are in reality members at heart. It is safe to say that we have today at least a million men and women who have the impress of the Grange obligation fresh in their memory.

Determined, businesslike methods count in the organization field. This was proved by the campaign of Grange work in Ohio, and emphasized by the Tri-state Grange rallies in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, as well as Grange Day campaigns in New Hampshire, Washington, Oregon, Wisconsin and some other states. The time is ripe for a great forward Grange movement. Let us make our goal and our slogan "One million dues-paying members by 1930."

PEACE

There was a day when the advocate of world peace was classed with dreamers and fanatics, but today with the experience of history before us, and the frightful consequences of the World War fresh in our memory, with still more startling developments of science confronting us,—we realize that if civilization is not to be destroyed, the nations of the world must find a substitute for force in settling international problems. It took approximately 6000 years to outlaw force as a means of settling personal disputes, but a century and a quarter ago, as the life-blood of Alexander Hamilton ebbed away on the so-called "field of honor," our nation suddenly awoke to the utter futility of dueling as a method of settling personal difficulties. It would seem that the life-blood of twelve million of the world's young men should be sufficient cause to bring our best minds together, willing to develop good-will and understanding, to a point where it will be possible to outlaw war by treaty.

During all its life, the Grange has been an advocate of Peace, an advocate of arbitration, and of every honorable means for the settlement of disputes between individuals and nations. It would seem that the time has come for definite and constructive steps along this line. We should favor the ratification of arbitration treaties between nations, the World Court, and other agencies that will make future wars more difficult or impossible.

The Grange should participate in the one hundredth anniversary of the American Peace Society and it should support every patriotic movement that seeks to promote brotherhood among men.

LIBERTY'S FOUNDATION

It cannot be emphasized too often that the strength of a nation comes from the character of its people. Our national greatness has been attributed to our geographical advantages—a Republic lying between two oceans, with mountain rim along its eastern and western border, broad and fertile plains in its center, lakes, rivers and gulf, with a diversified climate that makes it possible for us to be independent of the rest of the world. Our mineral resources are greater than the dreams of the most enthusiastic



BACK ROW.—Henry Zerby, Bessie Zerby, Mrs. C. H. Eungard, Irene Zerby, Stanford Hettinger.
FRONT ROW.—Frances Zerby, Ruth Swabb, Emma Walker, Mary Zabler, Mabel Hagen.

The Annual Grange Encampment at Center Hall under the management of Center County Pomona at each annual session makes a specialty of combining literary efforts with other lines of activity. The principal feature in the entertaining line at the August meeting was the play entitled, "Cozy Corners" rendered by the patrons shown in the

Spanish explorer, and our system of government and Constitution more nearly approaches perfection, than any ever written by man. All of this and more, has helped to make America what it is—a land worthy of our devotion and love. Occasionally however, it is well to look beneath, and determine just what it is that makes America different from the rest of the world; just why our liberty endures and our opportunities are apparently secure.

The churches of the land are factors that cannot be ignored. Our system of free education has done more for the nation than any other single accomplishment, but beneath all of this, the foundation of the nation's liberty rests upon the American home. Any agency that interferes with the work of the home or its responsibility, or that divides its interests, will inevitably threaten the life of the Republic itself. The school, the Sunday-school and the church are component parts that round out the training and development necessary to make the future safe.

The finest thing about farm life is that the farm home is an ideal one. The activities of the entire family center around the hearthstone. The daily tasks of the farm, the care of poultry, live stock, orchard, garden, and household, all have their beginning and end, with the morning meal and the evening's repose. The reason that the Grange has lived through the years and today celebrates its sixty-first birthday with renewed youth, is because it is a family institution. Father, mother, brother and sister, whether around the hearthstone, or before the Grange altar, are united in their work, hopes and aspirations. The service that the Grange renders in this regard, is of value to all.

It is well to pause and reflect upon the priceless contribution that the Christian American homes have made to the Republic and to civilization. The stream of life may in time become somewhat contaminated, but from the American homes year after year, decade after decade, and we trust century, will come forth a ceaseless flow of youth whose bright faces, clean ideals, lofty hopes and Christian purposes, continually renew the foundation upon which our liberty must rest.

TOMORROW'S CHALLENGE

The world has a right to expect of

picture herewith. As is well known Center Hall was the home of Leonard Rhone and the Encampment grounds are largely the outgrowth of his vision and foresight for Grange activity. Each year's Encampment shows a decided improvement and other sections of the State might well emulate the Center Hall idea by holding a clean Fair.

those of us living y, that we shall make a contribution to our generation, worthy of the sacrifice and service of those who have passed on. The clarion call for men and women, for clean citizenship, goes forth in as clear tones as at any hour in our history. There may be corruption in high places; there may

be law violation along the way; there may be sordid commercialism on every hand; but so long as we have citizens who realize their responsibility to the government, the privileges and opportunities of the present, just so long will our future be secure.

We should be willing to catch inspiration from patriots and leaders who made our history what it is, and especially from the self-sacrificing spirit of the Pilgrim and pioneer, in their conquest of America for the best things in life. Passing generations have tossed to us the torch of opportunity; we must hold it aloft and pass it to coming generations undimmed. To be permitted to live in this period of opportunity, to have health, strength and vision to stand for the right, is a glorious privilege. It should call forth the very best within us, that we may face the sunrise of tomorrow with high hopes, courage, and strong hearts, unafraid. The Republic calls for the best that her sons and daughters can give. We dare not and will not fail.—L. J. TABER, Master National Grange.

FAMOUS GRANGE WOMEN

Two outstanding Grange women who have become internationally known are Miss Jennie Buell, of Michigan, and Miss Mary Meek Atkeson, of West Virginia. The former has held several responsible positions in the Michigan Grange and is a recognized leader along many lines of farm progress and education. Miss Atkeson is fast becoming favorably known as a magazine writer and author, one of her books just published, "The Shining Hour," being a noteworthy contribution to modern rural literature.

Well, people would have seemed as lawless fifty years ago if there had been as many laws to break.—Detroit Free Press.

Boost GRANGE NEWS.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per set (13)	\$3.50
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen	3.25
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9	2.75
Juvenile Grange Manuals, set of 13	2.75
Grange Seals	5.00
Digest	.45
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.10
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.70
Secretary's Record Book	.70
Treasurer's Account Book	.70
Blank Reports, Subordinate Granges to Pomona, per hundred	.60
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.85
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	3.25
Roll Book	.65
Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.60
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrangement, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.50
Trade Cards, per hundred	.01
Demit Cards, each	.01
Withdrawal Cards, each	1.00
Better Degree Work, by S. H. Holland	.10
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.25
Book of Patriotic Plays, Tableaux and Recitations	.25
Humorous Recitations, Poetry and Prose	.20
Floor Work of Fifth Degree (Rankin)	.20
A Brief History of the Grange Movement in Pennsylvania, by W. F. Hill	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts. Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,
JOHN H. LIEHT, Secretary.
Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.



VOL. XXIV

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., JANUARY, 1928

No. 10

E. B. Dorsett Elected Master of Pennsylvania State Grange

Annual Meeting Attended By Delegates from Sixty-Five Counties. Erie City and County Ideal Convention Hosts

S EVEN hundred and eighty-five delegates from sixty-five counties in Pennsylvania attended the annual meeting of the State Grange at Erie, December 13 to 15, inclusive. Carney Auditorium in that city proved to be ideal for the meeting and Erie county patrons through the Pomona Grange left nothing undone to provide accommodations for the delegates. Hotels, lodging and other conveniences were provided for the comfort of the delegates without a murmur and even the city authorities exerted every effort to please the largest Farm Organization.

The three days were noted for activity in many lines. The usual Reports of officers and committees and the disposition of numerous resolutions occupied considerable time. Considerable interest centered in the contest for Master and the report of the Tellers showed that Brother E. B. Dorsett, Tioga County was elected Master, Brother Kenzie Bagshaw, Hollidaysburg was elected a member of the Executive Committee, John S. Dale, State College a member of the Finance Committee and George Schuler of Berks County, Director of the Keystone Grange Exchange.

The Legislative Committee report on another page embodies the policies declared and adopted by the body, and briefly stated the position of the State Grange can be summed up as follows:

It concurs with the action of the National Grange regarding Muscle Shoals.

Favors Manufacturers Tax.

Favors Equalization of Taxation among the several classes of Property.

Endorses Order No. 28, on Rural Electrification.

Believes that Observance of Constitutional and Statutory Law is a fundamental duty of all citizens.

Believes that Farm Relief is not a piece of legislation nor class privilege but rather giving the farmer an equal opportunity before the law.

A combination of the Debuture Plan the McNary Haugen and the stimulation of cooperatives as advocated by the Farmers Union, is believed to be the basis for solving Legislation with reference to Farm Relief.

Membership in the National Board of Farm Organizations is continued.

It is opposed to another \$50,000,000 Bond Issue for Highway Improvement.

It favors the \$25,000,000 Bond Issue for Reforestation.

It favors the \$8,000,000 Bond Issue for State College Buildings, etc.

It is opposed to the \$5,000,000 Bond Issue for Armories.

The report of the Secretary showed 900 active Granges, with a total membership of 82,600. Kimmerlings Grange, Lebanon County continues to lead in

point of membership. Five Granges were added during the year and 18 Juvenile Granges were organized.

The report of the State Lecturer showed that he attended 98 Grange Functions requiring the time of 158 days. Grange activities during the year were the Conference for Lecturers at Centre Hall and the middle Atlantic Conference at New Brunswick, N. J.

Four Tri-State Booster meetings held in different sections of the State and four Special Sixth meetings at which 1,030 candidates took the Sixth Degree comprised work fostered in part by the State Grange.

The volume of business done by the Keystone Grange Exchange amounted to \$1,141,659. Spraying Material, Seeds, Fence, Lime and Silos were pointed out as leaders in their line. Continued support of the Keystone is solicited and the service extended covers many lines.

A slight deviation from the custom of late years, was the Public Meeting Tuesday, (Concluded on page 6.)

Largest Farm Products Show Ever Held in Pennsylvania

T HE Annual Farm Products Show, to be held at Harrisburg includes in its program of events men of National Reputation and "The exhibits will be the largest and most attractive ever seen in Pennsylvania, and visitors will have the opportunity to hear Governor John S. Fisher, Senator Arthur Capper, and other men of national reputation."

Business meetings, banquets, livestock judging, auction sales, demonstration contests and addresses by 125 specialists are features carried in the program for the twelfth annual State Farm Products Show, January 17, 18, 19, 20 in Harrisburg. This program is the most varied and interesting that has ever been arranged in connection with the Statewide exhibition, according to Show officials.

MEETING OF YOUNG FARMERS

A new feature will be the meeting of young farmers in the Chestnut Street Auditorium on Wednesday evening when a thousand or more farm boys and girls will have the opportunity to hear addresses by C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture, and R. L. Watts, dean, school of agriculture, Pennsylvania State College. Another feature will include a pageant by the Unionville Rural Community Vocational School.

A special Vocational day program is scheduled for Wednesday afternoon at which 48 gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded to the winners in the State project contest.

THREE-DAY LIVESTOCK PROGRAM

The livestock breeders have arranged a three-day program of shows, sales and business meetings, starting Tuesday.

The different swine breeders association will hold business meetings Wednesday evening after a get-together supper and banquet.

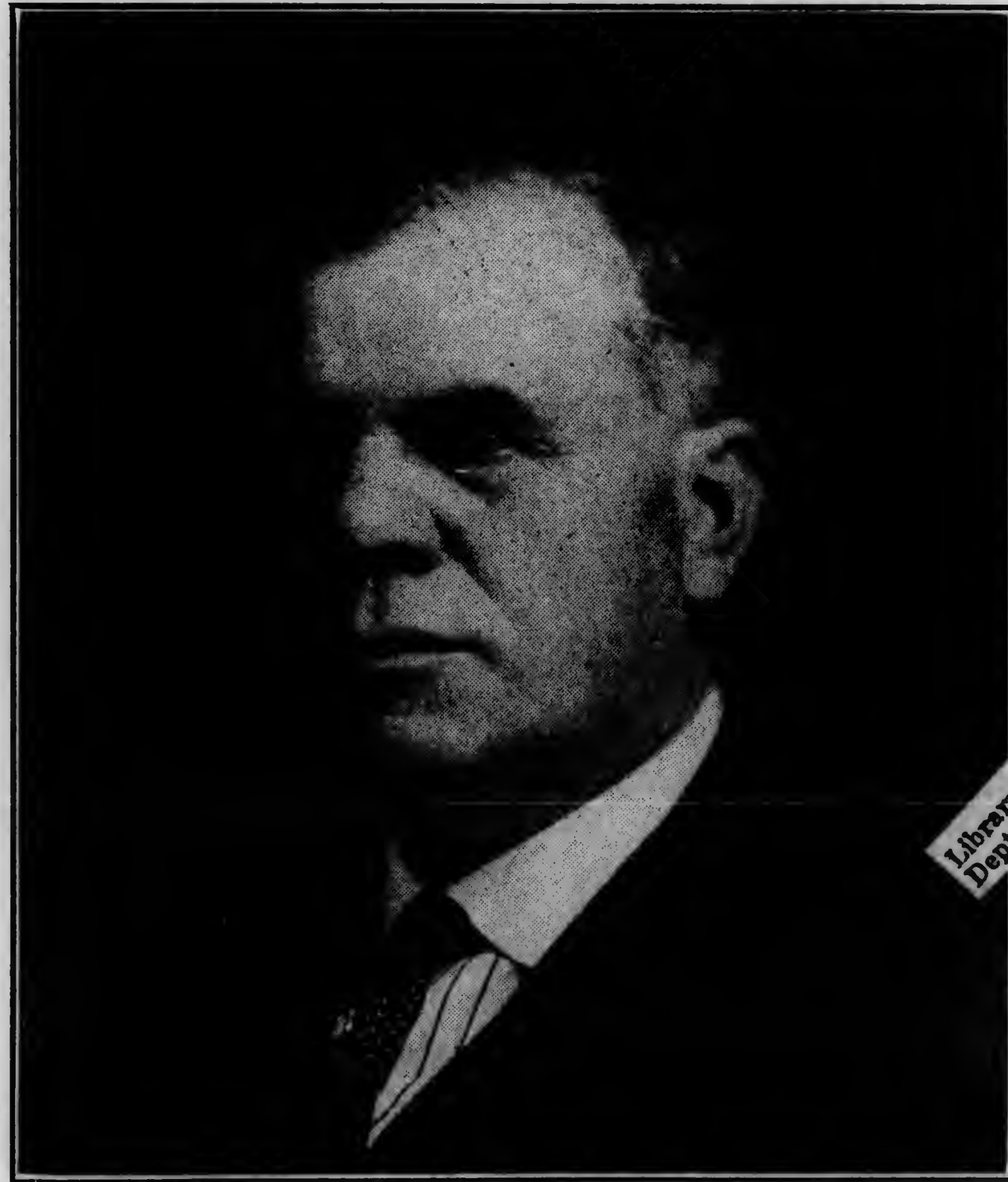
The Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association arranged a meeting for Wednesday evening, winding up with a big banquet in the evening. The four dairy breeders associations will also convene for business meetings.

The State Horticultural Association has scheduled a two-day meeting at which marketing of fruit and control of serious insects and diseases will be important topics of discussion.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

The Pennsylvania Potato Growers Association is promising its members something different in the way of a program and business meeting this year.

Other events contained in the general program include the annual meetings of the Pennsylvania Society of Farm Women, Pennsylvania State Poultry As-



E. B. DORSETT
Master, Pennsylvania State Grange

sociation, Pennsylvania Beekeepers Association, State Council of Agricultural Associations, Pennsylvania Farmers' Cooperative Federation, Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Federation, Pennsylvania State Association of Markets, Pennsylvania Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, and Pennsylvania Threshermen and Farmers' Protective Association.

GRANGE CASUALTY INSURANCE

The Grange Casualty Company organized eleven years ago to meet the needs of farmers offered the annual report and signified their intention to terminate their business March 31, 1928, unless an increase in interest and business is manifest by that date.

For the benefit of our membership, we give herewith the entire report so that all may know the correct status of affairs.

REPORT OF THE GRANGE MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Our report this year must of necessity and regret be of a concluding nature.

Our Company has been operating for eleven years and receiving the financial support and administering care of the Manufacturers' Casualty Insurance Company of Philadelphia, of which I am President.

All reasonable efforts and expense have been put forth to make the Grange Mutual Casualty Company a success. Each year we have gone on hoping that its insurance, which was prepared especially for the Grangers, would be more generally recognized, appreciated and purchased by the Grangers.

This has however decidedly not been the case, and it seems to me to be an injustice to ask or expect the Manufacturers' Casualty Insurance Company continue its support.

Then again from the apparent indifference of the Grangers to whose attention this insurance has been brought during the past eleven years at the annual meetings of the State Grange, the meetings of the local Granges, grange picnics, etc., my opinion is further confirmed that the Grangers feel this insurance is not adapted to their needs and they do not wish the service of the Grange Mutual Casualty Company continued. Accordingly my only course remains to herewith serve notice upon the Officers of the State Grange that if by March 31, 1928 an increase in interest and business is not strongly in evidence, the necessary steps will have to be taken to terminate or discontinue the Grange Mutual Casualty Insurance Company.

In closing I wish to assure the officers of the Grange and all its members that we appreciate the many courtesies that have been extended to us over a period of years, and the loyalty and support of the small family of Grangers numbering about eleven hundred, who have availed themselves of the Insurance year after year.

Respectfully submitted,
GRANGE MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY.

Advertisers in GRANGE NEWS deserve your support. They support us, why not support them?

OLD MONEY WANTED

POST YOURSELF! It pays! I paid J. D. Martin, Virginia, \$200 for a single copper cent. Mr. Manning, New York, \$2,500 for one silver dollar. Mrs. G. F. Adams \$740 for a few old coins. I want all kinds of old coins, medals, bills and stamps. I pay big premiums. Offer \$100 for 1894 Dime, S. Mint; \$50 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel (not Buffalo) and hundreds of other amazing prices for coins. Get in touch with me. Send 4c for Large Illustrated Coin Folder. It may mean much profit to you. Write today to

NUMISMATIC COMPANY OF TEXAS
Dept. 309 FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Overseer J. A. Boak Concludes Work as Acting Master of Grange

The annual address to the delegates is aimed to set forth the projected policies of the Order and Brother Boak's outline of the past year's work is given, in part, herewith:

IN PRESENTING my report as Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange for the last ten and one-half months, I desire to thank all who in any way contributed toward the success of the Administration and of the organization.

Our progress has possibly not been what we had hoped, but we have reason to be optimistic. From point of comparison we may feel that the Grange is keeping pace with other organizations.

We have organized two new Granges, reorganized two and organized seventeen Juvenile Granges. We have dedicated four new Halls, which have probably a commercial value of \$45,000. The above shows faith in our order.

One of the first duties of the year was to arrange for a series of Tri-State meetings, suggested by our National Master, the three States being New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. We divided our State into three sections and placed speakers from each of the three States in each section. The attendance and interest was all that could be desired. Later we assisted in similar meetings in New York and Ohio.

The Lecturers' conferences at Center Hall, Pennsylvania, and New Brunswick, N. J., reflect much credit to our State Lecturer and the members of his Committee. We believe these conferences are productive of much good.

A series of four special Sixth Degree meetings were held in the Northwestern part of the State during October, when the Sixth Degree was conferred upon four classes, a total of 1,033 Sixth Degree candidates, many of whom went to the National Grange at Cleveland and received the Seventh Degree. This should be encouraged. It should be one of the outstanding features of the Grange that all who can should receive all the degrees of the Order.

THE SUBORDINATE GRANGE.

What the mountain springs and rills are to the river and sea, the subordinate Grange is to the Order. The subordinate Grange comes nearest to the home, the greatest institution of civilization. The nation cannot rise above the level of the home, neither can our order rise above the level of the subordinate Grange, any more than the stream can rise above the spring. Thus we readily see the importance of the subordinate Grange. It should be kept pure and wholesome. It should be a community center, where the social activities of the community should be carried on, where the fraternal spirit should be developed, where the community becomes one large family, and where we forget our differences, where we forget our age and are neither young nor old, but mingle our joys together.

If we expect to keep our young people in the country we must make life just as attractive on the farm as elsewhere. The Grange must fight the theatre, the dance hall, etc., by furnishing something better, and when this is done we have won the young folks of our rural communities.

The Grange should work hand in hand with the churches, and all organizations that have as their object the uplift of mankind.

It appears to me that we cannot impress too strongly the importance of the Subordinate Grange, for without the Subordinate we cannot have the higher degrees, so let us build strong the foundation. Unless we do, our whole structure will fall. Did you ever realize that it

is in the Subordinate that the important things done by the State and National have had their birth?

It is to the Subordinate we look for our growth. We must either grow or die. Nature does not stand still, she either grows or decays, so must the Grange. If each Subordinate in our State would increase its number by 5 during the year we would add almost 5,000 members to our list. I doubt very much if there is a member in our State who could not secure at least one new member during the coming year. The results of such activity would mean better tax systems, better law enforcement, better roads, a full Grange treasury, legislators who support our needs, and last, but not least, a better community spirit.

JUVENILE GRANGES

Many of us remember when only a few of the Churches maintained Sunday Schools. Now, practically all churches have Sunday Schools, and we will say the Sunday School assists materially in maintaining Church work.

There are but few Granges that cannot maintain Juvenile Granges. There are three prime requisites for a successful Juvenile Grange, namely, a Progressive Grange, a good Matron, and the Juveniles.

It is natural that a child imitate those who are older, and if we wish our children to become Grangers when they grow up we should give them an opportunity to get the essentials while they are young. It has been said that the impressions gained before the age of ten are more important than all others during life. A good Juvenile means a good Subordinate. Interest the child and you interest the parent. "A little child shall lead them."

The Juvenile Grange has grown so rapidly that legislation in behalf of the Juveniles has not kept pace with that growth. There should be a system of regular reports to the Secretary of the State Grange, and the Lecturers' Handbook should contain definite material for Juvenile programs. The time must come when the Juveniles will have to be a dues-paying organization, so as to provide funds for the proper conduct of the work.

THE POMONA GRANGE

The Pomona Grange is the clearing house for the Subordinate Granges, where they can come four or more times a year and exchange ideas, get acquainted, form new plans in a County-wide manner.

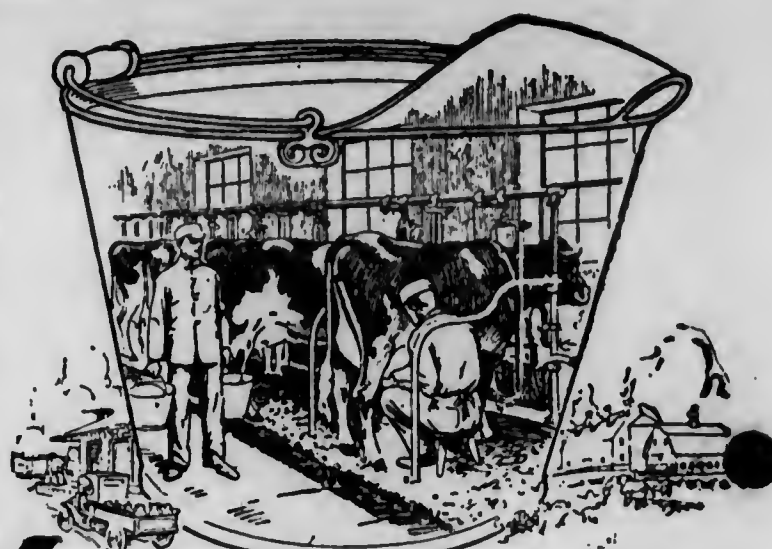
Pennsylvania Pomona system is one envied by other States. Our system of financing our Pomonas has proven its worth. At one time the Pomona was considered the missing link but now it occupies an important place in the Grange chain.

Pomona Granges throughout the State received upwards of \$14,000 from the State Grange during the year, and if the true intent of Pomona were carried out in extension work and other supervisory activities it would mean increased Grange strength of the Order everywhere. Pomona has the means and organization to prevent dormancy and it is to that branch of the Order that we look for help to build up our Subordinate Granges.

THE OPPORTUNITIES OF THE GRANGE

The time is here when we must embrace our opportunities. We must place the Grange where it belongs. We must go forward; we cannot go back. We have many fields in our State still unoccupied. And many fields occupied but undeveloped. We must have more field work.

(Continued on page 4.)



Full pails come from healthy cows

The power to digest liberal quantities of heavy foods—the energy to assimilate and turn into milk all the milk-values of the winter diet is all that is needed to produce heavy yields during the period of barn-feeding.

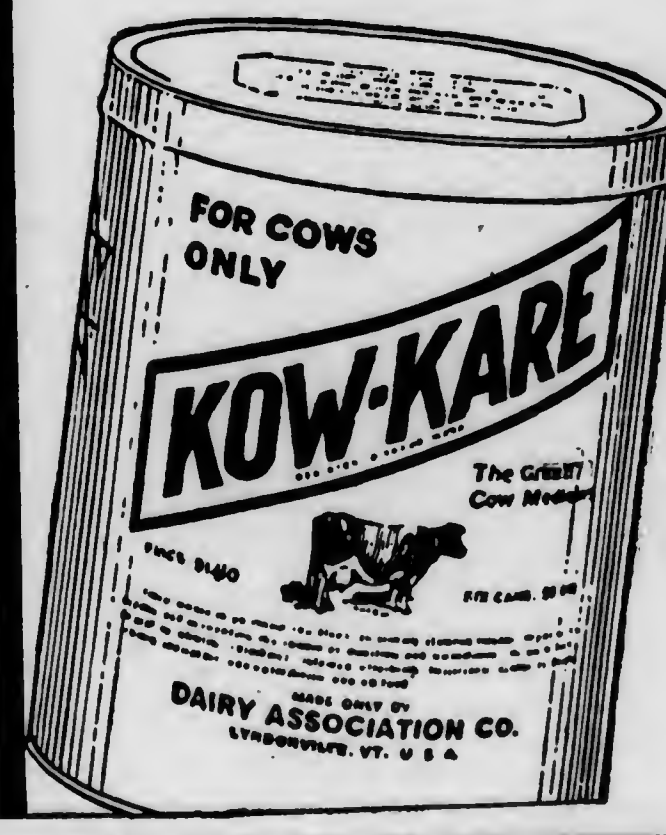
Kow-Kare makes heavy winter feeding profitable—and safe. It is not a food—it simply regulates and conditions the cow's digestion and assimilation so that she can efficiently handle her natural diet—at a profit. Kow-Kare is highly concentrated. Only a little is needed to keep average cows above average yield. A tablespoonful with the feed one to two weeks a month does worlds for the milk flow—and for the general health and power to resist disease. The cost is only a few cents per month per cow.

When there is real trouble, when profits are threatened by such disorders as Boreness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever and similar troubles Kow-Kare comes to the rescue quickly and surely. Thousands of dairymen would not keep cows without this effective regulator and remedy.

Condition Cows for Calving

For safely freshening cows, for vigorous calves, and freedom from disorders Kow-Kare gives just the needed aid to cows. Feed a tablespoonful with the feed two or three weeks before and after calving. Your druggist, general store, or feed store will supply you. Large size \$1.25; six cans \$6.25. Small size 65c. Send for free book, "More Milk from the Cows You Have." Contains many valuable dairy hints.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
Lyndonville, Vermont



"Let the farmer forever more be honored in his calling, for they who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God."—Jefferson.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE GRANGE AT ERIE

"Our total membership Sept. 30, 1927, is 82,280, and the number of Subordinate Granges is 900.

"The year 1927 was a lean year in the Organization field and only 2 new Granges were organized.

"No. 1954, Bedford, organized by N. F. Richards with 23 charter members, and No. 1953, Venango, organized by Estella Miles with 20 charter members.

"The following Granges were reorganized: No. 914, Huntingdon, by Past Master W. F. Hill; No. 1027, Lackawanna, by T. M. Kresge; No. 1081, Sullivan, by C. H. Dildine; No. 1916, Fulton, by N. F. Richards.

"The total number of Granges Sept. 30, 1926, was 911 and adding the above number of 6, our total would stand at 917, but during the year the following Granges were dropped from the roll:

"Disbanded.—No. 1306, Chester; No. 1629, Mercer; No. 1676, Lehigh; No. 1672, Lehigh; No. 1773, Lebanon; No. 1936, Armstrong; No. 177, Indiana.

"Dormant.—No. 1317, Jefferson; No. 1344, Mercer; No. 802, Clearfield; No. 1606, Bradford; No. 1621, Dauphin; No. 1834, Jefferson; No. 1885, Dauphin; No. 1901, Butler; No. 1922, Somerset; No. 1932, Monroe.

"Thus their remain on our books 900 Subordinate Granges, classified as follows: 808 in good standing, 38 in arrears for 1 quarter, 16 in arrears for 2 quarters, 17 in arrears for 3 quarters, 21 in arrears for 4 quarters and more; total 900.

"A comparison with the year 1926 shows that the total loss of members in 1927 is 1,120 as against 3,600 in the year 1926. The records show the loss occurred largely by reason of slow leaks in general than by the Granges charged off the books.

"In the Juvenile Field our activities brought 18 New Juvenile Granges. The number of Juveniles in the State is now 94 and the interest in this phase of our work continues to grow. We must admit, however, that we lost first place in Juvenile Organizations to our Sister Grange State, Ohio. The following were organized during the year:

Charter Members
No. 77, Venango, by Clara E. Dewey.....17
78, Erie, by Clara E. Dewey.....26
79, Blair, by W. H. Kunsman.....21
80, Washington, by Mrs. Freda Durlbliss.....26
81, Perry, by E. A. Stambaugh.....36
82, Mercer, by Mrs. I. T. Thomas.....17
83, Snyder, by E. B. Dorsett.....50
84, Tioga, by E. B. Dorsett.....28
85, Bedford, by N. F. Richards.....27
86, Somerset, by Lucy Shober.....28
87, Wayne, by F. S. Keene.....21
89, Fayette, by G. L. Conn.....13
90, York, by R. J. Shettel.....21
91, Jefferson, by Mrs. Lenora Shields.....17
92, Schuylkill, by Robt. Webber.....23
93, Potter, by H. R. Bartoo.....13
94, Tioga, by E. B. Dorsett.....19

"Mrs. Clara Dewey has also reorganized the Juvenile connected with Spring Grange, Crawford County.

"The condition of the Grange in Pennsylvania as shown by the above report shows that while the loss in members is not so alarming as a year ago, the tendency towards dormancy is more pronounced. This would indicate that there must be inactivity all along the line, for there is nothing that leads to stagnation and death so quickly as the lack of proper functioning by an organization.

"The causes for this stagnation are largely from within but it is too true that the numerous organizations both coöperative and otherwise have sapped the life blood of the Grange in many respects. The identity and the stability of the order must be preserved at all costs. Certain definite policies and activities for usefulness must be laid down by this body to insure the future growth of the order.

Chester County Challenges any County in Dormitory Drive

AT NO time since this project was launched at Williamsport has there been so much interest as at present. During the summer months the Home Economics and the Dormitory Committees met and agreed to head the work in Grange Headquarters at Harrisburg. By this concerted action there has been a steady increase in interest and in contributions. The month ending December 20, shows cash receipts for the cause to amount to \$10,518.40, making a total of \$65,999.36, with \$5,000 to be paid as pledged at Erie and an estimated amount of \$10,000 to be raised by Pomonas to match Susquehanna County, the amount is fast approaching the hundred thousand mark.

One of the Pomonas in the state to take a deep interest in this matter at the very beginning of the campaign was Pomona Number 3, comprising Chester and Delaware Counties, together with the subordinate Granges in that jurisdiction they paid more than \$6,500. In addition Pomona No. 3 has agreed to match the offer of Susquehanna County to pay \$1,000, provided 14 other Po-

monas agree to do so before January 1, 1928. And now, the challenge comes from Chester to the entire state, that any county match them by paying \$1,800 more than the county's quota. A year or so ago, Brandywine Grange No. 60, of Chester County extended a challenge to Kimmerlings Grange, the largest Grange in the state, to match any amount that Kimmerlings would raise more than its quota. The challenge was promptly accepted by Kimmerlings, but their report has not been made and the result will be announced later.

GRANGE NEWS will watch with interest both of these challenges and we await an early reply from some county to match Chester.

Undoubtedly, the determination to raise \$100,000 has much to do with the present interest, and it is our hope that every Grange in the State will have a part in the erection of this building. Every delegate to the State meeting to Erie, will surely have a favorable report and not one, but a number of counties should rise up and accept the challenge from Chester County.

DEPUTIES

After a careful study of the deputy force, we have decided to drop all deputies in counties or districts having an elective State officer. We are confident that the State officers are not only competent, but that they will be willing to look after this work.

A few changes have been made in the force of deputies-at-large and in the district deputies. No other changes have been made excepting where resignations have been received or recommendations made in accordance with the resolution adopted at Erie.

E. B. DORSETT.

The State Grange as a delegate body enacts laws for its government as well as for the regulation of subordinate bodies at each annual session. At the Erie session several resolutions affecting the organization were passed. One relating to the appointment of State deputies and one authorizing the payment of railroad fare to State deputies, attending the annual State Grange meeting. The resolutions follow:

Resolved, That the Pomona Masters Organization recommend to State Grange that the list of State Deputies shall be selected by the State Masters from names furnished him from the various Pomona Districts. To this end the Master and Executive Committee of each Pomona District shall consult and select not less than two Patrons from their membership on or before January 15th of each year and that from names so furnished to him, the State Master shall choose and appoint the State Deputies.

WHEREAS, It is apparent that the Deputies of the State Grange would receive great inspiration and a valuable personal contact with the work of the order from attending the annual meetings of the State Grange and

WHEREAS, Their presence could add much to the dignity and efficiency of the meetings and

WHEREAS, This should be accomplished without unduly increasing the expense of the State Grange.

Therefore be it resolved, that should the Masters of the Pennsylvania State Grange deem it right and proper to call together for conference and instruction, the deputies of said organization, such conference or meeting shall be held at the same time and place as the annual sessions of said organization, and it shall be the duty of such deputies so called to aid in the conduct of the annual sessions of said organization, and perform such

STATE MASTER DORSETT APPOINTS HIS DEPUTIES-AT-LARGE

W. F. Hill, Huntingdon, Pa.
P. H. Dewey, Harrisburg, Pa.
J. A. Boak, New Castle, Pa.
As District Deputies he has named the following:

William Armstrong, Dallas, Pa., Pomonas Nos. 19, 44 and 45.
C. R. Bagenstose, Mohrsville, Pomonas Nos. 43 and 55.
W. P. Caldwell, Elizabeth, Pomonas Nos. 42 and 66.
C. H. Dildine, Orangeville, Pomonas Nos. 5, 28 and 62.
H. F. Geise, Northumberland Pomonas Nos. 31 and 70.
G. M. Griffin, Smock, Pomona No. 49.
Isaac S. Gross, Plumsteadville, Pomonas Nos. 8, 22 and 50.
Harvey Blake, Honesdale, Pomona No. 11 and Pike County.
G. A. Marvin, Pomona No. 11.
J. B. Meikel, Boiling Springs Pomona No. 2 and Adams County.
M. B. Orr, Mercer, Pomonas 25 and 57.

W. H. Snyder, Palmerton, Pomonas 64 and 67.
C. C. Steele, Rochester Mills, Pomona No. 58.

T. E. Talbott, North Bingham, Pomona No. 54.
W. R. Tucker, Cambridge Springs, Pomonas 4 and 26.

N. H. Wilmarth, New Milford, Pomona No. 7.
N. F. Richards, Schellsburg, Pomonas 24 and 72.

Meade C. Knights, Troy, Pomona No. 23.
R. J. Shettle, Lewisberry, Pomona No. 40.

Albert Flack, Washington, Pomonas Nos. 16 and 63.
F. Burton Lee, Renfield, Pomona No. 33.

Frank Keck, Mayport, Pomonas No. 27.
Dallas Depp, Punxsutawney, Pomona No. 20.
N. S. Holt, Ackley, Pomonas Nos. 10 and 53.

STATE GRANGE OFFICERS

Too much power and influence is vested in the master and too little in the other officers. We want all of the officers to realize that they are a part of the Grange chain and that its strength is determined by its weakest link.

With this thought in mind we have assigned the deputy work to the State officers in the counties where they reside. We believe that this will increase the power and influence of both the office and officer, as well as inaugurating a policy of economy.

E. B. DORSETT.

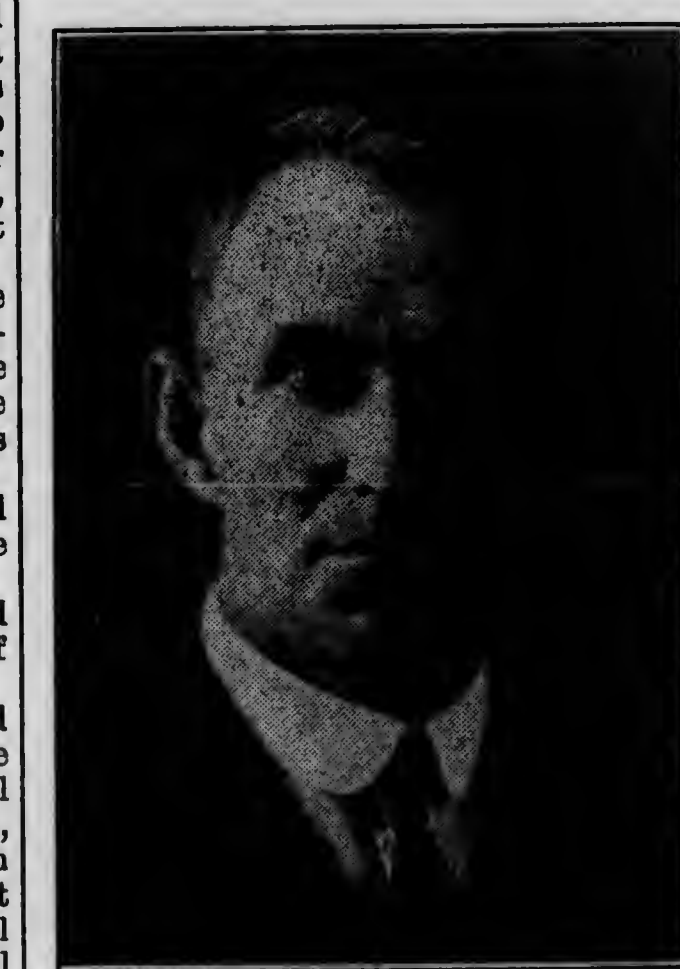
Lancaster County Pomona Grange No. 71 will hold their regular meeting at the Y. W. C. A. in Lancaster on Wednesday, January 11, 1928. A banquet will be held in the evening.

All Grangers welcome.

The Lawrence County Pomona Grange met in regular quarterly session December 7th in the First Christian Church of New Castle. The election of officers for the ensuing two years and other business matters took up most of the time.

A feature worthy of mention in connection with this meeting, was the completion of Lawrence County's quota to the Grange Memorial. With each subordinate in the county over the top, \$30.00 from a Grange that had disbanded, \$428.00 to the credit of the Pomona and individual pledges at the State meeting at Erie of \$400.00, making a total of \$4,042.25, the Patrons of Lawrence County feel that they have done their bit in furthering this "Worthy project of worthy Patrons," and thus helping to restore the honor of the State Grange. One thousand seven hundred cook books have been sold, the proceeds of which are included in the above figure.

DAVID F. KYLE.



KENZIE BAGSHAW

Elected Member Executive Committee

OVERSEER J. A. BOAK CONCLUDES WORK AS ACTING MASTER OF GRANGE (Continued from page 2.)

done, and more personal work. Each Pomona should plan to have some one visit their Granges once a year, or oftener, and create new interest, that is have a series of revival meetings. There are many opportunities in each community for development, community projects of various kinds. Each community offers its own opportunities.

"The price of success is eternal vigilance." The record of the Grange in each community should be such as to challenge all rural-minded people of high moral character to join, to secure the best things for the open country.

With this fine membership we will be able to secure better leaders for our community projects. However, many a promising Grange has been rent asunder by jealousy. The only remedy is fraternity.

CO-OPERATION

Coöperation is that which makes a success of any organization. Without it no organization can succeed. Hence, the need of coöperation in the Grange.

The chief essential for coöperation or partnership is to value the coöperation above individual interests. When we find a Grange whose members are Grangers for the good of the Order, or for mankind we find a Grange that progresses, but the Grange that is composed of a membership that know no one but self, is sure to die.

We can only expect results when we coöperate. When the American people awaken to the fact that agriculture is the parent industry, and that the prosperity of the country depends upon the prosperity of agriculture, and the farmer makes up his mind to work out his own salvation by joining the Grange, and coöperating we will get some farm relief.

It is gratifying to know that in Pennsylvania we have kindred organizations that are the outgrowth of the Grange, and wherever these work in harmony with Grange ideas there is prosperity. It is too true, however, that a multitude of small and helpless coöperatives and clubs are a hindrance to thorough organization work. There is no activity incident to farm life that cannot be carried on through the Grange, and we need real, earnest coöperation on the part of our membership to extend the usefulness of our organization to every phase of farm life. Our membership must recognize that a basis principle of ours is: "The greatest good to the greatest number."

THE KEYSTONE GRANGE EXCHANGE

It is fitting that we should mention the Keystone Grange Exchange in connection with that of coöperation. It is a fitting illustration of what can be done through coöperation.

Hundreds of dollars are saved to those

who patronize this branch of our work each year and the possibilities for helpfulness are unlimited. A larger volume of business by the Keystone means a proportionate saving to those who patronize it. The savings on feed alone, quality considered, are sufficient reason why every farmer should support it. Twine, fertilizer and other commodities are items that we commend to your attention. The Keystone is ready to serve you and I bespeak a more liberal patronage for this worthy unit of our organization.

INSURANCE

The Grange furnishes nearly all kinds of Insurance for its members, protecting them in almost all risks. The Grange Mutual Casualty Insurance Company is one that should receive more consideration. Many farmers are taking a long chance by not securing protection, and it is only just that we should protect those who labor for us. The cost is small and the protection large.

In some sections of the State the Grange does a very extensive business in Fire Insurance, and I would advise any who do not have satisfactory fire protection to investigate the Grange Companies.

The Farmers' and Traders' Life Insurance Company is doing a very satisfactory business among the Granges of the State, and is furnishing a splendid line of legal reserve Insurance to many at a very moderate rate.

More of our membership each year are realizing the value of our Grange Life Insurance and it occurs to me that from the standpoint of service to our membership as a body it is one of the many important parts of our Grange work and great credit is due to our Worthy Past Masters, Wm. T. Creasy and John A. McSparran for what they accomplished in making it possible for our membership to have Life Insurance on a basis that is absolutely safe and reliable connected with our Order as it is through our contract with the Farmers' and Traders' Life Insurance Company of Syracuse, New York.

Grange Fire Insurance and its value is known of by every Patron and there is no excuse for serious loss from fire to any member of our splendid Order: but every year death takes many of our members and, as a result in many instances the families are left in destitute circumstances due to the fact that the head of the family did not provide for his family in case of his death by having Life Insurance.

It seems imperative for us to get busy the coming year and plans have been formulated with our Company for a campaign in our State in 1926 so that every Grange family will be visited and have our Life Insurance explained to them. The officers of the Farmers' and Traders' state that they cannot accomplish this with their present agency and have asked for the assistance of the Master of every Subordinate Grange to coöperate with them where they have no active agent in order for this plan to be successfully completed.

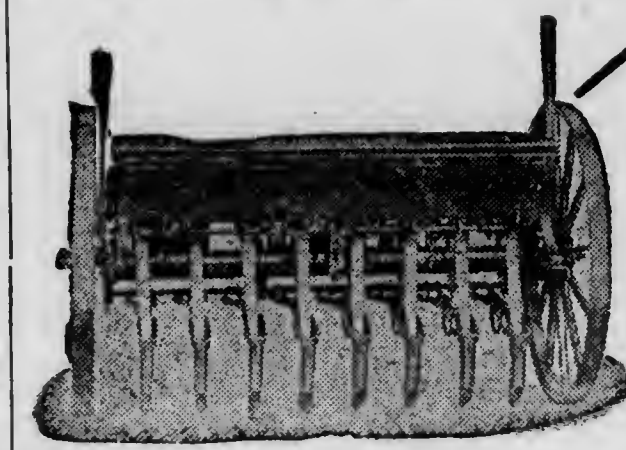
THE GRANGE MEMORIAL

I am glad we live in a day when memorials are useful. Instead of building high marble shafts piercing the skies, that are of no service to man, only a memento of what some one has done, we build for service, thus serving two purposes: a memorial, and a service for the present and future generations.

The Grange Dormitory at State College will be one of service and should be erected during 1928. I believe ere this time next season that the girl students at State College will be enjoying their splendid new dormitory. The erection of a dormitory at State College by the Grange of the State is no doubt one of the largest undertakings ever entered into by a State Grange, and deserves the support of the entire Grange. The eyes of the Grange of the Nation are upon Pennsylvania awaiting the results. It is with pleasure we look forward for the report of the Committee.

Every State Grange meeting since the adoption of the Resolution in 1922, has approved the report of the Committee without a dissenting vote. I have reason

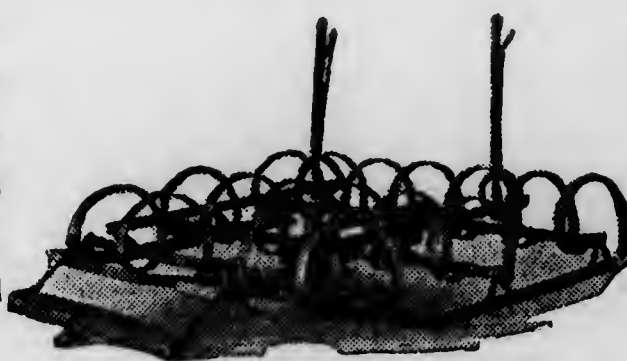
to believe that the renewed activities in behalf of this project during the last three months indicate that this body (Concluded on page 13.)



FARQUHAR FARM IMPLEMENTS

The Farquhar is the original low-down Grain Drill. Its forced feed sows all kinds of grain. Pin or Spring Hoe or Disc openers. Makes the wide bottom furrow with complete coverage. Sows grass seed and fertilizer. Built in seven sizes. Ask for catalog No. 325.

The Farquhar All-Steel Sled Runner Harrow does a remarkably good job in preparing the seed bed. Teeth adjustable as to depth and cannot trail. Steel runners receive the wear and are easily replaced. Ask for complete description. Also Wood Frame Harrows and Roller-Harrows.



The Farquhar STAR CORN PLANTER is simple, sure and dependable. Each row independent as to depth. The ideal hill-side planter. Disc, runner or shovel opener; with and without fertilizer sower. Special plates for beans, etc. Send for catalog No. 725.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
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TEN years of increasing strength of the Federal Land Banks have made their Bonds a seasoned standard investment. Not a default on interest or principal. Over one Billion dollars of these Bonds now held by investors. They are guaranteed jointly by the twelve Federal Land Banks, with combined capital and reserves exceeding \$70,000,000. Back of these Bonds are farms valued at more than twice the amount loaned. These Bonds are safer than any single first farm mortgage.

Federal Land Bank Bonds Completely Tax-Exempt

You can buy Federal Land Bank Bonds at the current market price from any Federal Land Bank or from the Fiscal Agent. Denominations: \$40, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000.

When you need money these Bonds can be readily sold; and they make acceptable collateral.

Send for Federal Farm Loan Circular No. 16, "Financing the Farmer" — FREE

Charles E. Lobdell, Fiscal Agent

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New Orleans, La.
Omaha, Neb.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Wichita, Kan.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Since we last met another session of our State Legislature has passed into history.

It was a Legislature dominated by the interests from whom we have been demanding for many years that they should pay a just share of the cost of government and so on these measures of primary importance we cannot say that we received any great consideration. On measures other than the tax question we were more fortunate and among those affecting our welfare was the defeat of the measure to centralize assessment and collection of taxes, the passage of a liberal appropriation for State College, the repeal of the law providing for the taxing of horses and cattle and the appropriation of a suitable amount of money for the continuance of the work of Eradication of Tuberculosis in the dairy cattle of the state.

Several Bond issues were passed for submission to the people of the State in 1928 and we should wage a vigorous campaign for those which we can approve and be equally earnest in defeating those which we cannot agree to.

Before our next meeting our people will be called upon to pass upon a number of bond issues namely Twenty Five Million for reforestation, Eight Million for State College, Five Million for State Armories and Fifty Million for Highways.

In view of the fact that there is some difference of opinion among our members on the issues, your committee will present for your consideration separate resolutions on each of these bond issues.

FARM RELIEF

Farm relief is not a piece of legislation nor is it class privilege but rather the giving to the farmer an equal opportunity before the law. Manufacturers have been granted tariff privileges by the Federal Government and tax exemption by the State. Bankers are allowed low taxes by law and the privilege of controlling the amount of money in circulation. Railroads are protected by the Interstate Commerce Commission granting rates that yield a good return on investment no matter how badly the properties are managed. The farmer, when he buys his supplies, has been levied upon to pay the tariff benefits and the tax exemptions of the manufacturer. He has been compelled to accept lower prices for his products when circulation of money is restricted. He must get his perishable goods to market though the freight rates are out of all proportion to the price he receives for the goods.

Two difficulties lie in the way of adequate relief for agriculture. First, other business is unwilling to reassume the load of taxes shifted to the farmer and forego the privileges from which is reaped easy dividends. Second, Farm leaders lack the vision to iron out their difficulties and get together on a plan that is comprehensive and practical.

The Grange is not without blame in this particular. The Debenture plan furnishes the best method, we believe, for getting the money to handle and dispose of surpluses but provides no machinery for

getting the surplus out of the country or off the market.

We believe that a combination of the three plans espoused by three of the farm organizations would be a good start by the Federal Government to help the farmer. The machinery of the McNary-Haugen bill is necessary to insure the disposal of Farm surpluses. The Debenture plan of the National Grange is we think a better way to finance the project than the equalization fee of the McNary-Haugen Bill. And the stimulation of Coöperations as advocated by the Farmers Union would furnish the adequate means to hold surpluses until the market would need them or to gather them for shipment abroad. It is a tragedy for agriculture that certain Farm Organizations have steadily refused to come to the council table of the National Board of Farm Organizations and in this crisis to have to admit they have no plan agreed to and worked out by all organized agriculture.

We recommend that our membership in the National Board of Farm Organizations be continued for the coming year.

MUSCLE SHOALS

In our report of last year we adopted the following:

"We concur in the action taken last month by the National Grange to this effect. 'The best interests of Agriculture and the nation will be served by the leasing of Muscle Shoals to the responsible company making the best offer and agreeing to manufacture a high-grade fertilizer material carrying not less than 40 per cent plant food and waiving all royalties and carrying the terms of the National Defense Act of 1916 in the manufacture of nitrates for fertilizer in time of peace and the production of explosives in time of war.' To this we would add provisions for a Farmer Board with adequate functions in regard to cost factors in the manufacture of, and a proper geographical distribution of fertilizers; a rapid progress to the Annual capacity production of the project; and definite assurances, without possibility of evasion, that the project will be devoted in peace times to the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen and making of fertilizers. We urge the adoption by Congress of legislation which will carry out such a policy, believing at the present time, that the proposal made under date of April 24, 1926 by the American Cyanamid Company, one experienced in the manufacture of fertilizers, comes the closest to assuring this policy."

We reaffirm our position and in view of the action of the National Grange at Cleveland which instructed the Executive Committee of that body to pass upon bids and recommend one to Congress, we would urge the Executive Committee of National Grange to adopt the Cyanamid Bid.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Members of your Committee have been active in working out the details under which electricity can be gotten out into the country. Order No. 28 is now in operation and we believe that it offers to our people the best general plan for the power development in the open country.

The plan in general is that persons in a Community may request a line extension to be made by a power company. The Company builds the line and the subscriber pays a monthly guarantee which in the aggregate must be 2 per cent of the cost of the line, but during the three year period of the first contract the subscriber does not have to pay for current consumed unless the amount used shall at regular prices exceed the guarantee. Where the business in sight does not make the guarantees low enough that our people can pay them, the opportunity is offered of doing part of the work of furnishing poles and erecting same at liberal rates to off set the guarantee.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

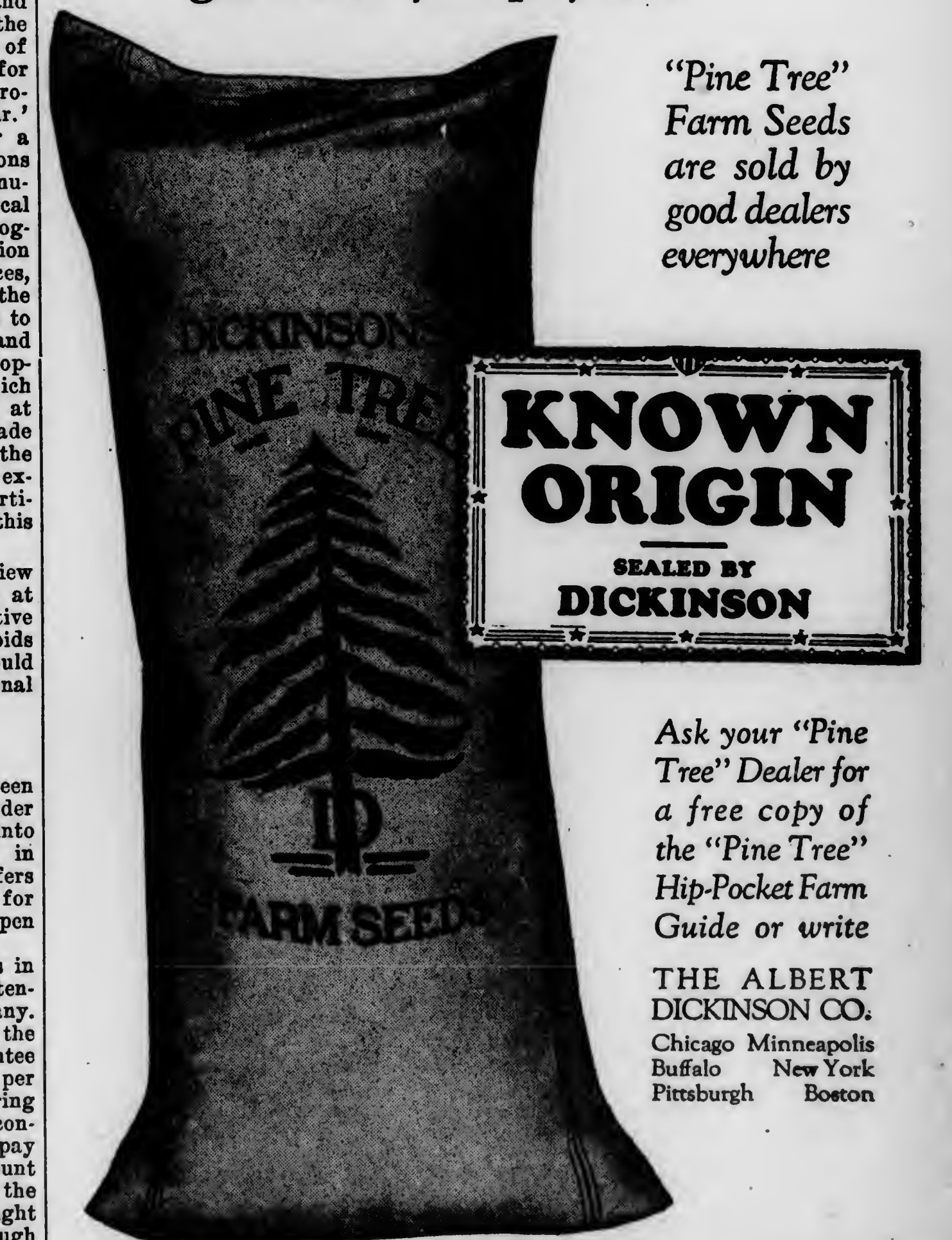
With the general elections occurring during the coming year, members of our Order should look well to the ballot. The observance of Constitutional and Statutory Law is a fundamental duty of all citizens. Our vote and support should be given only to those candidates who are pledged to such observance.

In conclusion, we would again state

that our biggest legislative problem is the equalization of taxation among the several classes of property. Real estate is carrying by far the heaviest share of the cost of government and of public improvements in our state. Great organizations of capital which are classed as manufacturing corporations such as Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Steel, Baldwin Locomotive, Portland Cement, Westing-

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house, Standard Oil and many others still continue to enjoy exemption from their share of the tax burden. We may expect that representatives of industrial centres will vote to support this iniquitous situation but the fact is that many who represent Agricultural Pennsylvania also support this injustice. We should labor with increased zeal and earnestness to organize the whole of Agricultural Pennsylvania to such an extent that all who represent our people in the Halls of Legislation will vote to sustain the interests and welfare of those whom they represent. Two things are necessary: first, to support regardless of party those representatives who do fight our battles and thereby often incur the enmity of privileged interests, and secondly, to know what a candidate stands for and will vote for in these main issues before they get the support of those who are sadly in need of fair play. And all the while let us strive to build up our organization until it is strong enough to be everywhere recognized as the voice of agriculture in the Keystone State.

Respectfully submitted,

J. AUDLEY BOAK,
JOHN A. McSPARRAN,
ALLAN D. MILLER,
RANSOM M. DAY,
HOWARD G. EISAMAN,
JOHN H. LIGHT.

Because of the importance of the Proposed Bond Issues to be voted upon at the General Election in 1928, the Legislative Committee asked for specific instructions on the several issues to be voted upon and the Policy adopted at the Lancaster meeting a year ago was read to the delegates to acquaint them fully with the facts. We print herewith that report as it was adopted.

STATE BOND ISSUES

There are now pending at least six measures which, if adopted by the people will increase the bonded indebtedness of the Commonwealth. Three of these, namely, \$25,000,000 for reforestation, \$5,000,000 for State Armories and \$8,000,000 for State College, have been approved by two successive legislatures and will be submitted to the people at the proper time for approval or rejection. The other three, namely, for a third \$50,000,000 for highways, \$35,000,000 for Soldiers' Bonus and \$100,000,000 for State buildings and for a Memorial Bridge at Harrisburg, must again be approved by the coming session of the Legislature before submission to the people. The approval of all of these loans, together with the existing indebtedness of upwards of \$100,000,000, would create a state debt of the staggering total of at least \$325,000,000. At an average interest rate of 4%, the annual appropriation necessary to meet interest alone, not considering the additional amounts of at least \$8,000,000 necessary for sinking funds, would be approximately \$13,000,000, or a grand total of \$21,000,000 annually. At a time when economists and far-sighted public men are warning against undue borrowing, the approval of all of these bond issues seem unthinkable.

Our position relative to all bond issues is that no bonded indebtedness should be incurred, the purposes of which will not outlive the period of the indebtedness. To do otherwise is to tax unborn children for things which they cannot use or enjoy, thus placing a burden upon posterity which we ourselves refuse to shoulder. On the other hand, benefits which are to accrue to future generations may well be paid in part by them. With this thought in mind it is easy to decide which bond issues should be approved and which should be defeated.

The money borrowed for the purposes of reforestation and for State College will, if wisely expended, benefit those who are to follow us both in material wealth and in education and knowledge. Therefore, bond issues for these two purposes may well be approved by the people. Money borrowed for the purpose of State

buildings, whether armories, penitentiaries or office buildings, or for a Memorial Bridge, was not permanent betterments and should not be provided for by a public debt. As for a third bond issue for highways, not only will the improvements not outlast the life of the bonds, but such improvements can now be made from the vast and constantly growing sums realized annually from automobile license fees, plus the appropriations made by the Legislature. The State Soldiers' Bonus will be immediately expended, will not benefit future generations, and should not be paid for by them. Our position is that as soldiers were called to the service by the Federal Government, not by the States, any obligations to the soldiers is a Federal, and not a State obligation, and that the Federal Government should generously provide for all veterans who through age, sickness, wounds or war casualties are so incapacitated as to be unable to earn their own livelihood.

Therefore, we specifically recommend the ratification of the bond issues for reforestation and for State College and the rejection of the bond issue for State armories when they shall be submitted to the people, and we recommend that the Legislature at its coming session refuse to again approve the proposed bond issues for Soldiers' Bonus, for highways and for State buildings, and a Memorial Bridge.

After the reading of the report, the following Resolutions were submitted:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the 50 Million Bond Issue for Roads.
Resolved, That we favor the 25 Million Bond Issue for Reforestation.
Resolved, That we favor the 8 million Bond issue for State College, and
Resolved, That we oppose the 5 Million Bond Issue for Armories.

All of these resolutions were adopted as read and are therefore the policy advocated by the Grange. During the afternoon of the third day, the Legislative Committee requested the Re-consideration of the first Resolution above named, to allow a full and free discussion of the question. After a full and free discussion the delegates again decided that the Bond Issue for Highway Improvement be opposed.

E. B. DORSETT ELECTED MASTER OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE

(Concluded from page 1.)

day evening, December 15, instead of the customary Banquet.
The mayor of the city of Erie was to be the first speaker but owing to his official duties he could not attend and the City Solicitor was an able substitute. The response to the address of welcome was by John H. Light, Secretary of the State Grange.

A concert by Academy High School Band and a number of selections by the Orpheus Male Chorus were pleasing features of the evening. But the principal speaker of the evening was Hon. Charles G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania. Secretary Jordan outlined the program of his Department, corn borer control, complete eradication of tuberculosis animal in the state and control of the dog nuisance.

In his appeal for a high moral standard that must be maintained, he said, "Nothing as rotten was ever promulgated by Rome or Babylon as companionate marriage. Above corn and cows I place conscience."

Dana E. Jones, Secretary of the Erie Manufacturer's Association, declared agriculture and industry are on common grounds. The same problems of transportation, marketing and credit that confront one, confront the other.

Charles V. Goodell, Vice-president of the National Rural Mail Carriers' Association was the final speaker.

Ventilate the storage cellar whenever it can be done without raising the temperature. If the floor is concrete it may well be dampen it to prevent shriveling of the fruit.

EXTRACT FROM THE SECRETARY'S REPORT ON LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

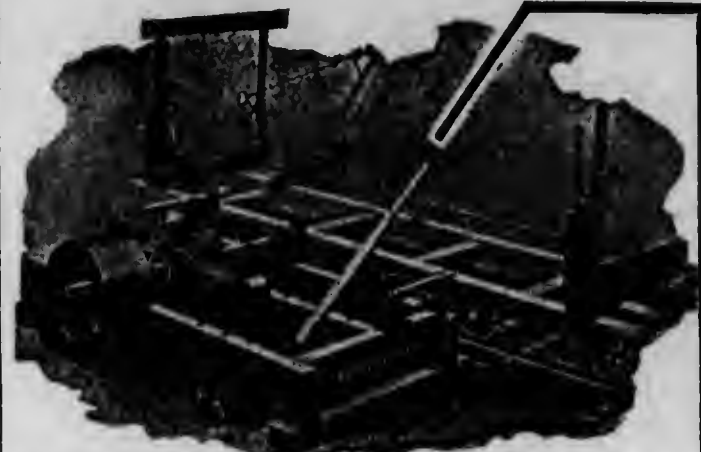
"As usual every effort has been made to uphold the activities in this line. The full account is contained in the report of the Legislative Committee and I wish to stress the importance of laying the ground work now for the 1929 Session of the State Legislature. Already, there are looming into prominence important issues. Ballot Reform, New Sources for State Revenue, Reforestation and Extensive Bond Issues together with the perennial question of Taxation. The forces that have been at work to centralize everything in a bureaucratic system at the State Capital will not rest until they have removed from the common people the last vestige of independence. It is in and through the Legislative program that the State Grange can do most good for agriculture. In an unassuming manner the Grange has been courageous in its efforts for the betterment of agriculture in general and the legislative policies have always been sound.

"There is a greater need today than ever before for a strong legislative program for the forces at work against agricultural needs are more numerous than ever before. Business, Commerce and Industry are all highly organized and the momentous questions staring agriculture in the face require a stronger and more united force than ever before. To combat the onslaught of the forces that would utterly ignore agriculture our organization must be strengthened along every line. The report indicates clearly that Organization must be the slogan for 1928. Not a haphazard and half-hearted attempt but a comprehensive scheme to carry into every corner of the State the principles of our order. We have the background of years of splendid service to uphold to agriculture and it is our duty to speak in no uncertain terms of our ability and willingness to lead to victory the agricultural forces if they will but follow. Our duty of supreme loyalty must be exercised and we must not be swept away from our moorings by every breeze that blows. Civic Clubs, Cooperative Farm Extension, etc., all have their place but none of these can be a substitute for the Grange.

"It is imperative that new Granges be organized and efforts to reorganize some of those that have fallen by the wayside. And immediate steps must be taken to rejuvenate the hundred tending to dormancy now. It is only through an intensely organized body of farmers that agriculture will come into its own, and our organization must not only be strengthened but the world must know that we are alive. Publicity must go forth that we are fighting the battle of agriculture and that we will not rest until the fight is won. The time has arrived when we must be more aggressive and take the initiative to lead instead of assuming a passive attitude. Our speakers must realize that it is highly important for them to be well grounded in our history, our accomplishments and our policies. Constructive measures to build for a greater organization must be launched and the questions of national, state and local issues determine to a large extent what those measures shall be.

"The figures in our report may mean cold and sterile facts to some, but to the thinking they portray the real pulse of the Order, and in the public mind confidence in our organization strengthens or wanes with the gain or loss of membership. Thus, it is highly important that immediate steps be taken to cooperate with the National Master in his endeavor to reach the goal of 1,000,000 members by 1930, to build firmly and institute constructive business-like programs that will not only profit but draw members to the Order and to work for a larger and stronger farm organization that will move like a great army to win the day for agriculture."

Fraternally,
JOHN H. LIGHT, Secy.



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THE LECTURER'S CORNER

By HOWARD G. EISAMAN, State Lecturer

AS THIS edition of GRANGE NEWS reaches you with the greetings of the new year, may we face the future with a determination to so conduct our Grange endeavors, that at the close of the year, we may witness concrete achievements, that will stand out as distinctive accomplishments of the year 1928.

Opportunities for rendering service to rural Pennsylvania were never greater than now. Agricultural conditions are steadily growing better, and many agencies; governmental, social and industrial, are willing and anxious to assist with the rural problems. These, coupled with the inherent desire of rural residents for the highest possible standard of life, challenge the Grange to meet the situation with all of the resources at our command, so that we may measure up fully to the opportunities as they present themselves.

This requires that we shall turn our backs upon the past and face the light of the new day with a boundless vision and with a glory in our hearts at the privilege of rendering service.

The interests of our organization are so general in their character, that we can well cope with all problems effecting agriculture and rural life. Social, spiritual, technical, economic, legislative and educational problems are all deserving of our thought and consideration. And not least among these is the educational problem confronting rural Pennsylvania.

That the founders of our order intended Grange Officers to stress the value of education, is clearly revealed in the fact, that the majority of Subordinate and Pomona Officers are admonished, at the beginning of their terms, to encourage education. These admonitions should create a zeal and determination in every officer to use his or her influence, toward raising the educational standards within the limits of their jurisdiction.

There are many avenues through which this end may be accomplished, but perhaps no plan offers a wider scope of educational service to all ages than does the county library plan.

The county library will bring to rural communities the same high standard of library service as is now enjoyed by many urban centers.

With the net work of improved roads traversing practically every county in the state, there is no longer any good reason why people residing in rural Pennsylvania, should be denied the privileges, pleasures and assistance of a public library. Rural residents are entitled to the same consideration with respects to this library service as are any other people. Some one has said: "The public library is America's continuation school."

It is the most democratic of American educational institutions." This statement, abounding as it does with a salient truth, should incite rural leaders everywhere, to endeavor to institute the library service.

Every Grange Master and every Grange Lecturer should encourage discussion upon this subject in your Grange and in your community. Pomona Grange Officers would do well to take the initiative in giving this movement an impetus in their county. The writer believes that there is nothing than a Grange might do that would tend more towards the promotion of the social, spiritual, mental and economic welfare of any community, than by assisting in the establishment of a county library.

The first step necessary for a Grange to take in this direction, is to solicit the cooperation of influential persons and organizations, such as The County Agent, The County Superintendent of Schools, County Commissioners, County Judge, District Attorney, Newspaper Editors, Ministers, Rural Mail Carriers, School teachers and others. Organizations whose help you should have are: Farm Women's Clubs, Four H. Clubs, County School Boards, Ministerial Associations, Parent-Teacher Associations, Federation of Women's Clubs, American Legion, Red Cross, W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., Chamber of Commerce, Service clubs such as Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions etc., etc. You will undoubtedly receive the active support of most of these persons and organizations.

Grange officers in assuming a position of leadership in this movement are acting within the bounds of their duties and are promulgating a cause, which is thoroughly in accord with Grange principles and declarations. The following resolution, introduced by John A. McSparran was adopted by the National Grange in session at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1923: Whereas: Public Libraries have become such an important factor in the social life of towns and cities, and

WHEREAS: Those living in the villages and on the farms are deprived of library service because of the much greater proportional cost under such conditions, therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, approves of the County Library Plan which has grown very successful in Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and many other States, and hopes to see it universally adopted.

The Library Act, (No. 398), of The Pennsylvania General Assembly of 1917, provides the machinery for organizing and maintaining a county library. This machinery is ever ready to serve the people of Pennsylvania and is waiting to be set in motion by men and women of vision and forethought. Subsequent articles in this column will carry detailed provisions of this Library Act as well as to cite outstanding achievements of the County Library throughout the Country.

Discuss these questions in your Grange: Would rural people welcome and appreciate the County Library service? Would the County Library be of value to Grange officers?

Would The County Library add to the attractiveness and interest of the farm home? Would the County Library be of value to the Rural Sunday school and Church? Would the County Library be of value to rural boys and girls? Would the County Library make my community a better place in which to live? Would rural schools be improved through County Library service? Would the County Library be of any material value in solving the technical problems of the farm? Would the County Library enhance the social and recreational life of my community?

Give these questions your earnest thought and consideration and as you plan your community projects for 1928 ask yourself this question: Is there anything which my Grange might do, that will promote a fuller, richer and more useful life, than by encouraging the establishment of a practical and adequate library service.

Next month we will endeavor to show how the County Library plan operates and will enumerate results that will ensue from this plan.

"The greatest need of the Order in Pennsylvania is build up the ranks. To do this it is highly important that our forces and officers from the highest to the lowest be willing to give unselfish service to this end. Our membership must realize that to be individualistic means dearth and death to the Order but to be devoted and unselfish spells life and prosperity.—From the Secretary's Report.

NOTICE

We wish to extend to Every Grange Member and other people who are interested in High Grade Nursery Stock a cordial invitation to visit our General Nursery Exhibit in the Horticultural Department, Third Floor of the Emerson-Brantingham Building, Harrisburg, Pa., during the State Farm Products Show, January 17th to 20th.

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The Year's Business

AS THIS issue of GRANGE NEWS reaches you many of our Granges will have installed their officers and presumably most of the new Masters will have appointed a Finance Committee in accordance with the Grange Constitution. We are aware that in many small Granges it is deemed unimportant to pay attention to matters of Business detail, believing that time is mispent in doing so. We wish to advocate the importance of good business practice in every Grange. All books should be audited properly. Secretaries' and Treasurers' accounts carefully checked and account taken of

all stock of groceries, etc., on hand. Collections of outstanding accounts and dues should be carefully investigated. In a previous issue the matter of Grange Dues was discussed fully and strict adherence to the method required by our Constitution would undoubtedly place every Grange on a solid business basis. Good business is just as important in the Grange as in the shop. Careless, indifferent and shiftless methods are usually found to be the underlying causes of many failures in the Grange as well as elsewhere, and we advocate a careful audit in all Granges.

Grange Mutual Casualty

ELSEWHERE in this issue of GRANGE NEWS appears the report of the Grange Mutual Casualty Company and we regret to note that the indications are that unless "an increase in interest and business is strongly in evidence, the necessary steps will be taken to terminate the company's business."

The Grange Mutual Casualty was organized eleven years ago by the Master and the Executive Committee of the State Grange to provide protection for our membership. The term "agriculture" is

interpreted so variously and there never has been any certainty how many of the incidental jobs done by the farmer come under the meaning of the term. Unfortunately the Grange membership has not seen fit to support the company's effort to provide protection and the only ray of hope to continue this Grange adjunct for our membership is for one thousand or more members of the Order to step forth and assist the present policy holders to the number of 1,100 in retaining this Grange Endeavor.

Farm Relief

WE HAVE referred to this subject repeatedly, and scarcely a daily paper, either metropolitan or local is not on record in some form on the subject. It is a settled fact that there is a real farm problem. The solution is not so easy even though there are many plans offered. All of the suggested plans of relief possess merit to some degree and for the benefit of our membership we quote herewith the action adopted at the State meeting at Erie, "Farm Relief is not a piece of legislation nor is it class privilege but rather the giving to the farmer an equal opportunity before the law. Manufacturers have been granted tariff privileges by the Federal Government and tax exemption by the State. Bankers are allowed low taxes by law and the privilege of controlling

the amount of money in circulation. Railroads are protected by the Interstate Commerce Commission granting rates that yield a good return on investment no matter how badly the properties are managed. The farmer, when he buys his supplies, has been levied upon to pay the tariff benefits and the tax exemptions of the manufacturer. He has been compelled to accept lower prices for his products when circulation of money is restricted. He must get his perishable goods to market though the freight rates are out of all proportion to the price he receives for the goods.

Two difficulties lie in the way of adequate relief for agriculture. First, the business is unwilling to reassume the lead of taxes shifted to the farmer and forego the privileges from which is reaped

easy dividends. Second, farm leaders lack the vision to iron out their difficulties and get together on a plan that is comprehensive and practical.

The Grange is not without blame in this particular. The debenture plan furnishes the best method, we believe, for getting the money to handle and dispose of surpluses but provides no machinery for getting the surplus out of the country or off the market.

We believe that a combination of the three plans espoused by three of the farm organizations would be a good start by the Federal Government to help the farmer. The machinery of the McNary-Haugen bill is necessary to insure the

disposal of farm surpluses. The debenture plan of the National Grange is we think a better way to finance the project than the equalization fee of the McNary-Haugen bill. And the stimulation of coöperatives as advocated by the Farmers Union would furnish the adequate means to hold surpluses until the market would need them or to gather them for shipment abroad. It is a tragedy for agriculture that certain Farm Organizations have steadily refused to come to the council table of the National Board of Farm Organizations and in this crisis to have to admit they have no plan agreed to and worked out by all organized agriculture."

Master's Letter to Granges

Worthy Patrons:

There are times when mere words fail to express the emotions of a grateful heart. But the vote of confidence given me by the delegates at Erie is not only greatly appreciated but will long be remembered.

I fully realize the responsibility that comes with the office and shall earnestly endeavor to discharge the duties in a manner that will not only reflect credit on the Order, but on the administration as well.

The strength of our Order does not rest in its officers, but in the membership of the several subordinate Granges. The Grange gives power and prestige to its officers and not the officers to the Grange. Make the foundation strong and the whole structure will be a power for good and an enemy of evil.

Having been elected Master of the State Grange, my first duty will be to get acquainted with the work and to formulate plans for future action. In doing this I shall keep in mind the statement made at Erie, "That I have no friends to reward nor foes to punish."

I expect that all worthy patrons will now be my friends and that those who were against me will at least be with me if not for me. I want to start with a clean slate and the first word written on that slate must be "Fraternity." Everything said and done must be in harmony with that word, and if any are in doubt about its meaning, their conscience should be their guide.

We ask that the same team work that was displayed in electing me master be employed in building up the Order, with this exception, we used a three horse team at Erie, but from now on we must use a five horse team, which represents the entire strength of our membership.

Just as soon as possible we will get in touch with Grange conditions in every county in the state and start a campaign of organization. I want the State Deputies to send me this information at once. How many Granges in your district have disbanded within the last five years? Give names, number and state whether it would be worth while to try to reorganize any or all of them.

State whether you have any Granges in your district that have not elected officers for 1928, giving name and number. Also state whether there are any points in your district where a Grange could be organized, giving name of place or places, and if possible, the name of one or more farmers who are interested.

We would call your attention to the resolutions printed elsewhere in this issue. One relative to the appointment of Deputies and the other relative to holding a Deputy Conference. While we are in accord with both of these resolutions, it places the Master in rather an embarrassing position.

We have always felt that the proper time to hold a Conference, was in conjunction with State Grange, and then make it more of a school instead of a

Conference. Unless some urgent need should arise, the Conference will be held in conjunction with the State Grange meeting next December.

We would further suggest that when any of our State Officers are in your district that you get in touch with them and go over Grange conditions carefully; and if in need of help let them know what kind and an effort will be made to assist you.

A letter of instructions will go out to each State and Pomona Deputy the latter part of January, and we hope to have some Blank Reports to aid you in your work.

We approve of the resolution relative to the appointment of Deputies, because if followed, it will tend to prevent the building of a Grange machine and relieve the Master of all responsibility for not having appointed the right one for Deputy. We would suggest, therefore, that all Deputies, who desire to continue during 1928, resume the recommendation of the Pomona Master and Executive Committee and forward same to me on or before January 20, 1928.

Now that funds for the Dormitory are assured we will be permitted to give our whole time and energy to building up the Order. If any Granges or counties were in doubt about the project before the Erie meeting, they must be in favor of it now.

I trust that all Granges will contribute something and that the balance will be pledged without further delay.

Again thanking the Grange for the honor conferred on me, and pledging my best efforts to build up the Order, I am,

Fraternally yours,

E. B. DORSETT.

—I would stress the continuation of many worthy projects which our State has undertaken in its Grange program, that we make our subordinate Granges instruments in carrying out some worthy country enterprise.—Gate Keeper.

OUR ANNUAL MESSAGE

This message written amid Holiday activities may lose some of its aptness until it reaches our patrons early in January. Nevertheless we feel that GRANGE NEWS must add its words of good cheer and good will to all its efforts to bring good fellowship to our members during the year. As the New Year comes in, may our backward glance over the passing year make us grateful for blessings of 1927 and may our hope be that the outlook for 1928 may enthrall all for success and prosperity. Even though late, our wish to all is for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Contributions to the Girls' Dormitory at State College

DURING the month, Nov. 20-Dec. 20, the sum of \$9,018.40 was received from Granges throughout the State, making a total cash in the Fund of \$64,453.21. This is the largest contribution in a single month since the project was launched and the officers of every subordinate and Pomona Grange in charge of raising funds should aim to forward all contributions to the Secretary of the State Grange, John H. Light, 428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

County	Grange	Amount
Crawford	Penn Line, No. 1784	\$6.00
Cumberland	Newton, No. 1509	2.10
Indiana	Success, No. 1058	142.00
Crawford	Bloomington Valley, No. 1757	.90
Beaver	Daugherty, No. 1571	26.00
Bradford	Spring Hill, No. 178	80.00
Mercer County Pomona		500.00
Warren	Farmingdon, No. 339	2.50
Huntingdon	Donation, No. 330	40.00
Columbia	Hemlock, No. 525	25.00
Beaver	Raccoon, No. 1565	45.00
Susquehanna	Shiloh, No. 927	3.00
Wyoming	Unity, No. 1249	22.75
Bucks	Middletown, No. 684	1.20
Chester	Brandywine, No. 60	1.50
Chester	Kennett, No. 19	.30
Delaware	Brookhaven, No. 1173	.30
Warren	Mrs. McGraw	.60
Chester	Goshen, No. 121	.30
McKean	Turtle Point, No. 1236	.30
Venango	Scrubs, No. 1705	10.00
Clarion	Limestone, No. 654	13.00
Somerset	Jefferson, No. 1691	14.00
Fayette	Perryopolis, No. 1487	15.00
Bucks	Edgewood, No. 683	25.00
Beaver	Chippewa, No. 1592	109.52
Bedford	Charlesville, No. 698	25.00
Bradford	North Orwell, No. 1280	25.00
Erie	Bessemer, No. 1748	22.00
Butler	Oakland, No. 1430	41.00
Warren	Garland, No. 1708	5.00
Montgomery	Valley, No. 1380	3.60
Northumberland County Pomona		50.00
Chester	Chester Valley, No. 1496	7.50
Somerset	Somerset, No. 1697	33.00
Luzerne County Pomona		7.50
Wayne	Indian Orchard, No. 1020	16.00
Westmoreland	Sewickley, No. 1597	73.16
Allegheny	Mt. Nebo, No. 1872	4.00
Bradford	Fassett, No. 1567	11.75
Allegheny	New Texas, No. 1896	12.80
Allegheny	Robinson, No. 897	12.80
Allegheny	Milford, No. 773	3.60
Junata	Friendship, No. 1799	40.00
Carbon	Warriors Mark, No. 974	43.00
Huntingdon	Quemahoning, No. 1659	1,018.47
Somerset		12.00
Center County Pomona		7.50
Fayette	Dawson, No. 419	40.00
Fayette	Gallatin, No. 1580	1.00
Bucks	Carversville, No. 451	100.30
Allegheny	Robinson Grange, No. 897	127.00
Potter	Ulysses, No. 1193	20.35
Berks	Kutztown, No. 1836	69.00
Lawrence	Pleasant Hill, No. 1505	100.00
Chester	Freemont Grange, No. 1908	1.50
Blair County Pomona		.60
Bedford	Eureka, No. 607	7.50
Bedford	Charlesville, No. 698	42.00
Bedford	Spring Valley, No. 834	25.50
Allegheny	Way, No. 1462	3.90
Somerset	Jenner Grange, No. 1661	3.50
Somerset	Urtis Grange, No. 1690	62.10
Somerset	Milford, No. 1744	25.00
Allegheny	Bulls Creek, No. 1463	30.00
Lawrence	Mahoning Valley, No. 1649	200.00
Blair	Scotch Valley, No. 510	85.00
Blair	South Auburn, No. 1188	45.00
Beaver County Pomona		100.00
Beaver	Rug Sun, No. 417	100.00
Lehigh and Northampton County Pomona		197.60
Lehigh-Northampton	Barr, No. 1121	2.40
Lancaster	Ephrata, No. 1815	40.00
Lancaster	Cocalico, No. 1883	20.00
Greene	Rogersville, No. 1430	49.05
Greene	Ruff Creek, No. 1631	25.00
Greene	Cornichaels, No. 1889	28.00
Greene	Mountain, No. 1307	8.40
Lancaster	Monroe, No. 362	23.25
Washington	Warwick, No. 1754	10.00
Clearfield	Amity, No. 1540	160.00
Clearfield	DuBois, No. 808	15.00
Clearfield	Madison, No. 899	73.30
Philadelphia	Richland Grange, No. 1206	18.60
Washington	Philadelphia, No. 645	77.00
Washington	Fallowfield, No. 1382	1.60
Washington	West Pike Run, No. 1928	3.00
Washington	Gretna, No. 1543	5.00
Washington	Cross Creek, No. 954	8.50
Washington	Amwell, No. 1055	10.20
Washington	Independence, No. 179	42.30
Washington	Paris, No. 1511	4.20
Washington	Franklin, No. 1602	3.00
Washington	West Alexander, No. 1321	7.50
Washington	Secoy Hill, No. 1345	4.20
Washington	N. Strabane, No. 1434	3.00
Washington	Cross Creek Valley, No. 1751	25.00
Somerset	Jenner, No. 1661	5.00
Somerset	Valley, No. 878	25.00
Potter	Burtville, No. 1281	2.00
Blair	Allegheny, No. 1154	6.00
Blair	Turtle Point	15.00
Bradford	West Granville, No. 257	80.30
Somerset	Mountain, No. 1768	37.00
Somerset	Scotch Valley, No. 510	5.00
Crawford	Summerhill, No. 880	122.50
Somerset	Conemaugh, No. 1718	53.00
Dr. Lyons Cook Book Sale		1,000.00
Lawrence	New Bedford, No. 1929	37.00
Lawrence	W. S. McGrimes	5.00
Lawrence	Mahoning Valley, No. 1649	122.50
Lawrence	East New Castle, No. 1536	53.00
Lawrence	Pleasant Hill, No. 1505	53.00

Lawrence	Pleasant Hill, No. 1505	13.80
Lehigh	Willard, No. 1440	58.00
Bedford	Trexlerstown, No. 1755	60.00
Bedford	Eureka, No. 607	40.00
Fayette	Curfew, No. 1052	55.00
Susquehanna County Pomona		1,000.00
Fayette County Pomona		500.00
Clearfield	Brady, No. 1218	5.00
Butler	Winfield, No. 1105	46.85
Butler	Dayton, No. 1819	32.00
Lehigh	George K. Mosser	50.00
Bucks	Chalfont, No. 1545	161.00
Mercer	M. B. Orr	100.00
Lackawanna	C. M. Pallman	100.00
Armstrong	S. B. Allshouse	100.00
Mercer	Coolspring, No. 1619	20.00
Somerset	W. Valley, No. 1760	25.00
Washington	Stoney Creek, No. 1793	100.00
Fayette	Wm. D. Phillips	100.00
Butler	William Phillips	100.00
Chester	Dr. E. M. Santee	100.00
Chester	Dr. C. C. Rankin, No. 60	100.00
Chester	Adelaide Rankin, No. 60	9.90
Mercer	W. Salem, No. 1607	8.00
Bucks	Coolspring, No. 1619	.90
Mercer	Millburn, No. 1647	1.80
Mercer	Pleasant Valley, No. 1643	.30
Mercer	Indian Run, No. 1611	.30
Mercer	South Pymatuning, No. 1690	.30
Mercer	Perry, No. 585	.30
Mercer	Fairview, No. 1629	.30
Mercer	Worth Grange, No. 1450	.30
Mercer	New Vernon, No. 608	.30
Mercer	New Lebanon, No. 1445	.30
Mercer	Deer Creek, No. 337	.30
Mercer	Valley, No. 1441	22.50
Somerset	Hope, No. 1851	50.00
Bucks	Delaware Valley, No. 1622	1,100.00
Chester	J. Hastings Whiteside	100.00
Chester	Mrs. J. Hastings Whiteside	100.00
Chester	Harry H. Pratt	100.00
Lawrence	New Lebanon, No. 1445	30.00
Northumberland	Rural Valley, No. 1750	16.15
Lancaster	L. Ruppin	100.00
Lancaster	Charlotte Ruppin	100.00

Amount previously acknowledged \$10,664.55
Cash contributions to December 20, 1927 \$55,434.81
..... \$66,099.36

Official Juvenile Regalia

(As adopted from our designs by the National Grange)

Write for descriptive circular and prices.

We make the complete equipment for Subordinate, Pomona and State Granges.

Particulars on request.

FULLER REGALIA & COSTUME CO.

12 HIGH ST., WORCESTER, MASS.

(Oldest Grange House; established 1885)

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Everything for the Grange

Send for Complete Catalogue

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See the Finest Farm Products and Livestock in Pennsylvania

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Pennsylvania

State Farm Products Show

Harrisburg, January 17, 18, 19, 20

Admission Free

Reduced Railroad Fare

"The Biggest Winter Farm Event in the East"

Annual meetings of 25 state-wide organizations.

Livestock sales January 18 and 19.

Exhibits of corn, small grains, potatoes, tobacco, wool, honey, maple products, milk, butter, eggs, apples, poultry, pigeons, swine, sheep, dairy and beef cattle.

A complete exhibition of the latest farm machinery and farm supplies.

Under the Direction of

State Farm Products Show Commission

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

POMONA GRANGES

SCHUYLKILL

Schuykill Co. Pomona held a quiet but live meeting in November; initiating about thirty into the degree of Pomona. Pomona court was beautiful with the green of the mountain pine and rhododendron; while Flora's tribute added color to the green. Pomona had her work well in hand and made her instructions, impressive.

Many of their children took part during the Lecturer's Hour and we heard the suggestion that a Juvenile Grange was contemplated and it looks quite possible.

An interesting feature was the visit of their County Poor Directors, asking cooperation from the Pomona members in making the County Farm as well kept and paying as were their own farms. A committee was appointed by the Master, to aid in every way possible not only increased production but to carry on any experimental work that might be of benefit to the farmers of the county.

Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, of the State Home Economics Committee was present and spoke.

Farm Bureau Agent Bolinger gave food for thought when he gave a survey of the grange in the county; citing number of granges, membership and condition of granges when he came to the county ten years ago and then the number of granges, membership and conditions today. Of what a grange might and ought to mean to agriculture in its community.

This brought remarks from several present that portrays good for the grange in Schuylkill County.

Mr. John W. Kunkle, Past Master was installing officer.

Mr. George Kammerer, Master.

Mr. Charles Ellis, Lecturer.

John Shoener, Secretary.

CRAWFORD

The Winter meeting of Crawford County Pomona was held with Westford Grange, December 7 and 8. Miss Alice M. Bentley, Representative in the General Assembly and Rev. Chas. I. Steffy, Chaplain of the State Grange were the principal speakers of the day. The following program was rendered:

WEDNESDAY MORNING

Grange opens at 11:00 a. m. in the fifth degree, dropping back to the fourth degree immediately after the opening ceremony.

Address of welcome—Westford Grange. Response—Summerhill Grange.

"Is it Better to Market Crops as they are Harvested or Store Them for Higher Prices?"—North Shenango Grange.

Recitation—Venango Grange.

Report of the traveling gavel.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

1:30 O'CLOCK

Roll call of Granges—"What Our Grange Did for a Community Project." "Should Tests for Drivers' Licenses Be More Strict?"—West Shenango Grange.

"Will the National Tax Reduction Help the Farmers?"—French Creek Valley Grange.

"Would Our Schools be Improved if the School Directors Received Compensation for Services Rendered?"—Atlantic Grange.

"Some of my Experiences in Harrisburg."—Hon. Alice M. Bentley.

Musie.

"Does it Pay the Crawford County Farmer to Try to Raise Apples for His Own Use?"—Bloomfield Grange.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

Opens in fifth degree at 7:00 o'clock. Election of Pomona officers.

THURSDAY MORNING

Reading of resolutions without debate. "How Can the Farmer Aid in Law Enforcement?"—Randolph Grange.

"The Effect of Gossip on Community Life"—Wayne Center Grange.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

1:30 O'CLOCK

"What Conditions in the Home Life of Farm Youth are Causing Unrest and Dissatisfaction and Need Attention?"—Shaws Landing Grange.

Address—Rev. Charles I. Steffy, Chaplain of Pennsylvania State Grange.

"Do Department Store Bargains Save Money for the Purchasers?"—Dicksonburg Grange.

"Should Farm Property be Assessed at Full Value?"—Cambridge Springs.

LEHIGH-NORTHAMPTON

Lehigh and Northampton Pomona Grange, No. 68, met on Saturday, Dec. 3, at Macungie as the guest of Macungie Grange. Two sessions were held, afternoon and evening, and both of them were well attended. Nearly all the Subordinate granges were represented by their Masters and rendered good reports. Mr. Ralph Zollers, Pomona Master from Montgomery County, was the principal speaker. Dr. J. M. Yetter from Monroe County also made an address.

The Pomona, at this meeting, made an additional contribution of \$100 toward the Girl's Dormitory fund.

The principal feature of the evening's program was a humorous exemplification of the third degree by members of Macungie Grange. Miss Marguerite Erikson, extension worker for Northampton county, gave an interesting talk on "Feeding and Training of Children."

It was decided to hold the March meeting in Odd Fellows hall at Schneeksville; and the June meeting in Macada Grange hall near Bethlehem.

WASHINGTON

At a meeting of the Pomona Grange December 8, prizes were awarded to winners in an essay contest held among the boys and girls of the various granges in Washington county during the latter part of the last summer. These prizes were sums of money given by some of the banks of the county.

The boys' contest was won by Russell G. Parker, of Amwell Grange who received a prize of \$20 given by the Washington Trust company. Second prize of \$10, given by the First Bank & Trust company, of Washington, went to Karl Kay Kinder, of Scenery Hill. Younger boys wrote essays on the subject, "What I Would Do With My Township Roads and Why."

Judges in the boys' contest were M. B. Horner, principal of Washington High school; Charles M. Herron, principal of the Sixth Ward schools, Washington; and S. V. Kimberland, superintendent of schools of Washington county.

The girls' essay were on the subject, "What We Want the Rural School in Our Community to Be." Grace McIlwaine, of Buffalo Grange won the first prize, \$20, given by the Citizens National bank, of Washington. The \$10 prize given for second place by the First Bank & Trust company, of Washington, was awarded to Janie Lou Walker, of Amwell township, Washington Grange. Mary Wonsettler, of Scenery Hill, won the \$5 gold piece donated by the Burgettstown bank.

Judges of girls' essays were Mrs. Louise Hughes, principal of Washington seminary; F. W. McVay, superintendent of Canonsburg schools, and Miss McKean, of the English department of Trinity High school.

In a flower contest Kathleen Amos, of Eighty Four, Reams Grange won first prize of \$20 worth of bulbs given by G. H. Williams. Mrs. Elliott, of west of Washington, won the prize for the best general display.

HOME COMING

"Old Home Week" is becoming more and more popular each year. Why not have a "Home Coming" in the Grange? In nearly, if not quite, every Grange we have members who have not been "home" for many years.

We would like each Grange to make a special effort, at either the first or second meeting in January to have a Home Coming Meeting.

If you have installation get your State officers, district or State deputy to install and make the meeting both entertaining and instructive.

E. B. DORSETT.

ELK COUNTY POMONA GRANGE

The Elk County Pomona Grange met in regular session December 7th as a guest of Boot Jack Grange. Over 150 members representing nine of the eleven granges in the county were present.

The morning session was devoted to business and following the dinner served by the Boot Jack Grange the following officers were elected for the next two years.

The afternoon program, open to the public, was opened with music by the grange. Mr. Emil Kant, Specialist in Landscape Gardening, gave an illustrated talk on the Improvement of the Home Grounds which received many favorable comments. Prof. O. G. F. Bonnett, Past-Master, sang a solo and discussed the

Master Farmer Program. The sale of cook books for the benefit of the Girls' Dormitory Fund was taken up in the discussion, "What Shall I Give for a Christmas Present?"

In the evening ten candidates were instructed in the fifth degree and an entertainment program given by the members of Boot Jack Grange in charge of the Lecturer, Miss Grace Miller.

The next meeting will be held at the Long Level Grange Hall, Tuesday, March 6th.

BYRON W. KING SCHOOL OF ORATORY

Courses of instruction for all kinds of Public Speaking and Entertaining, Teaching, Church Activities, etc. Diplomas and Degrees granted.

Remedial Instruction for Stammering and other defects of Speech and Voice, Music, Play-coaching. Send for catalog. Address

KING SCHOOL OF ORATORY
Mt. Oliver Station Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.

Grange Supplies

Officers' Sashes

Members' Badges, Subordinate No. 4, Reversible, 45 cents each. Pomona Badges, No. 14, Reversible 55 cents each.

No. 650 U. S. Wool Bunting Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted with Eagle and Stand, \$6.50. Printed Silk Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted as above, \$10.00. Printed Silk Flag 4x6 ft. Mounted as above, \$15.00.

OUR SPECIALTY
PAST MASTER JEWELS
\$5.00 to \$20.00

PINS BUTTONS RINGS
Send for our prices before you buy.

BOSTON REGALIA CO.
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A 100 Per Cent. Investment

For the Dairyman **Keystone Dairy Feeds**

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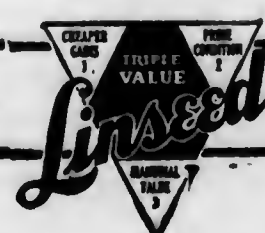
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Keystone Grange Exchange

HARRISBURG, PA.

Balance the Ration with



Meal—COSTS LITTLE EARN'S MUCH

Come and see our display at the Farm Products Show.

HOME ECONOMICS

Under Auspices of the State Grange Committee

January—What of the New Year?
February—Our shortest month—Why?
Name 5 duties for the month.

AN INVENTORY

When you take an inventory Of your friendships new and old, When you are adding up the joys of life, That can't be bought with gold, When you feel the need of some one Who'll "stand by" through thick and thin, I shall count myself most happy If you'll always "count me in."

RULES FOR RIGHT LIVING

1. Plan a program for each day's work and pleasure, and do your best to live up to it.
 2. Devise a budget system. (Yes, try some plan and the results will amaze you).
 3. Chase your work so it won't chase you.
 4. Take a great interest in the government. Do not say one word against it unless you have done all you can to make it what you want it to be.
 5. "Be kind to all you chance to meet. In word or lane or crowded street."
 6. Practice thrift.
 7. Cultivate poise, for "He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city."
 8. Make your business grow.
 9. Divide the day of twenty-four hours into eight hours for work, eight for sleep and eight for pleasure.
 10. Have family worship. I have never known a family who took the trouble to read the Bible and have daily worship that were not devout. In the religious thermometer, normal is registered by "family worship."
- When we have done our best to get out of life all that there is in it by contributing all we can to it, we may remember that "Not failure but low aim is crime."—The Stockman & Farmer.

HOME ECONOMICS AT ERIE

Before the work of the sixth degree on Wednesday evening the Home Economics Committee presented their speaker who had chosen as subject "The Guidance of Youth."

It was a large interested audience that followed Mr. Harold L. Holbrook of the Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg as he told of the efforts to learn "why high school students break down."

Of the effect of teaching on the young child; and the causing it to become an introvert.

Of the effect of not having the right companionship at the right times in life. Especially in the adolescent years.

Of the need of a deeper religious life—of family worship—if only that the child hear its parent in a few spoken sentences of prayer.

Ford's Sound Seeds
Will satisfy our fellow patrons. Write for our catalog and special terms on Grange Club orders. We want to co-operate with you in securing the best seeds at reasonable prices.

FREE Coupon worth 50c with our new catalog, to all who write for it.
FORD SEED CO., Box 101, Ravenna, Ohio

NURSERY STOCK
Peach, apple, pear, cherry, plum, nectarine, all budded from bearing wood.

Ornamental shrubs, grape vines, barberry. Grafted walnuts. Budded roses.

Send for circular
CREASY'S NURSERIES
ESPY, PA.

The message was greatly appreciated and many were the expressions of desire that he might come to their home neighborhoods with this much needed instruction.

TWO HANDSOME QUILTS

State Grange had the pleasure of having two very handsome quilts shown at the meeting. These had been prepared by different Pomona looking to hastening the day when their Dormitory Fund would be in hand.

One red and white was from Indiana County. Mrs. Fleming presented it and told of its making when each grange in the Pomona had made a patch getting names at ten cents a name. These were written on and numbered over five hundred. The quilt was then quilted and one could not help wishing to own such a one. This quilt is for sale, no purchaser having been found as yet.

The other blue and white was a star design and was presented by Mrs. Van Kirk of Washington County Pomona. Again each subordinate grange made a patch getting names at ten cents a name; these names were written on and outlined with blue silk matching the blue star. Eighteen Hundred and one names were written in and the quilt finely quilted. Then they offered it to their Pomona Master at ten cents a name for purchase. The beauty and cause were too much for Mr. Wm. D. Phillips and he is the happy possessor of this piece of art.

Many expressions were heard "why could we not make one in our Pomona?" "We never thought to help along in that way and thus help ourselves."

COOK BOOK LIST

The number of cook books in the different county granges also proved very interesting; especially where folks had spent hours with this interesting book.

3,725 sold in Washington Pomona.
1,700 sold in Lawrence Co. Pomona.
1,125 sold in Crawford Co. Pomona.
1,000 sold in Elk Co. Pomona.
These selling 800 or more—Bradford, Wyoming, Chester and Delaware, Allegheny, Fayette.
Those selling 700 or more—Somerset Co. Pomona.
Those selling 600 or more—Westmoreland Co.
Those selling 500 or more—Bucks, Centre, Lancaster, Indiana.
Those selling 400 or more—Cumberland, Susquehanna, Mercer.
Those selling 300 or more—Berks, Butler, Warren, Lebanon.

TEN THOUSAND FOR DORMITORY FUND

Ever since Susquehanna and Crawford County Pomona had made their pledge of one thousand dollars and one after another of the other Pomona were pledging one thousand to match these we had felt much excitement and anxiety that we win by having 13 others make a like gift; and very carefully we kept counting all prospects, but the real live interest came the last evening of the State meeting when Mr. J. Hastings Whiteside of Chester County came to the platform and claiming to be a man of few words said he would give one thousand dollars if the official family would each give one hundred—the audience gasped then came the broad smile of good fellowship as officer after officer stood assuring their willingness to claim the gift.

But this was not all for Brother Carter, Tunkhannock, Wyoming Co. told of the need of finishing this and how others had, completed large tasks

speedily and suggested that if 250 others in the state would give one hundred dollars he would give the first one hundred. He then told how this could be readily done if four from each county were found who would make a like contribution. But the audience was not satisfied to rest here and go home—two brothers came down the aisle and stood showing their willingness to be counted as giving at once. Others followed then the sisters knowing that the grange has meant so much to them wanted to help and from the gallery came the first one Mrs. J. Hastings Whiteside, Chester County, Mr. Rupp, Lancaster, Mrs. John Dale, Centre, Mrs. Gerhard, who wanted Carbon honored. Mrs. Fretz who was representing her husband as Pomona Master of Upper Bucks speaking for the granges. Others and yet other until 4 stood representing themselves or their granges at home.

Those assuring of help were—J. Hastings Whiteside, Chester Co., \$1,000.

The official grange family \$100 each. Mr. Carter, Tunkhannock, Wyoming Co., \$100; M. B. Orr, Mercer, \$100; J. G. Crumb, Crawford, \$100; Louis Piollet, Bradford, \$100; Mr. & Mrs. McCullough, and family, Lawrence, \$100; C. M. Pallman, Lackawanna, \$100; J. H. Cypher, Monroe, \$100; Alex Decker, Lyeomg, \$100; Mrs. J. Hastings Whiteside, Chester, \$100; Mrs. Charlotte Rupp, Lancaster, \$100; G. M. Griffin, Fayette, \$100; Fred Jones, Westmoreland, \$100; W. F. Hill, Huntingdon; Mrs. S. R. Ellsworth, Wyoming, \$100; Mrs. John Dale, Centre, \$100; Mrs. Ely Fretz, Upper Bucks, \$100; C. B. Dayton, Susquehanna, \$100; Elmer Smith, Susquehanna, \$100; Edgar T. Fink, Lehigh, \$100; David F. Kyle, Lawrence, \$100; Edw. Kircher, Newton Grange No. 253, \$100; H. E. Butler, \$100; Geo. H. Becker, Butler, \$100; Dr. E. M. Santee, Luzerne, \$100; S. B. Allhouse, Armstrong, \$100; W. D. Phillips, Washington, \$100; P. S. Crittendon, Centre, \$100; E. B. Dorsett, Tioga, \$100; R. G. Bressler, Centre, \$100; Mrs. W. O. Gerhard, Carbon, \$100; A. N. Seeley, Columbia, \$100; R. G. Otterman, Armstrong, \$100; P. H. McCarren, (West Franklin), \$100; E. S. Gregory, (So. Buffalo), \$100; D. A. Harrison, (Auburn), \$200; Bruce Carter, Susquehanna, \$100; John Kane, Venango, \$100; K. S. Bagshaw, Blair, \$100; J. Hastings Whiteside, Chester, \$100; Mrs. W. F. Hill, Huntingdon, \$100; Susquehanna Pomona, \$100; Wellsboro Grange, Tioga, \$100; H. D. Allebach, Montgomery, \$200; Lawsville Grange No. 1455, Susquehanna Co., \$100; Goshen Grange, Chester Co., \$100; J. B. W. Stuftt and three others, Somerset Co., \$500; Dr. & Mrs. Rankin, Chester, (each \$100); Buckhorn Grange, Cambria, \$200; William Phillips, Fayette, \$100; C. B. Day, Greene, \$100; J. A. Boak, Lawrence, \$100; Mrs. L. Rupp, Lancaster, \$100.

Our musical folks thinking music would add just now sang "Bringing in the Sheaves."

There was not time to tarry over this and the Master called for a good march for the folks to leave the platform, saying they had not marched up to music, but ought to have it now.

MEMORIAL FOR MRS. LOUIE TAYLOR RODGERS

When building a Girls Dormitory at State College was first discussed Mrs. Louie Taylor Rodgers, who was much interested in the gift that the Grange was making and the memorial to education for which it stood, suggested that it would be very nice if a room was set aside to be known by the name of the donor, whenever that donor gave one thousand dollars.

Because she was the first to propose this and because there is a very great desire in the state among Grange folks that we honor in some small way one we loved, it has been decided to make the first memorial to her. This will mean that one thousand dollars will have to

be secured. But we feel there are fully one thousand persons who will want to make a gift for this purpose. Her violin gave so much pleasure, so much of uplift that we want to do this. And this was fully born out at Erie at State meeting, for when it was mentioned and the folks told what we were planning to do, immediately some one handed some money and dollars and five dollars came rapidly until eighty dollars were in hand.

When it was suggested that we wait until we could get names and amounts some one said, "we do not want names we just want to do this."

During the memorial service one of the finest testimonials came when a brother in the audience arose and said, "I want to say a word of what Mrs. Rodgers and her music has meant to us in the audience who knew her only at a distance as it were of uplift and inspiration." And so we little know the charm, the power, the inspiration given by the beautiful tones sent out from her beloved violin.

Will you and you and you feel that you as her friend are a committee to call the attention of your grange friends and others to the thing we are planning and help send your contributions speedily. They are to be received and cared for until all are together by a friend in her own county and one who will make the first contribution to the fund.

Send all contribution to Mrs. W. Craig Lee, 15 West Walnut St., Washington, Pa.

—All American children should be trained to honor the flag of their country at all times; and above all, foreign children must be taught to honor and obey the flag of the country which feeds, clothes, and educates them.—Juvenile Committee.

Be Protected!

Our Policy saves you money, gives complete protection and relieves you of all liability in case of accident to any men you hire.

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and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

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Conducted by Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

I RESOLVE—

To keep my health!
To do my work!
To live!
To see to it I grow and gain and give!
Never to look behind me for an hour!
To wait in weakness, and to walk in power;
But always fronting onward, to the light,
Always and always facing toward the right.
Robbed, starved, defeated, fallen, wide astray—
On, with what strength I have
Back to the way.—Charlotte Perkins Stetson Gilman.

NEW YEAR'S DAY

New Year's Day is perhaps more universally observed than is any other day in the round year. In many parts of the world, among divers peoples of widely different religious faiths, the day is observed, often on a date other than January first, but always with the significance of the new year and its fresh opportunities.

The month in which New Year's Day occurs was named from the Roman god, Janus, who was a double-headed divinity, supposed to be looking backward to the past and forward to the future. Janus, the god of origins, is interpreted by Mommsen as "the spirit of opening," the double head signifying, according to the same authority, a gate swinging both ways. Janus was thought by the Romans to be interested in the beginnings of all their enterprises, and naturally the month which was to open the year was named for him. He was believed to be the door-keeper of heaven, and was selected as the guardian of the year.

Special days bring special messages. On January first old things are passed away. Behold, all things have become new. On New Year's Day a new time has come, with its new call and its new opportunity. One of life's dangers is what Dr. Jowett calls "the tyranny of the past." The disciples said to their Lord, "We have toiled all the night, and have taken nothing." They saw no use of trying further. They were ready to give up and go home. But in the grey dawn of the morning the Lord came and gave command, "Let down your nets," which meant: "Believe in the future; begin again; this is a new day; there is need for a fresh trial of your faith." In obedience to this command they drew up a draft of fishes so great that the boat could not contain it. New Year's Day teaches that, whatever may have been the failure of the night of toil in the old year, we are to have faith in the new opportunity which the opening year brings, and are to continue our efforts.

A symbol of the new year is found in the resurrection of Christ. He came to newness of life. We may with the old year leave off the old man, and we, too, may at this time of fresh beginnings rise to a new life. Whoever has trod across a field of freshly fallen snow must have been interested in the tracks which he made. The tracks were crooked or straight according as he had planned his course and followed his plan, or as he had turned backward to look at the course over which he had come. If the look had been frequently backward the track was filled with crooks and bends, but if the traveler had kept his eyes fixed on some objective directly in front and walked directly for this, he marked a fairly straight path. So if one is constantly turning to the past year he is likely to make a bad mess of the year in which he is living, but if he sets clearly before himself each year a definite objective, and aims at this, his life should show a

credible accomplishment. The following may well be our "Prayer for the New Year":

"Oh make me glad, dear Lord, that every passing day
Brings me a clean page in Thy book of life;
A change to turn the blotted pages down
And start again, refreshed for the great strife.

"Teach me to turn each bitter fault and grief
Into a lesson that may prove a guard
Against temptation, and the bitter foes
That lie in wait and press the fighter hard.

"Teach me to see the little joys of life,
The beauty of the world each passing day;
Teach me wide sympathy and tenderness,
That in the end I may humbly say:

"There are some pages, Lord, both clean and white,
Writ with good deeds, with sunshine, and with cheer,
That thou mayst put into my eager hands
Thy book of days to make a better year."

The common custom of making New Year's resolutions is personal the obligation and the relation being to the individual himself, instead of to others, as is true in the celebration of the Christmas festival. New Year's resolutions come in for a good deal of ridicule, but the resolutions are all right in themselves. The reason for ridicule is rather the irresolution which leads to the breaking of so many of the good resolutions of New Year's Day.—*Outstanding Days, Cheesman Herrick.*

SENATOR BORAH AT THE NATIONAL GRANGE

Declaring that all laws must be enforced by the agencies of political parties, Senator Borah told the Grange members that "when political parties take up this law and execute it with the same dispatch that they do other laws, you will realize the worth of the victory for which you have been fighting for fifty years, but so long as this side-stepping continues there will be no adequate enforcement."

I favor, therefore, the mobilizing of every ounce of power and politically efficiency that we have to enforce this amendment. I would not compromise upon the subject in any way, shape, or form.

"I believe it can be enforced. It is within the power of the party of which I am a member to enforce it. If it fails to do so, it strikes a blow at the cause of prohibition and a still more vital blow at the cause of Constitutional Government. For a great political party to stand neither for maintenance nor repeal seems to me a sorry plight in Democratic institutions."

UNDERWEIGHT CHILDREN

In Miss C's room, the children were drinking milk. Each one had a half-pint bottle of milk with a straw in it and was drinking through the straw with great relish. "Who pays for this milk?" I asked Miss C. She replied that each child paid fifteen cents a week. These pupils are children of well-to-do parents, but in spite of this they are all underweight. I asked Miss C. how she accounted for this. Here is her answer: "These children being extremely nervous, often do not take enough time for meals. At lunch they hurriedly eat a bite or two,

then run outdoors to play. Consequently they do not eat an amount of food sufficient for their needs. Then, too, some of these children are overstimulated. They may attend a movie in the evening; the next morning they are listless, do not care for food, and go to school without breakfast. When this is repeated often enough they soon become underweight. As soon as pupils begin to drink milk at school and have regular periods of activity and rest, they begin to gain in weight." Here again, when the home fails the school takes up the burden.

TOWAMENSING GRANGE BURNS MORTGAGE AT BIG CELEBRATION

Towamensing Grange, of Carbon County, which was organized in 1919, and which built a fine hall along Towamensing Trail, near Palmerton, in 1922, burned the mortgage on the property recently at an all-day celebration.

At the afternoon session Past Master of the State Grange P. H. Dewey and J. J. Bevan, superintendent of schools

for Carbon County made the principal addresses.

Fred Brenckman, Washington Representative of the National Grange, and former secretary of the State Grange, who organized the Grange, addressed the large gathering in the evening. The afternoon program was interspersed with vocal music furnished by a male choir composed of Samuel Peters and his six sons from Bethlehem. There were many other pleasing features on the program.

W. H. Snyder has been master of Towamensing Grange from the beginning. He and his wife have attended practically every meeting of the organization since it was established. Their interest in the Grange is shared by Mrs. Snyder's mother, Mrs. Caroline Stroup, who was present at the recent celebration. She is 88 years of age and is a favorite with old and young.

"I believe I am the oldest Patron at State Grange who can still farm and can run a tractor."—*Wm. Grabe, Butler.*

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Pattern Department, Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

OVERSEER J. A. BOAK CONCLUDES WORK AS ACTING MASTER OF GRANGE (Concluded from page 4.)

will not only approve the report of the Committee, but determine that what was commenced in good faith must be carried out, and I hope that we may leave Erie assured that the Dormitory will go under construction this coming Spring.

LEGISLATIVE

While it is true that our State Legislature does not meet this year, yet we should be alert to legislative matters. We should not wait until the legislature is ready to enact laws before we make up our mind what we want. I hope our legislative Committee will prepare a good strong program and that the Patrons of the State will study it so that we may all be a unit in our demands on the next Legislature. May not the Subordinate and Pomona discuss matters of importance, and come to our next State Grange prepared to tell what their members want? Then when Election Day comes the farmer should exercise his right of franchise.

During a period of more than a decade the Legislative activities of the State Grange have meant much to Pennsylvania agriculture. The recognition by the State Government of our Legislative Committee was only obtained after years of toil in behalf of agricultural needs and for twenty years or more the Pennsylvania State Grange has never been called upon to retract any policy laid down by it. Our position on Centralization, Bonds, Roads, Schools, etc., has been in accord with the ideas of our best citizens. The efforts to modify the Oleo Law secured by our Committee after years of contention, is just one example of the need for eternal vigilance in legislation.

The legislative activities should be increased and every Subordinate and Pomona Grange is urged to respond to any assistance the Committee may require.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

I believe this is the biggest question before the American people today. Disrespect for Law has become apparent from all sections. We find disobedience everywhere, in the home, in the school, and in the State, disobedience to the Law of God and man.

Law enforcement should begin in the home. When we speak of Law enforcement we invariably think of the 18th Amendment. We hear a great deal about the repeal of the 18th Amendment. The Amendment is in the Constitution to stay. America never goes backward. We must advance. While the 18th Amendment will not be repealed, it is in danger of modification. The 18th Amendment is a success, although it has never been tried. Whenever the American people make up their mind to enforce it, we may expect great results.

I appeal to you, fellow Patrons, to defend the Constitution of the United States. How often do we hear those who are wet, spread propaganda against the Prohibition Amendment, and we keep the silent. If we would put forth half the effort to promulgate the virtues of the 18th Amendment that its enemies do to discredit it, we would not need to fear for its modification.

THE GRANGE NEWS

This cheerful little visitor comes into our homes once a month with tidings of good cheer. It is our paper, so let us make it better in every way.

In this age, publicity is the most potent means of advancing any cause and Grange News can serve to spread not only news of our order, but bring to our readers the most modern ideas to improve conditions of agriculture.

As an advertising medium for both the sale and exchange of farm products it should fill a need and generally the paper should merit the support of every member.

The News is a splendid medium to promulgate the Grange principles and

should be read, not only by every Patron, but by all in our State who are interested in agriculture.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

This is a question that is of interest to many rural people. The time is here when electricity is a necessity on the farm, and should be furnished at a rate that can be afforded by the user. A cheaper construction of lines and equipment apparently is the solution. I trust the Grange will help the Joint Rural Electrification Committee to solve our problems.

AGRICULTURE

I like to think of agriculture as expressed in the following: "Since God placed man on the earth, Agriculture has existed." There is no occupation that precedes it, no order or Association that can rank with the tillers of the soil. Before literature existed, before governments were known, agriculture was the calling of men. And all the fruits of social progress since then grew from the brown soil. Agriculture toilers, therefore, claim this precedence over royal dynasties, and titles of nobility that they represent the oldest and most indisputable lineage, and hold a patent that issue from the ancient gates of Eden.

Agriculture is the largest single industry in the world, employing more labor, and a greater investment, and producing more wealth than any other enterprise. And yet after all this, agriculture is in distress and is asking relief. We may get some relief through legislation but the real source of relief is through organization and cooperation. Relief must come largely from our own efforts.

The question of distribution must be solved through a better system of marketing and this is one of the problems for our consideration.

TAXES

Taxes began with the forming of the Government and shall not end as long as we have governments. They should be an investment and in such cases they should not be burdensome if justly assessed, collected and used. The principal thing relative to taxation is to establish a system so that all may pay in proportion to the benefit derived.

Our reason for high taxes is the creation of so many public bodies which must be maintained, and public bodies never commit suicide. Unfortunately for Pennsylvania, Real Estate has shouldered the burden of taxation for years and an equalization of taxation cannot be made until the exemption of taxation is removed from manufacturing corporations. Here, again, we lack cooperation, for a united body of farmers and rural minded folk would mean a proper and just assessment by State, County and Local units. As it is, Pennsylvania Tax Laws are so written that the heavy burden rests on him, who is least able to pay.

THE GOOD OF THE ORDER

In our meetings this is always called for and should be considered seriously. When a suggestion is offered it should be discussed and disposed of.

In the State, the good of the Order deserves considerable attention. We have made only one raise in dues in twenty years, and that was only 30 cents or a raise of 25%, while almost everything else has raised from 75% to 100%, and yet we demand more from the Grange every year.

I hope this Grange will not adjourn until we have arranged to replenish our Treasury.

The National Grange considered very seriously the raising of our National dues. Our ranks must be strengthened, more field work must be done, more cooperation is imperative, and altogether we must advance the business of agriculture through a better farm Fraternity and higher and loftier motives by our rural citizens. The Grange as the agency is the only organization of the day to solve this problem.

PEACE

Never within the history of the world did the subject of peace receive so much consideration. In future wars defense will be unknown. In former wars the horrors were largely confined to the front ranks, but if there is ever another great conflict between civilized nations the horrors will not be confined to the front rank but with modern means of warfare, such as airplanes and gas, large cities can be annihilated almost in the twinkling of an eye, thus bringing the horrors of war to those who, in many instances, have profited by wars.

Thus by taking the profit out of wars we are on the road to peace. "Necessity is the mother of invention." It is necessary for those who have profited by war to invent some other line of investment. If the civilized world would spend one-tenth as much to prevent wars as we do to prepare for, and carry on wars, we would solve the peace question. Brother Aaron Jones, past Master of the National Grange, said, "There would be no war if all people would abide by the decisions of justice."

The Christian nations have had a substitute for war for almost two thousand years, but have been slow to accept. When we do not accept the plans of an all-wise Father we have to abide by the consequence. We are glad that the Grange has always stood for peace and hope and believe that it shall be brought about by Christian influence.

May we not cultivate the spirit of peace in the minds of the young, by singing the praise of the heroes of peace rather than the heroes of war, not only in song, but in picture and story.

He is a greater hero who prevents a war, than he who ends one.

DORMANT GRANGES

The causes of dormancy come, not from without, but from within. Likewise growth also comes from within. No one ever heard of a Grange becoming dormant whose members cooperated and worked as a unit, neither did any one ever know of such a Grange standing still, growth in such a Grange would be inevitable.

The seed of dormancy begins to germinate when the members fall in arrears with their dues. A member who pays his dues is generally interested, but when he becomes delinquent his interest wanes. A good Secretary is one of the best preventatives of dormancy. Prompt notice of arrears and ever on the alert to keep members paid up will do much to prevent dormancy. Irregular meetings, tardiness in opening the Grange, poor business methods, no lecture hour and indifferent work are all causes to alarm us. Newly elected officers should aim to make 1928 the best Grange year yet.

THE RITUAL

Much of the National Grange's time was consumed in revising the Ritual, Constitution and Digest; bringing them up to date, by including the Amendments that had been adopted since the last revision in 1921.

The new work will be published in the early summer and should be secured by all Subordinate and Pomona Granges as soon as possible. The new issue will contain many changes which we think will prove helpful.

I desire to urge more ritualistic work. Each Grange should set aside two meetings in each quarter for ritualistic work (preferably the first two), when installation, initiation, reading the unwritten work, etc., should occupy a place on the program.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

During the past year the Grim Reaper has again, many times, entered our ranks and claimed many loved ones, and taken them to the Great Grange above. Brothers and sisters whose works live after them will be missed. We have loved them, but they have gone on before.

The poet has beautifully said, "It is

better to have loved and lost, than not to have loved at all."

On Wednesday morning appropriate Memorial services will be held for these departed Brothers and Sisters.

MISCELLANEOUS

There are many subjects I should like to discuss in this report, but shall only pause to mention them here: Roads, Schools, Primary Election Laws, Pests control, Transportation, Marketing, Fairs and Exhibits, Sabbath observance, and the Cigarette evil.

NATIONAL GRANGE

The Sixty-first National Grange, held in Cleveland, Ohio, November 16th-25th, attracted the attention of the entire Nation and is claimed to be the largest convention of farm people ever held in America. Fully ten thousand people attended. The seventh degree class, which contained five thousand nine hundred fifty candidates, was third in size in the history of the order.

National Master, Louis J. Taber, was reelected without opposition.

The National Grange reaffirmed the following principal Grange Declarations:

- 1st. Export Debutment.
- 2nd. Tax Relief.
- 3rd. The Cooperative feature of the Federal Farm Loan Act.
- 4th. The Enforcement of the 18th Amendment.
- 5th. The Direct Primary.
- 6th. Opposes any further reclamation projects at present.
- 7th. Favors a National Agricultural Day by Congress enactment.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I again wish to thank every Patron for his loyal support and the consideration shown me by the members in all parts of the State. The pleasures of the past year shall ever be fresh in my mind.

It will be the duty of this Assembly to elect a Master in accordance with the Law of our Order, and to him and to the State Grange I pledge my support.

Delegates, the work of the 55th Annual session of the Pennsylvania State Grange is now before you.

Fraternally submitted,
J. AUDLEY BOAK,

151 Rats Killed

At One Baiting—Not a Poison

"First night I put out the new Rat Killer, I counted 282 dead rats," writes Pat Sneed of Oklahoma. "In three days' time I had picked up 511 dead ones. A pile of rats from one baiting."

Greedy eaten on bait. Affects Brown Rats, Mice and Gophers only. Harmless to other animals, poultry or humans. Pests die outside, away from buildings.

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KO-VITA is a little higher in price, but it pays handsomely in decreased mortality and the rapid maturity of your chicks.

½ gallon \$1.75 1 gallon, \$3.00 5 gallons, \$13.50
30 gallon barrels, \$50.00, with special faucet

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Tanager—Hollywood—English or American Strains, S. C. White Leghorn Chicks produced from State Banded Breeders that are under the direct supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. S. C. Brown or Buff Leghorns, breeders not banded. All chicks \$14.00 per hundred; \$41.00 per 300; \$67.00 per 500; \$125.00 per 1,000; \$240.00 per 2,000. Dependable chicks for commercial poultrymen. 100% live arrival. Dependable service. Send no money. Order at once. Bank reference. Write for catalog. PENNSYLVANIA CO-OPERATIVE LEGHORN FARMS, Gramplan, Pa.

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American or Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	50	100	500	1000
Hollywood White—Brown—Buff Leghorns	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$120.00
Tanager Wh. Leghorns—Barred Rocks—Anconas	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Parks Rocks—R. I. Reds—White Rocks	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. Wyandottes—Buff Orpingtons, Bk. Minorcas	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Light Mixed 9c each—Mixed 10c each—Heavy mixed 12c each. Also Andalusians—Brahmas—Columbia Rocks. Write for catalog. Order early. Bank Reference 100% live arrival. Excellent service.	8.25	18.00	87.00	170.00

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, BOX 224, GRAMPAN, PA.

Overheard at the State Grange Meeting

By MORRIS LLOYD

AUDIBLE WHISPERINGS

"Erie is a city of many industries, but of none the plants can be said to be just now."—An Erie County Patron.

"I never enjoyed a National Master's message as I did the one printed in GRANGE NEWS."—A Susquehanna County member.

"We are working to make our Grange the model Grange of the State."—Mrs. W. P. Caldwell, Ceres.

"I am glad I live in an age when memorials portray something useful."—Overseer Boak.

"Since the war no farmer has made a dollar in feeding cattle until this year."—State Secretary of Agriculture Jordan.

"There is no place outside of my home where I feel the spirit of friendliness as I do in the Grange."—Manager Kester of the Pennsylvania Farmer.

"The only State that excels Pennsylvania in its State College is Iowa."—Dean Waite.

"It gives me pleasure to say that we have had another successful year."—Lynn Hall, manager of Keystone Grange Exchange.

"It is impossible to find the real thing in sausage outside of a radius of 100 miles of Philadelphia."—Frank P. Willets, Treasurer.

"It was here twenty years ago when I first opened my mouth in debate in State Grange, and I have had it open ever since."—John A. McSparan.

COMMITTEE'S BRIEFS

"While we have very little to boast about Grange growth in our State, we are, nevertheless encouraged to know that our Order is fast gaining ground in the northwestern States and that new Granges have been planted in the southland—Lady Assistant Stewart.

"If we had less college and normal fold-rols and more reading, writing, and arithmetic taught to the tune of a hickory stick, there would be more respect for law and less delay of punishment for those who become entangled in the meshes of the law—Chaplain's report.

"We have attended all of the meetings and taken part in the programs as we should have done in order to make our Grange the best in our locality, and we have shown those outside of the Order that we have a mission to perform.—Steward.

"It is imperative that new Granges be organized and efforts to reorganize some of those that have fallen by the wayside, and immediate steps must be taken to rejuvenate the hundred tending towards dormancy. It is only through an intensely organized body of farmers that agriculture will get into its own.—Secretary's report.

"The Grange literary program of today must be so varied in its character as to appeal to all interests in the Grange. This is no small task, and every help should be afforded the subordinate Lecturer.—State Lecturer.

"We wish to emphasize upon subordinate Granges the suggestion of the Worthy Master that each Grange secure at least five new members during the coming year, not forgetting the importance of re-awakening the present members and the re-establishing of Granges that are dormant.—Committee on Master's Address.

"If the country is ever again to have proper medical help, it will have to come from the boys and girls of the farm, and even though we are successful in reducing the expense, there will be very

few such students who will be financially able to meet it.—Health and Sanitation Committee.

"We believe it to be the best interest of Pennsylvania State Grange to have the deputies meet at the annual session of Pennsylvania State Grange instead of Harrisburg in January.—Pomona Grange.

"We realize that it is fully important that children in rural communities have the same educational advantages as children in the city, and we therefore recommend that the Pennsylvania State Grange reaffirm it has heretofore taken, viz: that local school authorities be given a greater latitude in the administration of laws and regulations relative to education.—Committee on Education.

"By keeping our Grange, farms and homes attractive, we will keep the right kind of citizens on our farms and also maintain the respect of our business.—Agricultural Committee.

"Owing to the special meetings of State Grange in the western part of the State, when the Sixth Degree was conferred, your Flora is glad to report that over 1,000 patrons were added to the membership of the Sixth Degree.—Flora.

"We would recommend for our membership a closer study of the ritual, declaration of purposes, and the history of our order, that all may become better acquainted with the real meaning and purposes of this organization.—Good of the Order.

"I again urge the organization of Juvenile Granges wherever possible. We can render no higher service to our country than in the training of our children. On the welfare of the child, physically, mentally, and spiritually, depends the degree of development of each future generation.—Ceres.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

"L. Rupp, member of the Finance Committee, is a duck farmer of no small dimensions, having nearly 2,000 birds on his premises in Lancaster County.

"Frederick Jury, of Pleasant Grange, Warren County, is probably the youngest Sixth Degree member in the State, being in his 13th year.

"R. H. Engle, County Agent of Erie, was the first member of the registry committee to make his appearance at headquarters.

"Caroline, 7 months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilcox, of Warren County, was among the baby members present, and who occasionally took part in the proceedings.

"Emily, 9 month old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Kink, of Kutztown Grange No. 1836, Berks County, was another youngster in evidence.

"William Grabe, of Butler, was probably the oldest Patron present, his 78th year not deterring him from mingling among his friends. He says he can still manage a tractor.

"Past Master Hill was obliged to officiate as Chaplain Wednesday morning, and his prayer received very favorable comments.

"Past Master Dewey sent a telegram, expressing regrets at not being able to be present, a daughter being seriously ill.

"Forty minutes were required by acting Master Boak for the reading of his message at the opening of the session.

"Owing to the fact that the District Attorney required Hon. Gifford Pinchot's presence in the Sinclair oil trial, the latter sent word that he could not be present.

"Dr. Hannah Lyons lost no opportunity to say a good word for the book whenever an occasion presented itself.

"Fred Brenckman, now in Washington, D. C., did not neglect to send a telegram of felicitation, evidencing that he had not forgotten his former battle-ground.

"Brother McCullough, of Luzerne, was an outstanding figure as a cheer leader.

"George W. Burner, aged 80 years, Fayette County, a Civil War veteran, was escorted to the platform, so he could be seen. Brother Burner has been a Grange member for 30 years.

"National Grange Master Taber sent a telegram of greetings from New Jersey.

"Russell Bowers, of Potomac Grange, Washington, D. C., made a short address, soliciting the aid of the Pennsylvania Grange in recommending the selection of the capital city as the place of meeting for the next National Grange.

"The absence of Brother Cornell, the able assistant to the Secretary at State Grange meeting, was keenly felt, as his popularity is always in evidence.

"Assistant Secretary of Agriculture presented the name of Dorsett as nominee for Master; Frank P. Willits did the same for McSparan.

"Lady-Assistant Steward Pontius of the Ohio State Grange, who was presented to the meeting, made a few pleasing remarks to the audience.

"From a standpoint of avoirdupoise, Brother Otto Kaufmann, of Philadelphia Grange, excelled all the Patrons, tipping the beam at 325 pounds.

SCATTERED MENTION

A new feature introduced at this session was the reading of minutes of the preceding each day's proceeding.

Little or no pep was present any session until Thursday morning, debates on floor seeming to be on the wane.

Secretary of State Agriculture made the statement that more dogs were killed in Pennsylvania last year than during any other previous 365 days.

Sixty-four counties of the State were represented in the convention, indicating 64 Pomonas and 778 delegates.

The general impression among the eastern delegates was that Erie is not the most popular city in which to hold State Grange.

Bedford County was the first to respond to the call for the presentation of resolutions to be submitted to committees for consideration.

The first feature of Acting-Master's address to receive applause was that relating to legislative matters.

Some objection was offered by the Legislative Committee to grant permission to Brother Shaffner to compile and publish his abbreviated report of proceedings for use by delegates, as this report is not considered sufficiently complete.

Reports were circulated that certain politicians had emissaries mingling among delegates to influence the elections.

Erie's mayor was too busy helping solve municipal problems to allow him give over the keys of the city, so the city's solicitor was substituted.

That Erie has well-equipped musical organizations (both vocal and instrumental) was fully substantiated on the occasion of the "opening" meeting Tuesday evening.

Registration showed a total of about 1140, a number of Ohio and New York Patrons helping to swell the numbers.

It was voiced by some Patrons that the month of May would be more de-

sirable than December for the holding of State Grange as the journey to and from allow an opportunity for seeing farming methods in operation.

The beauty contest resolution offered by Middle Spring Grange received a more pronounced applause than did any other. In this respect Cumberland was the banner County.

The cabbage belt of Erie County as did the grape vineyards of the same county ship 1,800 cabbage and 1,250 cars of grapes respectively last season.

One drawback to the interest of some proceedings was due to the inability of speakers to send their voices over the hall. An amplifier would be an advantage.

A suggestion was offered to cut out those report which were of minor officers, as they occupied valuable time in the proceedings.

ROOM FOR YOU AND FOR ME

By C. P. W. DICKSON

Is there room on the mighty mountain's back,
For a little brown pebble to ride?

On its length and breadth, should a tiny mole,
Lack a snug place to hide?

From top to bottom, is there not room,
For an ambitious flower to grow—
For millions and millions to bud and bloom,
And their beautiful faces show?

Plenty of room!

Is there room in the sea for a little fish,
In which to be happy and safe—
As much sea-room as a shrimp might wish,
Or any other little sea waif?

Upon the broad breast of the ocean wide,
Might a little rain-drop find room?
Could a snow flake nestle upon the tide,
And the peace of the deep assume?

Plenty of room!

Is there room for an eagle above the peak,
Between his lone nest and the sun?
Room for the swallows which upward seek,
Those heights where the cool currents run?

Is there room in the air for the honey-bee,
After his day's work is done?—
Room to go straight to the hive or tree,
And into his little door run?

Plenty of room!

In the heart of God is there room for Man—
A refuge safe and secure?—
And is there a place in the Father's plan,
Which, after this life, shall endure?—
That Goal for which each weary one yearns,
And which our fond hopes illumine—
From whence the freed soul to earth ne'er returns?—
Say—for you and for me, is there room?
Plenty of room.

When we are adopted, we're children and heirs,
And there's room in God's heart for all,
And the Son of God is He who declares,
There are mansions for great and small:
And should there be one who had given up hope,
But who finally lifted his eyes,
And took but one look thru Faith's telescope,
He could see the guide-lights illumining the skies.
To plenty of room.

FIGHT IT OUT

Why not take General Grant's famous reply to certain criticisms of his manner of conducting a campaign and use it for our own?

Grant said, "I purpose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

Not a bad motto for Grangers to continue the fight for farm relief and recognition of farmers' rights.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST FOUND THROUGHOUT STATE

White pine blister rust, a disease which is playing havoc with white pine in heavily infested areas north of Pennsylvania, is now known to be present throughout this State. While present for several years in the extreme northeastern section, it has been found for the first time this year in southern, central and western counties.

School children in practically every county have been cooperating with the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in making a survey to find the rust and the examination of their reports so far indicates the presence of the disease in 30 counties.

In the southern section it has been found in Chester, York, Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Perry and Lebanon, and in western Pennsylvania, in Butler, Clearfield, McKean, Jefferson, Potter, Somerset and Warren. Practically all of the counties in the central and eastern sections have reported the rust.

HAS TWO HOST PLANTS

Blister rust is a disease which has two host plants. It spends part of its life

on the white pine and the remainder on currant and gooseberry plants. On the leaves of the latter plants, the disease appears as tiny orange colored spots. When found on the currant or gooseberry plants, the disease is likely to be present on white pine in the vicinity. The disease is especially destructive to young five-needled pines; it works in the bark of the twigs and causes a girdling of the tree.

The school children examined thousands of currant and gooseberry leaves in their home gardens, and their teachers sent all suspicious leaves to the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg.

A summary of the first 1000 reports received shows that 8330 gardens in 47 counties were inspected by school children and that approximately 20,000 suspicious leaves were sent to Harrisburg. Rust was found on 302 leaves, collected in 30 counties.

Many farmers cut down the normal egg production of their poultry flock because of the fear of getting the birds too fat. No hen can be too fat to lay if fed a laying mash and good clean scratch grain.

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a rate of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.



Mildred Elhora, daughter of Past Master and Mrs. P. H. Dewey, died December 14th at their home at Gaines. She was a member of the National Grange and attended the State Grange several times in recent years.

BAUGHMAN

WHEREAS, The Divine Master has seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy brother, J. L. Baughman, a member of Blue Ball Grange No. 1331; therefore be it

Resolved, That in respect to his memory our Charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that we extend to the bereaved family our sincere fraternal sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS and recorded in the minutes of our Order.

C. D. Goss,
MAURICE BUSH,
J. WALTER HAWER,
Committee.

SLOAN

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His loving kindness to remove our sister, Mrs. Mary Sloan, from her suffering to a world without pain; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of North Washington Grange, No. 1826, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, be placed on the minutes of our Grange, and published in the GRANGE NEWS.

HAROLD B. KERNS,
ROY CHRISTY,
MRS. S. J. HENDERSON,
Committee.

HEINBACH

WHEREAS, The Divine Master has seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Franklin Heinbach, a member of Buffalo Valley Grange No. 520;

WHEREAS, His untimely and sudden death has left a vacancy in our midst, reminding us of the uncertainty of life; therefore be it

Resolved, That as a token of respect to his memory, we extend our sympathy to his bereaved family and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent his family, that they be put on our minutes, a copy be sent GRANGE NEWS, and our Charter be draped for thirty days.

MRS. WM. NEASE,
MRS. DAVID KELLY,
JOSEPHINE RIMBERT,
Committee.

ANDERSON

WHEREAS, Armstrong Grange, No. 1645, must, with deep sorrow, record the death of one of its most faithful members, sister Elizabeth Anderson; be it therefore

Resolved, That our Grange does in this manner express its regret to her brother and sister of their loss and further desire to express our appreciation of sister Anderson's helpfulness in many years past; be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be published in the Indiana Progress, and in the GRANGE NEWS.

MRS. D. D. WALKER,
MRS. W. A. DIBLE,
MISS MARTHA ELAKLEY,
Committee.

RAPP

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Arthur Rapp, a member of Kyrtown Grange No. 1408; be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent the bereaved family, that they be placed on the minutes of the Grange, and a copy sent to the GRANGE NEWS for publication.

C. A. HOOPER,
MRS. F. E. HALL,
MRS. N. L. DINGER,
Committee.

HOWARD

WHEREAS, It has been God's will to take from our midst our sister, Mrs. Mary Howard; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Salisbury Grange No. 1685, bow in submission to His Divine Will; also

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family and a copy of resolutions be sent to them, a copy be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to the GRANGE NEWS for publication.

MARY E. YELK.

Classified Department.

SWINE

SPOTTED POLAND-CHINAS—Sept. pigs sired by Son of Giant Subbeam the 1250-lb. boar. \$15 each, \$28 pair, or \$39 trio. Guernsey Bull Calves \$50. A. M. KENNEL, R. 5, Honey Brook, Pa. 11-3t

DURO bred Sows and Glts. Best Champion blood. Big type, also service boars. Buy now. CHARLES J. STUCKEY, Mechanicsburg, Ohio. 1-2 tx.

POULTRY

CHICKS Purebred, Blood tested, free range breeders, Leghorns, Anconas 12c, Rocks, Reds 14c, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas 15c, Black Giants 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual free. SEIDELTON FARMS, Dept. G, Washingtonville, Pa.

IMPROVE YOUR FARM FLOCK by purchasing our Wyckhoff Strain Cockerels. Three for \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. RIDGEHALL FARM, Dervey Ave. Station, Route No. 6, Rochester, N. Y. 1 tx.

OUR TWENTY-THIRD SEASON, Brookside quality chicks, that are hatched right, from carefully selected healthy free range breeding stock. Shipped C. O. D. at reasonable prices on our 100 per cent guarantee and Special offer. Large English White Leghorns, and Superb Barred Rocks. Write today for circular. BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, R. 1, Chambersburg, Pa. 1-5t

Bronze, Bourbon Reds, White Turkeys: White Pekia and Muscovy Ducks: Toulouse Geese: pearl and white guineas. Special Fall prices. Also baby chicks. Write your wants. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa. 10-tx.

BABY CHICKS. 12,000 BLOOD TESTED breeders selected for high egg production supply eggs for this hatchery. All leading varieties. Catalog free. MASSANUTTEN FARMS HATCHERY, Box N-331, Harrisburg, Va. 1-1t

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BABY CHICKS. Order before Jan. 15 and get a liberal discount on our "Cumberland Valley" Quality Chicks. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpington, S. C. W. Leghorns. Shipped just when you want them. Write for Circular and get our Discount Plan. VALLEY HATCHERY, Dept. C, Maugansville, Md.

IF YOU WANT CHOICE HOLSTEINS OR GUERNSEYS, springing or fresh, priced right, clean cattle from a re-tested county, write me. C. J. FRIES, Ogdensburg, Wisconsin. 12-3tx

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS. Baby chicks and hatching eggs from trapped stock. Chicks 18c each, Hatching eggs \$1.00 per setting. 10% with orders or 20% off cash with order. Booklet on request. SPARKS POULTRY FARM, Pearsale, Penna. 12-3tx

CATTLE

REGISTERED BROWN SWISS CATTLE. Eighteen head to select from. Special price on two yearling heifers due to freshen in spring. CLOUD ROBINSON, Coneau Lake, Pa. 1-3t

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bull calves and bulls for sale. Herd T. B. tested and clean since 1923; herd certificate No. 11858. W. J. W. BECHTEL, Stony Creek Mills, Pa.

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FOLMET—THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder. Approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla" sells fast at 25c. Sample Free. F. C. GALE CO., 77 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass. 11-4tx

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REG. SHROPSHIRE EWES sired by Imported rams; also bred to Imported and Champion rams. A. F. MERRILL, Geneva, Ohio.

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GUARANTEED MILK FILTERING PADS, direct from manufacturer. \$1.75 for carton of 300—6 inch, if remittance accompanies order. Postage extra if C. O. D. HEYER MILK FILTER CO., Dept. "D", 36 Frelinghuysen Ave., Battle Creek, Michigan. 6tx

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TRESPASS NOTICES—We have two kinds for sale: one containing act passed by a recent Legislature; the other worded in a milder form. Mailed to any address for 75c per dozen; or, 5c a piece in quantities of 50 or more. GRANGE NEWS OFFICE, Chambersburg, Pa.

GRANGE SUPPLIES

GRANGE LETTER HEADS and envelopes printed with Grange emblem stamped thereon at the Grange News Office. Send for sample and prices. Chambersburg, Pa.

FOR HOMESEEKERS

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY—serves an agricultural empire in Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana. Rent or secure a permanent home where livestock and diversified crops insure success. Idaho, Washington and Oregon offer additional advantages in fruit raising, dairying and poultry raising with mild climate and attractive surroundings. LOW HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION RATES. Write for FREE Zone of Plenty Book or detailed information on any state. E. C. LEEDY, Dept. 464, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn. 1-1t

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AGRICULTURAL LIME—Before buying write us for price and quality. We have the best quality of highest quality. Write today. NATURAL LIME-MARL CO., Roanoke, Virginia. (Plants at Charles Town, W. Va., on B. & O. R. R.) 1-3t

OYSTERS

CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTERS—Right from the beds to your table in a few hours. Strictly Fresh, Fat and delicious. Not the cheapest, but the best—DIFFERENT. Best Select grade, \$2.85 gal., Medium, \$2.70 gal., 2 or more, \$2.75 gal. All prepaid, Post or Express. Special prices for Grange Supplies. Let's get together—WHY NOT? WM. LORD, Cambridge, Md.

EMPLOYMENT

WORK FOR UNCLE SAM—Get Government Jobs. Men—Women, 18 up. Commence \$95 to \$158 month. Steady work. Short hours. Paid vacation. No layoffs. Pull unnecessary. Common education sufficient. Candidates coached without leaving home. Full particulars and 32-page book—FREE. Write immediately. Today sure. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. W-58, Rochester, N. Y. 1-1t

WANTED

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS—We pay 5c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG AND BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

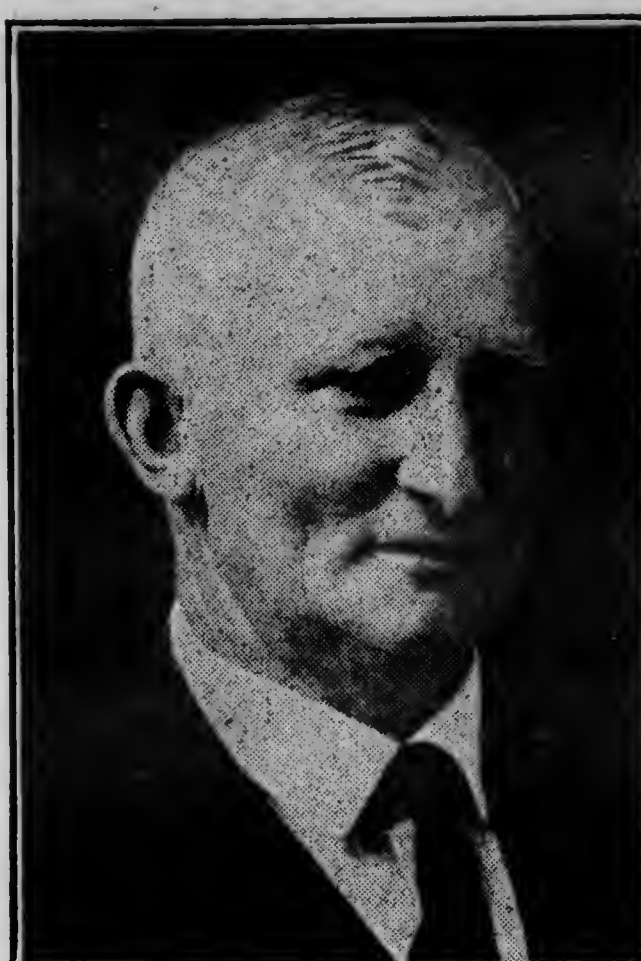
TOBACCO

CIGAR SMOKERS—Buy direct. Postpaid. 5c cigar smokers can now smoke 10c cigars. 10c cigar smokers can now save 5c. Hand made long filler, Havana blend, very mild. Labeled box, foil wrapped and banded. Fifty, \$2.75. Hundred, \$5.00. Larger orders, reduced prices. 10c value and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. CARRUTHER GRAHAM CO., Paducah, Ky. 1-2t

HONEY

PURE HONEY—Postpaid 3rd zone 5 lb. white clover, \$1.10; Dark, \$1.00; Whole-sale lot on cash, paid in class free. ROBERT F. WIXON, Dept. D., Dundee, New York. 10

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Direct from producer and a Patron. 5-lb. pail, clover or buckwheat, \$1.10, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. C. LONG, Millville, Pa.



JOHN S. DALE
Elected Member Finance Committee

MISCELLANEOUS

VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE BY MANUFACTURER at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine. 12-3tx

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BARRELS OF CHINA. FACTORY TO YOU. Send \$5.50 for 100 assorted dishes, or \$9.00 for decorated. Contains not less than 12 cups, saucers, all sizes plates, oatmeal, sauce dishes, platter, sugar, creamer, etc. Factory imperfections. If freight is over \$1.00 we pay difference. Shipped from our warehouses, Boston or New York. UNITED CHINA, INC., Depart. 210, Boston, Mass. 1-12t

FOLLERIN' THE PLOW

Sometimes I think there's lots o' men
A-farmin' land not knowing why—
Whose only aim at a season's end
Is "gittin' by."

They jes' drift on, from spring to fall,
Not plannin' ahead, not thinkin' how—
A-makin' a drudge o' life, that's all—
Jes' follerin' the plow.

Success fer a farmer is in himself,
More'n in weather or in his land—
Same's in a merchant, not his shelf—
It's in the man.

There's more to livin', than "gittin'
by"—

There's prayers to pray an' hopes to
gain;

There's stars an' sunshine in the sky,
'Sides clouds and rain.

A man's real interest in his work,
His love fer home an' neighborhood,
Bein' public minded, not a shirk,
Is his own good.

The door o' success 'll always stay shut
Fer him that thinks only of here an' now;
A man can't never git out o' the rut,
Jes' follerin' the plow.

—A. A.

PRUNE GRAPES FOR FRUIT

In pruning grapes remember that the third to the eighth bud will produce better grapes than will the first two buds. On this account pruning to arms of 8 or 10 buds is far superior to the old method of pruning to two buds. Of course where 8 or 10 bud arms are left the number of arms is cut down to a quarter of the number formerly left.

Mention GRANGE NEWS when writing to advertisers.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

JOHN H. LIGHT, Secretary.

Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.



VOL. XXIV

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., FEBRUARY, 1928

No. 11

The Course to Follow to Secure Electric Power for the Farm

Rural Electric Service Committee Began Work
June 19, 1924. Grange Active and Helpful.
Order No. 28 in Force

IT IS almost four years since the State Council of Agricultural Associations took the initial steps to secure the extension of electric service to rural Pennsylvania and after considerable agitation Order No. 27 was issued by the Public Service Commission. However the Order was short lived and was superseded by Order No. 28 under which we are now working. The Joint Committee on Rural Electrification through the Executive Secretary, John M. McKee, has laid the groundwork during the past year for rapid development and the following article by John M. McKee should receive the careful consideration of all our readers.

Many Grangers may recall that in 1923 the State Council of Agricultural Associations was formed with the Pennsylvania State Grange as one of its leading members. The Council felt that the taking of electricity to the rural districts was the next big movement for bettering farm life and therefore, took the position that a way must be found to make the service available in the country. After extended hearings before the Public Service Commission, General Order 27 was issued but this did not bring about the desired extension of service. During this period, however, the farm organization members had come to have a much better understanding of the problems involved in extending electric service to rural districts, while the representatives of the electric companies had in turn gained a better knowledge of the importance and the possibility of extending service to the farms and other rural residents.

It finally became apparent to both groups that the job of Rural Electrification could not be brought about through controversy or litigation, but only by the fullest cooperation on the part of all the electric companies and the people to be served. Accordingly the two groups came together and after several months of work agreed on a plan which they felt was sound in principle and which offered every opportunity for the fullest cooperation between the electric companies and the consumers. Representatives of the Engineering Bureau of the Public Service Commission were present at all conferences and gave many helpful suggestions. This plan was submitted to the Public Service Commission in the form

of a joint petition and after slight modification was issued as General Order 28. The Order itself recognizes this as the initial step and that as experience is gained, it may be found desirable to modify any provisions that do not work out satisfactorily.

During these negotiations, it was obvious that questions of interpretation of the Order, agreements as to rates and extensions plans, the adjustment of informal complaints and various other matters, would present themselves from time to time and that some body should be established whereby these problems could be handled in a business like way between the interested groups. As a result the Pennsylvania Joint Committee on Rural Electrification was organized, composed

of ten representatives of the Farm Organizations and Institutions, and nine representatives of the electric companies. Headquarters, financed by the two groups were established at 707 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa., with full time Secretary and the necessary clerical help employed.

All informal complaints or inquiries where line extensions are being built or projected under the line extension order are handled by the Joint Committee. The applicant or complainant is informed fully as to the provisions of General Order 28. His case is called to the attention of the light and power company serving that area and the two are brought together in an endeavor to bring about a satisfactory agreement or settlement.

Order 28 provides that it is the duty of the companies to extend service throughout their chartered territory and requires them to file rules and tariffs under which they will extend service.

In accordance with this requirement, a uniform extension rule was worked out so that all companies in the State extend service on the same plan, which provides for a guarantee of revenue to the electric company. The guarantee varies with a few companies, but in most cases is 2% per month on the cost of the extension. Thus if an extension costs \$1,500 the

(Continued on page 4.)

The Foundation of the Grange

PREAMBLE TO ITS CONSTITUTION—WRITTEN BY
WILLIAM SAUNDERS

Human happiness is the acme of earthly ambition. Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity. The prosperity of a nation is in proportion to the value of its productions.

The soil is the source from whence we derive all that constitutes wealth; without it we would have no agriculture, no manufactures, no commerce. Of all the material gifts of the Creator, the various productions of the vegetable world are of the first importance. The art of agriculture is the parent and precursor of all arts, and its products the foundation of all wealth.

The productions of the earth are subject to the influence of natural laws, invariable and indisputable; the amount produced will consequently be in proportion to the intelligence of the producer, and success will depend upon his knowledge of the action of these laws, and the proper application of their principles. Hence knowledge is the foundation of happiness.

The ultimate object of this organization is for mutual instruction and protection, to lighten labor by diffusing a knowledge of aims and purposes, to expand the mind by tracing the laws of the Great Creator has established in the Universe, to enlarge our views of creative wisdom and power.

To those who read aright, history proves that in all ages society is fragmentary, and successful results of general welfare can be secured only by general effort. Unity of action cannot be acquired without discipline, and discipline cannot be enforced without significant organization; hence we have a ceremony of initiation which binds us in mutual fraternity as with a band of iron; but although its influence is so powerful, its application is as gentle as that of the silken thread that binds a wreath of flowers.

The Degree Master Farmer Conferred on Twelve Farmers

THE honorary title of Master Farmer, significant of outstanding achievement in the field of agriculture, was conferred upon twelve farmers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware at a banquet held in the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, January 19.

The honored farmers each received a gold medal from the Pennsylvania Farmer, published in Philadelphia, which directed the selection of the winners from a large field of nominees named by farmers of the Middle Atlantic States.

The farmers awarded the Master Farmer medal are: Robert F. Brinton, of Chester County; J. Clayton Brubaker, of Lancaster County; James E. Eastman of Bradford County; Fred E. Hess, of Luzerne County; John Schroppe, of Schuylkill County; H. H. Snavely, of Lancaster County; Eugene Stapler, of Bucks County; J. B. Ziegenheim, of Erie County; Frank C. Bancroft, of Kent County, Del.; Charles B. Probasco, of Mercer County, N. J.; and Jacob L. Pittenger, of Monmouth County, N. J.

R. P. Kester, editor of the Pennsylvania Farmer was toastmaster and C. L. White, managing editor made the presentation of awards. Each of the honored farmers responded in a short address and many noble sentiments were expressed by them. The object of the movement sponsored by the Pennsylvania Farmer can best be expressed in the words of Clifford W. Gregory, the founder of the movement, "The movement of the Master Farmer movement is to recognize outstanding success in farming and rural citizenship. The nation should honor its leading farmers as it does its scientists and its soldiers and its captains of industry. It is an inspiration to the boys and girls who are growing up in the country to know that success may be attained by effort on the farm as well as in the city—not only success that is assured in money, but what is more important, the success that comes from an upright and useful life in family and community."

Frank C. Bancroft, Master of the Delaware State Grange was one of the honored farmers and a number of the others belong to the Order as well.

Addresses by Dean E. L. Watts and Dr. Chas. G. Jordan were features of the meeting and we extend our felicitations to the Pennsylvania Farmer for its successful effort in the encouragement that this movement has in store for our progressive farmers.

A unique and interesting program on Rural Electrification has been arranged by Penn State Grange and printed in pamphlet form.



Put ALL your cows on a profit basis

Kow-Kare safeguards the health of the whole herd—if fed regularly as a part of the winter-feeding program. Its highly-concentrated ingredients act directly on the organs of digestion, assimilation and reproduction. Cows in fair vigor are made more productive, more profitable. Animals of lowered vitality are built up to profitable productive yields.

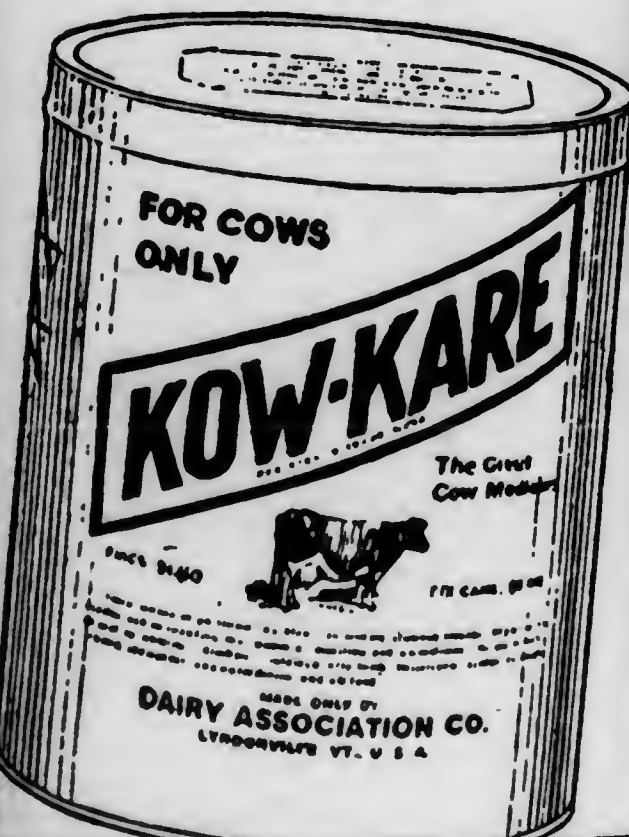
Try dairying this winter on this safe-and-sane conditioning plan. Feed each cow with her grain ration a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare for one to two weeks each month. Note the increase in the milk crop—and the freedom from profit-killing disorders. Kow-Kare rationing costs only a few cents a month per cow. The investment returns itself many fold.

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GRANGE NEWS IN BRIEF

The annual installation of officers of Newton Grange, Cumberland County was held Jan. 13 when the following important topics were discussed, "Grange Opportunities in This Community for the Coming Year" by R. J. Rupp, and "Reasons Why We Should Be Members of the Grange" by J. D. McCullough.

Shermanta Grange installed the officers for 1928 Jan. 14, and at the same elected the following members as a Board of Trade, W. H. Carnes and Chas. T. Reed.

Valley Grange, York County, recently held a sale of the equipment of the machine shop that is a part of the property the Grange purchased a year ago. The installation and annual get-together meeting was held on Jan. 9, and the officers were installed by the Secretary of the State Grange.

One of the most active Granges in Lebanon County is North Jackson. A series of public meetings has been in progress for a long period of time. This Grange has one of the finest halls in the State and as a community center furnishes wholesome entertainment. Peter W. Edris was re-elected Master and Mrs. James Brightbill continues as Matron of the Juvenile Grange. Officers were installed on Jan. 12, by John H. Light, secretary of the State Grange.

Past Lecturer of the State Grange, A. M. Cornell, who resides in Washington, D. C., was recently installed Chaplain of Potomac Grange No. 1. Bro. Cornell's many friends in Pennsylvania extend congratulations.

The Home Economics Committee of the State Grange has decided to copy-right the Grange Cook Book. This is in accord with an action of the State Grange at Erie.

The committee on Arrangements for the Lecturer's Conference has been appointed and consists of the Secretary of the State Grange, the Lecturer of the State Grange, one representative Center County Pomona and one representative from State College.

One of the progressive Granges in Northeastern Pennsylvania is McMichael No. 1817, Philip Kishpaugh is Master.

A postponed Christmas program was recently given by the members of Wissahickon Grange. Roll Call consisted of telling incidents that happened in 'ones life and many interesting Christmas stories of by-gone days were given. Singing of Christmas carols and readings were also events. Presents were exchanged, and candy served during the social hour that followed the meeting.

George Weaver, Millersburg Pomona Master of Dauphin County, won the Community Service Cup for treating the largest number of bushels of wheat for stinking smut. The cup was offered by James W. Barker, Harrisburg and the award made at a meeting of the Pennsylvania Threshermen and Farmer's Protective Association. Mr. Weaver treated 8,300 bushels of seed wheat in his commercial machine.

Members of the Granges in Bradford County raised \$641.21 for the Girls Dormitory of which \$148.52 was received from the sale of chickens donated by members. Another feature was the Tag Day instituted for the purpose. It will be recalled that former Governor Pinchot addressed meetings at Towanda and Athens, in behalf of the cause.

AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL

At the annual meeting of the Council the following officers were elected. M. T. Phillips, Pomeroy, President; John A. McSparran, Furness, V. Pres.; Miles Horst, Lebanon, Secretary.



If Clover Seeds were as big as Potatoes

Would You Buy These?

CIRCLE 1 is a microscope photograph of White Blossom Sweet Clover seed grown in the Northwest and cleaned there to the nice quality shown. It looks good, it is hardy, high in purity, containing comparatively few weeds.

But Dickinson re-cleaned this seed to the "Pine Tree" standard of quality, and look what happened!

CIRCLE 2 shows a sample of what special methods and special machinery re-cleaned out of the ordinary "country-cleaned" seed. **CIRCLE 3** shows what was left—"Pine Tree" brand Sweet Clover, the standard of quality.

Does Re-cleaned Seed Pay?

Look at **CIRCLE NO. 2** again. Note, besides such dangerous weeds as quack grass and curled dock, the large proportion of weak and undeveloped clover seeds. "Honest but poor," they might show as 100% clover on the tag but they wouldn't produce a good crop. If seeds were as big as potatoes, you wouldn't need a high-power microscope, or highly specialized and delicately adjusted machinery to re-clean them out.

FREE: The "Pine Tree" Hip Pocket Farm Guide, a new edition of this famous book, the most practical, handy and complete guide to the growing of farm crops ever issued has just come from the presses. Ask your dealer for a free copy of it or write.

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LE ROY PLOWS
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Eighty Thousand Visitors Attend Farm Products Show

THE Greatest Farm Products Show ever held in Pennsylvania closed on January 20, attended by an aggregate of approximately 80,000 people. On the opening day it was evident that the Farm Show has outgrown the present accommodations. The mass meeting, other meetings, lack of housing facilities all indicated it.

Twenty-five organizations held meetings during the week and virtually the entire agricultural extension service staff of State College attended. Specialists, State and Federal officials, and representatives from firms dealing in implements and equipment attended the exhibition. It was declared by the management, visitors and judges that never before has there been such an array of high quality farm products within the confines of the State. The livestock exhibit compared favorably with any exhibit anywhere and apples, potatoes, corn, eggs, tobacco, honey, maple products, grain, poultry, baby beef cattle, fat lambs, pigeons, calves, cows and swine made up an exhibit the like of which was never before seen in this State. Henry Klugh, the efficient manager of the show, declared it the "best educational show ever held here" and that it clearly demonstrates the financial improvement in the rural sections.

The exhibits required 130,000 square feet of floor space as compared with 100,000 last year. The apple display is said to have been the finest thing ever shown at this or any other farm show, 200 exhibits of milk according to the college authorities is a world's record.

Exhibits of farming implements alone represented a value of \$500,000, and the farm products a total value of \$60,000. A big exhibition was the array of baby beehives, the result of the efforts of boys and girls of the Four H Clubs in Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster and Adams Counties. The grand champion shown by Ralph Horst, Lebanon County, sold for 43 cents per pound and the total of the baby beef sales was \$27,702.56.

Every county in the State was represented in the show and the housing bureau of Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce was taxed to its capacity. A 90-ft. exhibit devoted to vocational education was an interesting feature. The airplane, Spirit of Progress represented vocational education, the play room highly decorated for children was a delightful place and 48 rural communities competed for six \$100 scholarships offered by the Show Commission.

The Poultry Exhibits comprised 1,000 birds just double the number of last year and the ninth annual National Pigeon show brought 3,000 birds.

The Corn Exhibit was a record breaker, both as to quality and size despite the fact that because of the corn borer only about half of the State could be drawn upon and the Potato Exhibit was the best ever seen here. Amos Eberly's 651 bushels of potatoes raised on one acre of his Lancaster County farm constituted one exhibit. It may be noted here that other big yields in the State were C. A. Heisel, Chalfont, 571 bu. to acre, I. E. Myer, Silverdale, 606 bu., W. S. Bishop, Doylestown, 609 bu. and Mr. Rosenberger, Quakertown, 527 bu.

An interesting display by the State Department of Agriculture showed that production per farmer has increased 40 per cent in the last fifty years while the production per capita of population has decreased 40 per cent. Thus farmers are able to produce 40,000,000 more bushels of potatoes on 225,000 fewer acres. Altogether the Show was the outstanding Agricultural event of the year and there is nothing in the State that surpasses its importance. During the twelve years of its existence, it has grown each year in importance and time will only tell what the Farm Products Show Commission will plan for the accommodation of agricultural Pennsylvania in this line.

HALL MORTGAGE BURNED BY FLEETVILLE GRANGE, LACKAWANNA COUNTY

Fleetville Grange hall property is free of debt. The occasion of the mortgage burning on January 3 was an eventful one in the little town in Benton township, Lackawanna Co. Citizens of Fleetville and vicinity assembled in the hall early Saturday evening with the double objective of celebrating the passing of the old year, the coming of the new and the burning of the mortgage, the last obligation on the building having been paid off. Fleetville grange is the oldest in the Abington section.

From 8 o'clock until midnight the crowd in Grange hall was lively; indulged in games, heard a splendid program of instrumental and vocal music as well as enjoying refreshments. Exactly at midnight Jesse F. Gibbs, one of the few surviving charter members of Fleetville grange, placed the mortgage on a receptacle in the center of the room and touched a lighted match to the document. There was enthusiasm unbounded as the fire consumed the paper, the crowd cheering and singing lustily.

Mr. Gibbs, an octogenarian, was not only the central figure in the mortgage burning but one of the liveliest at the gathering. He is eighty-six years of age, joined in the card games, rendered several violin selections.

Fleetville Grange hall is of great service to the people of that part of Benton. The successful efforts of members of the Grange to clear off the mortgage on the property naturally is a source of great

satisfaction to the whole community. Officers of the Grange were congratulated on the accomplishment as well as upon the decision to make the mortgage burning a public function.

GRANGE HALL BURNED

The interior of the auditorium of Lakeside Grange, located at Eastmah Junction, Schuylkill County, was partially destroyed by fire of unknown origin on Wednesday morning, December 7. The fire must have started during the early hours of the morning and continued to simmer until about 8 a. m. when residents near by saw smoke escaping from rear of building. Firemen from Tamaqua and Mahanoy City were immediately summoned and promptly responding to the call saved the structure from total destruction. Lakeside Grange was organized in 1909; their home was built in 1917. The damage done is estimated at four thousand dollars which is covered by insurance. Although it will take several months before the hall will be completely repaired, it will hold its session in a schoolhouse near by.

Uwehlan Grange No. 1298 in Chester County, Penna., on the first Thursday night in January installed their officers for the New Year, the work being done by Furman H. Gyger of Kimberton, Past Master of Chester and Delaware County Pomona. To show that Uwehlan is keeping up with the times they have elected a lady Master, Mrs. Jeannette S. Thackeray, who was noted among those attending the State Grange Sessions at Erie.

STATE MASTER INSTALLS SEVEN SETS OF OFFICERS JOINTLY

More than 400 persons, the largest gathering of grange members ever held in this section, met last night in the Community Fire hall at Schnecksville when E. B. Dorsett, the newly elected master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, installed the officers of seven subordinate granges of the county.

This was the most impressive as well as the most largely attended grange meeting in this locality and grange members came from the surrounding counties as well, filling the hall to capacity with many unable to gain admittance. P. S. Meckley, master of the Schnecksville grange, presided.

State Master Dorsett expressed his satisfaction at the growth of the granges in this locality and told of his experiences in organizing the Maunzie and Laury's granges, the first in the county, fifteen years ago. In the installation ceremony he was assisted by Jennie Cole, lady assistant steward of the state grange. Emblem bearers were Mrs. Edgar Hamm and Mrs. Harvey Strauss and Mrs. Howard Hartline presided at the piano.

Because of the crowded conditions of the hall, the masters of the granges were installed jointly after which the other officers were conducted into office in the order found in the grange ritual by means of a representative from the various granges for each office, and entertainment was provided by each of the seven granges.

Addresses were given by the following: State Master Dorsett, State Deputy Milton Cole, Pomona Master J. J. Marks, Pomona Lecturer W. H. Heckert; chairman of the Farm Bureau, P. P. Fenstermacher; county farm agent, A. L. Hacker; L. E. Buck, of Carbon county.

Besides the above the worthy master installed officers of the following granges in Tioga County—Charleston, Union, Tioga Valley, North Elk Run, Wellsboro and Charleston Valley. Charleston Valley is the oldest Grange in Tioga and one of the oldest in the state.

Wellsboro Grange claims our State Master as one of her children, he having joined there nearly thirty years ago. It is one of the strongest granges in the county and one that showed a net gain in membership during the past year.

On Tuesday, January 10, he installed the officers of Covington Borough, together with juvenile officers in the afternoon, and the officers of Diaboga Grange, Bradford Co. in the evening.

Wednesday, January 11, he installed the home grange of our worthy past lecturer A. M. Cornell.

Thursday evening, January 12, he installed the officers of Carter Camp Grange at a joint installation with West Branch Grange. Roads were bad and the weather worse, but the officers were in attendance and a splendid meeting was held.

Saturday, January 14, the officers of Troy Grange were installed at an afternoon meeting and the officers of Minnequa Grange No. 754, in the evening, making a total of seven subordinate and one juvenile grange for the week, a total of twenty for two weeks, and the rest of the time he just worked.

—E. B. D.

Heydetown Grange No. 1239 of Crawford Co., was recently host to Gresham Grange who brought with them the traveling gavel and presented to our Grange and put on the program for the evening. Other visiting Granges at this meeting were Athens, Steuben, Troy Center and Breedtown. About two hundred (200) present. One of the largest meetings held for some time. After program a lunch was served by the ladies. Heydetown Grange has been doing good work the last few years. Have a degree team staff, also tableau staff. Have taken in forty new members the past year. And six of our members motored to Cleveland and took the seventh degree.



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Every farmer wants to cut down operating expenses and improve crops. The Farquhar Combined Harrow-Roller consists of a strong Spring Tooth Harrow to which is attached a steel roller. The Harrow levels the ground and brings the clods to the surface—the roller crushes the clods while moist and packs the furrow slice to the sub-soil, thus reestablishing the capillary attraction. This is the best possible seed bed in which to plant the seed. Built in sections for horses or tractor. Write for complete description and rock bottom price for March or April delivery—Catalog 825.

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Francis Bannerman Sons, 501 5th Ave., N. Y. City

THE COURSE TO FOLLOW TO SECURE ELECTRIC POWER FOR THE FARM

(Continued from page 1.)

consumers would be asked to sign contracts assuring the company a minimum revenue of \$30.00 per month. This amount may be apportioned by the electric company or the applicants may apportion the \$30.00 among themselves in whatever amounts they agree to accept. In any case they receive current to the full value of the amount of their monthly contracted bill at city rates without additional charge.

In other words, service is rendered under conditions similar to town service except that where there are only three to five persons to the mile, it is necessary that they agree to pay a larger monthly minimum than in the city where the consumers commonly run from fifty to one hundred per mile or more, thus assuring the company a much larger income for city service than the guarantee of revenue requires in the country. In most states including Canada, the customary plan is to render service at city rates, plus some additional charge known as a service charge. Thus if three persons per mile were taking service "under Class 3 Light Farm Service" from the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario where the Government pays one-half the cost of the rural lines, releases the electric company of taxation and requires the consumers to sign a twenty year contract, it would be necessary to pay a service charge of \$4.10 each per month for which no current would be furnished. The cost of the current, at relatively low rates, would be added to the service charge in arriving at the monthly bill. The rates for electric service to the consumer in Penn-

sylvania, as compared with the above plan are more liberal.

It was recognized that in many cases the cost of the line would be such as to make the monthly minimum bill larger than would be advantageous to the consumer. Consequently, provision is made that he may contribute labor, material or money thereby reducing his monthly bill proportionate to his contribution. In those cases where the guarantee is based on 2% per month, a consumer with a minimum bill of \$6.00 could reduce this to \$3.00 by the contribution of \$150 in the form of labor, material or money. There is, of course, no advantage in making a contribution to reduce the monthly minimum below the amount of current to be used. It should also be kept in mind that as additional consumers come on to an existing extension, the cost of serving them is added and the guarantee determined on the total cost which is reapportioned at least annually among the consumers. In practically all cases this results in a reduction of the monthly minimum bill.

The question arises as to what a mile of line costs. Experience indicates that it is not possible to say what any mile of line will cost since that depends on the construction conditions to be met and the construction standards to which the line is built. There are three measures in progress to help check on this question.

First, as to the line specifications. The Order states that all lines shall be constructed, maintained and operated in such manner as to be reasonably adequate and practically sufficient for the accommodation and safety of consumers. No minimum specifications have been issued by the Public Service Commission although the engineers are actively at work on the question. The electric companies

have had committees working on specifications for lines for many years and have minimum construction requirements worked out which in general conform to the National Electrical Safety Code. Within the limits of these minimum standards, there is room for considerable variation. The majority of the companies in the State are modifying and simplifying their construction requirements very materially in an effort to keep the cost down and make it possible to serve the thinly settled districts. The advice of the Engineers of the Public Service Commission is asked in the case of a difference regarding any construction standards.

Second, the question also arises as to whether the estimate as submitted by the company to the applicants on which to base their guaranteed revenue, may be too high. It should be kept in mind that the offered monthly guarantee is an estimate and that if the actual construction cost is less, the minimum monthly guarantee will be revised downward, but it has been agreed that they will not be increased during the period of the contract, which is for 3 years. As a further evidence of good faith, the companies have agreed that in case any estimate is questioned, they will file with the Joint Committee a detailed statement of their estimated cost. This will be checked by the Engineers of the Public Service Commission and if there is any question as to the estimate, one of the Commission Engineers together with a representative of the company and of the Joint Committee will go over the proposed extension and check the estimate while on the ground.

Third, the Order provides that the applicant may contribute labor, material or money. In many cases the cost may

be reduced materially by the applicant hauling poles, digging holes, and helping to set the poles. In a few sections of the State, there are still some chestnut poles available which the companies will accept. In the greater portion of the State the effect of the chestnut blight is such that it is not feasible to use the dead blighted chestnut poles. There are cases, however, where the applicants feel they can build the line cheaper themselves. The electric companies have agreed to purchase such lines if built according to their specifications and under their supervision at an agreed upon cost when less than the electric company's estimate. To the amount paid the applicants will be added certain necessary costs for engineering, inspection, meters, right-of-way, etc., upon which the guaranteed revenue will be based, so that where any group considering such a plan should keep in mind that the company's estimate is based on a complete line ready for service, whereas, a contractor talking of a line may possibly be thinking in terms of a bare line without secondaries, transformers, meters, or right-of-way costs.

Another desirable feature that has been provided under Order 28, is a Farm Service Rate under which complete service is rendered through one meter. This is in advance of the practice in many towns and cities at present and to those farmers use motors in addition to light requiring any considerable quantity of current, it represents a very decided advantage. Service under this schedule is only available on farms. The farmer, however, may take service under any other of the electric company's schedule if more advantageous to him. Thus if he is only using electricity for house and farm in a limited way the Residence Lighting Schedule might be more suitable to his needs.



Paul Kohler Farm, Hamburg, Pa., equipped with Combination Hand and Power deep well pump, operated by 1/4 H. P., 1,800 R. P. M., Single phase S. C. B. Motor; 1 1/4 H. P., 1,800 R. P. M., Utility Motor Bottle Washing Machine; and 1 1/4 H. P., 1,800 R. P. M., Single phase S. C. B. Motor that operates the milking machine. Besides conveniences that are dependent upon current.

While there has been complaint in the past that the electric companies would not extend their service, this is not true under General Order 28. The majority of the larger companies have established Rural Service Departments or have assigned men to this particular work and are ready to cooperate to the fullest extent with any consumer groups. During the first seven months of operation under this Order, over five hundred miles of rural lines were built and over two thousand farms connected for service. Members of the Joint Committee have been continuously at work solving the problems that have arisen until today the policy and procedure to be followed seems to be pretty clearly worked out. The year of 1928 should see the greatest progress in actual extensions yet made in Pennsylvania with the right spirit of cooperation and fair dealing prevailing electric companies serving them, the electrification of our farms in Pennsylvania is on a fair road to accomplishment."

PENNA. LEADS IN ICE CREAM PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

"Pennsylvania leads all states in both ice cream production and per capita consumption," said Fred Rasmussen, former Secretary of Agriculture and now executive secretary of the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, in an address at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors at the State Farm Products Show.

"Today Pennsylvania manufactures over 50,000,000 gallons of ice cream annually, which represents one-seventh of the total production in the United States. Likewise, the per capita consumption of ice cream in this State is five gallons compared to slightly less than three gallons for the entire country."

FIRST ICE CREAM FACTORY

Mr. Rasmussen referred to the interesting fact that Pennsylvania was the first State to have an ice cream factory. This factory was located at Seven Valleys, York County, and started making ice cream in 1852.

From this small beginning, ice cream manufacturing has developed into an industry in the United States with a total of 4,500 factories, representing an investment of approximately \$450,000,000. The annual production of ice cream has increased from about 100,000,000 gallons in 1910 to over 322,000,000 gallons in 1926.



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MILK PRODUCTS FROM 1,000,000 Cows

"To supply the milk products for this favorite national dish requires the milk from 1,000,000 cows," according to Mr. Rasmussen. "In order to handle this food product in a sanitary way, ice cream manufacturers have spent thousands of dollars in modern machinery. The product is not touched by the operators as it journeys through the receiving, mixing, pasteurizing, freezing and packaging departments. Trained men, generally graduates of the dairy schools of State agricultural colleges, supervise the production departments."

In referring to the value of ice cream as a food, it was pointed out that ice cream contains all the nutritive elements of food in its finest form and all the vitamins found in milk.

THE GRANGE IN BUTLER COUNTY

A number of very interesting and enthusiastic meetings were held in Butler County on the week of January 1st. State Lecturer, H. G. Eisman, installed the officers of five of the Granges during the week, including the officers of the Pomona Grange.

The Pomona officers were installed at the regular Pomona meeting held in Butler on January 3d. George H. Bicker of Cabot was installed as Master, and all officers and members expressed a determination to carry the Grange in Butler County to greater heights during the coming year.

A triple installation ceremony given at the new hall of Worth Grange furnished a unique and unusual Grange occurrence. The officers of Worth, Plaingrove and Slippery Rock Granges were simultaneously installed into their offices by the State Lecturer. At the close of the meeting a banquet was served in the dining room at which more than 250 Patrons were seated. Worth Grange has made a very substantial contribution to Grange life in Butler County. Patrons of Worth Grange claim that their splendid achievement is due largely to the vision, interest and untiring efforts of Past Pomona Master, Brice C. Miller, and his co-workers in the Grange.

Jackson Grange, in accord with their usual custom and reputation, held a rousing installation meeting. State Overseer, J. A. Boak, gave a very interesting and inspiring address. This Grange has been very successful in securing the membership and holding the interest of a large number of young men and women. This accomplishment is all the more remarkable in view of the close proximity of many industrial towns with their usual enticing movies and dance halls. No better evidence is needed that young people will adhere to the Grange if an effort is made to interest them.

PENN STATE GRANGE ATTAINS FIFTEEN HUNDRED DORM. GOAL

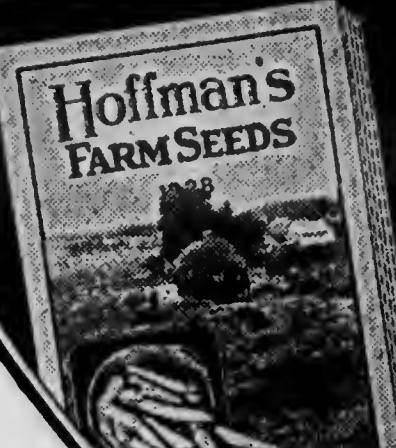
Penn State Grange, at a special Booster Meeting, contributed an amount far in excess to its original quota for the Grange Dormitory, when pledges and cash contributions reached the goal set—Fifteen Hundred Dollars. Never before in the history of the Grange was enthusiasm and interest more intense than at this special meeting where students and professors considered themselves all on the same plain. The fifteen hundred dollar goal places Penn State in the lead for per capita contributions to the Memorial.

Past Master W. F. Hill made the statement which is equally true of the student sentiment that "we are making history tonight." The performances were unique and showed that there was a great need for the new building as well as a means to extend the appreciation of the student body to the Grange Patrons of Pennsylvania. Other speakers on the program were Mrs. W. D. Phillips of Washington County; Miss C. E. Ray, Dean of Women, and Miss Ellen Burkholder, president of Women's Student Government Association.

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W. C. LENNIE, Superintendent of Agencies

Your Crop Rotation!

THE farmer's biggest problem is not only to maintain the fertility of his soil, but also to improve it. A good crop rotation which includes winter grain crops and clover hay will help any soil improvement program. Yet—a rotation alone is not always profitable. This is due to the fact that while the clover adds organic matter and nitrogen to the soil, it takes out large quantities of other plant food elements. Clover is a "potash-hungry" crop.

Experiment station results show that a suitable fertilizer, containing potash, applied in the fall to wheat, will help the entire rotation by increasing the yields of clover.

Increased yields of clover hay increase the amount of feed on the farm at very small cost, thus reducing feed bills. More hay per acre also increases the amount of nitrogen and organic matter returned to the soil, thereby helping the other crops in the rotation.

Fertilizer mixtures containing 4% to 6% potash are recommended for mineral soils, while on peat and muck soils 10% to 32% is used with profit.

Our Agricultural and Scientific Bureau will be glad to help you with your fertilizer problems without charge or obligation. Communicate with our nearest office.

Agricultural and Scientific Bureau N. V. POTASH EXPORT MY.

19 West 44th Street
NEW YORK
McCormick Bldg.
CHICAGO
445 S. 15th Street
SAN JOSE

Hurt Building
ATLANTA
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JACKSON, Miss.
Citizens' Bank Bldg.
BALTIMORE

Potash Pays

151 Rats Killed

At One Baiting—Not a Poison
"First night I put out the new Rat Killer, I counted 282 dead rats," writes Pat Sneed of Oklahoma. "In three days' time I had picked up 511 dead ones. A pile of rats from one baiting."

Greedy eaten on bait. Affects Brown Rats, Mice and Gophers only. Harmless to other animals, poultry or humans. Pests die outside, away from buildings.

So confident are the distributors that Imperial Rat Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send a large \$2.00 bottle (Farm Size), for only one dollar, on 10 Days' Trial.

Send no money—just your name and address to IMPERIAL LABORATORIES, 2169 Coca Cola building Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once, by C. O. D. mail. If it does not quickly kill these pests, your dollar will be cheerfully refunded. So write today.

FARM LOANS

Are Under Government supervision; no commission to pay; no stock to buy. Literature sent upon request. Ohio-Penn's Joint Stock Land Bank, 204 Yoffee Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

Contributions to the Girls' Dormitory at State College

DURING the month, Dec. 20, 1927, to Jan. 20, 1928, the sum of \$1,584.15 was received from Granges throughout the State, and \$514.41 accrued interest and a transfer of \$200 to the credit of Mercer County Pomona was reported by the Treasurer of State College, making a total cash in the Fund of \$68,297.92.

The Trustees of the College have authorized the drawing of plans for the construction of the Building and all monies in the hands of Granges should be remitted at once to John H. Light, Secretary, Pennsylvania State Grange, 428-430 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

Following is an itemized list of the contributions received during the month above indicated:

County	Grange	Amount
Lehigh	Laurys, No. 1570	\$36.00
Fayette	Dawson, No. 419	29.00
Mercer	Milburn, No. 1647	32.00
Crawford	North Shenango, No. 844	5.45
W. A. Ambrose		7.20
Lackawanna	W. O. Gerhard	100.00
Armstrong	South Buffalo, No. 1908	50.00
Mercer	Perry, No. 585	.30
Indiana	Armstrong, No. 445	18.75
Delaware	F. P. Willits	100.00
Washington	John E. Phillips	100.00
Lancaster	Pomona	55.00
Jefferson	Elder, No. 603	2.00
Montgomery	Cold Point, No. 606	3.00
Beaver	Marion, No. 1515	12.00
Bucks	Carversville, No. 451	21.00
Bucks	Middletown, No. 684	5.00
Bucks	Edgewood, No. 688	12.50
Bucks	Delaware Valley, No. 1622	25.00
Philadelphia	Philadelphia, No. 645	12.50
Bradford	Open Hand, No. 153	1.00
Crawford	J. G. Crumb, No. 1784	100.00
Tioga	Elk Run Grange, No. 913	25.00
McKean	Leafydale, No. 1268	17.50
Clearfield	Pomona	100.00
Lehigh	Washington, No. 1763	1.00
Susquehanna	Locust Hill, No. 967	3.00
Elk	Bennetts Branch, No. 1174	7.50
Columbia	Benton, No. 88	10.00
Susquehanna	Thompson, No. 868	7.80
Lackawanna	Maple Lake, No. 1537	5.40
Susquehanna	Gibson, No. 798	.30
Bedford	Saxton, No. 1132	10.00
Tioga	P. H. Dewey, Marshfield, No. 1113	100.00
Allegheny	Robinson Grange, No. 897	1.80
Fayette	Union Grange, No. 1103	61.15
Center	Penn State, No. 1707	318.00
Wyoming	Folkston, No. 1153	7.50
Huntingdon	McAleys Fort, No. 951	40.00
Huntingdon	Wm. Penn, No. 490	25.00
Lawrence	David F. Kyle	100.00
Armstrong	Marshfield, No. 539	15.50

Cash contributions previously acknowledged \$1,584.15
Interest added to the Fund, January 1st 65,999.36
Transfer to credit of Mercer County 514.41
200.00

\$68,297.92

A MESSAGE OF APPRECIATION TO ALL PENNSYLVANIA PATRONS

The women students of Penn State have been quietly, but earnestly watching the campaign among the Granges in Pennsylvania to raise funds for a Girl's Dormitory to be built on our campus. We have been watching quietly because in an active way there is little we can do as students. But every girl at Penn State is aware of the service the Grange is rendering to the College. The project is a noble one, and worthy of the highest commendation.

This brief message is to tell every Grange member and every Grange in the state that the students appreciate what is being done. The goal has almost been reached; that construction of the Dormitory will begin this spring is practically assured. We are grateful to the people who have worked so tirelessly to complete this almost impossible task. We are happy to know that the time is coming when Penn State will be able to give a college education to every girl in Pennsylvania that desires it. With existing conditions this is impossible. The doors of the college have been closed in the past to the young womanhood of our

state, long before everyone asking for admission has passed through.

In order to express our appreciation in a material way the Women's Student Government Association is conducting a campaign among the women students to raise money for the Dormitory Fund. We will be able to raise only a few hundred dollars, but we aim in this small way to express our thanks. We can give little in dollars and cents to the cause, but we can give service to our communities and fellowmen long after college days have passed by. Trained and educated women are necessary in every walk of life. The Grangers of Pennsylvania believe this or they would never have attempted the huge task of building a \$250,000 Dormitory on the Penn State campus.

The Penn State girls wish you the greatest success in the last lap of the race, and we want you to know that we are back of the movement and interested in everything that you do. Soon the Grange can look with pride at the splendid Dormitory at Penn State. Then you will realize that the hard work has not been in vain.

M. ELLEN BURKHOLDER,

SEED FERTILIZERS FEEDS

Spraying Materials
and
Other Supplies

Keystone Grange Exchange

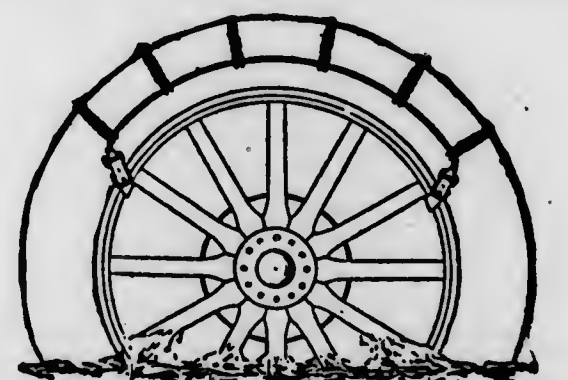
HARRISBURG, PA.

LIME-MARL

A Precipitated Lime. Brings quick, sure full results. High analysis, excellent condition. Most satisfactory agricultural lime on the market. Before buying, write us for prices and full information. Write today.

Natural Lime-Marl Co.,
Roanoke, Virginia

(2 Plants at Charles Town, W. V. on
B. & O. RR.)



ONE-HALF OFF AS AN INTRODUCTORY PRICE FOR 30 DAYS ON THE SEEGER TIRE CHAINS

"The Chain Without A Worry"
Can be attached or removed in a few seconds, without the aid of a jack, by man, woman or child. They are stronger, last longer and more efficient than other chains, and when used once, always used.

Cord or Balloon Tires
30x3 1/2 to 33x4 and 29x4.40 \$2.50
32x4 1/2 to 33x5 and 29x4.75 to 32x5.77 \$3.50
30x5.00 to 33x5.75 \$4.00

Place order today. Send \$1.00 with order, pay balance when you receive chains. Prices F. O. B. Washington, D. C.
SEEGER CHAIN COMPANY, Inc.
527 Ninth St., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

EDWARDS METAL ROOFS LAST LONGER - LOOK BETTER

SAVE YOU
MONEY

Edwards Metal roofing, shingles, Spanish tile, sidings, ready-made garages and farm buildings, are rust-proof, fire-proof, lightning-proof. Last three times as long as ordinary kind. Quality in every detail. Styles and types for every purpose. Easy and economical to apply. Lifetime satisfaction. We are the world's largest manufacturers of sheet metal building materials. We control every operation from the raw metal to the finished product. You can buy from us at manufacturer's prices and save all intermediate profits. Write today for our Free Samples and prices. Ask for Roofing Books and The EDWARDS MFG. CO. Estimates 2335-2345 Butler St., Cincinnati, O.

FREE
SAMPLES
Books and The EDWARDS MFG. CO.
Estimates 2335-2345 Butler St., Cincinnati, O.

GROW A TON LITTER

February 1 is the opening date for ton litter enrollments. Better sign up with county agent and then when the litters are farrowed they can be nominated for the 1928 Ton Litter Club. Pennsylvania was first in 1927 among all states with 126 ton groups. Help keep the Keystone state first in 1928.

GIVE COWS SALT

Salt is needed by all animals that eat vegetable and plant food. The average requirements for cows is about three-fourths of an ounce a day per 1000 pounds live weight and a similar amount for each 20 pounds of milk produced.

FEED POULTRY PROPERLY

Sunlight, or the lack of it, has a direct effect upon the feeds needed by poultry. Rations that give satisfaction in seasons or climates of ample sunshine may be entirely deficient in rainy or dreary weather.

POULTRY RECORDS VALUABLE

A system of poultry records that gives the life history of the individual concerned, its ancestors and their life history, its brothers and sisters and the history of their lives, its matings, and the story of the progeny from the matings will tell the poultryman what progress he is making in his breeding work.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down
the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per
Cent

A Free Trial Package Is Mailed to Everyone
Who Writes

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He named it Powder-paint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof, sanitary and durable for outside or inside painting. It is the cement principle applied to paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to A. L. Rice, Inc., Manufacturers, 36 North St., Adams, N. Y., and a trial package will be mailed to you, also color card and full information showing how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

PAPER YOUR HOME

You can paper the average room with high-grade, artistic wall paper for as little as 90 cents by buying direct at lowest wholesale prices. Send for big free catalog. Not the usual small mail order catalog but a large book showing scores of artistic designs for ceilings and borders as well as walls. Write today.

PENN WALL PAPER MILLS
Dept. 21 Philadelphia, Pa.

Stop Using a Truss

Free-Trial Plapao-Free

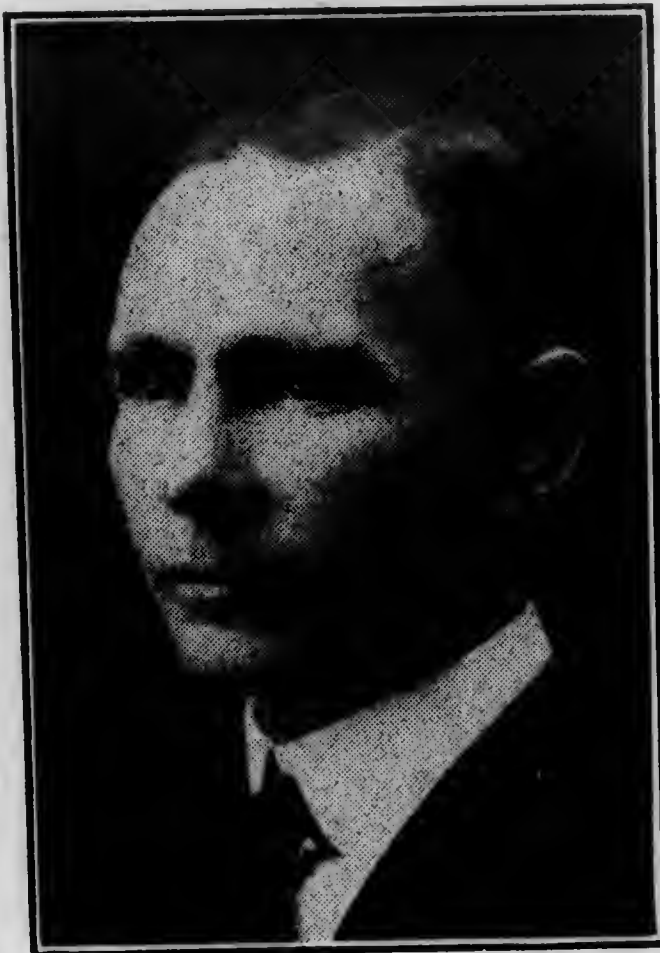
STUART'S ADHESIF PLAPAO-PADS are unsurprisingly different from the truss—being mechanics' chemico applicators made self-adhesive purposely to keep the muscles-tonic "PLAPAO" applied continuously to the affected parts, and to minimize painful friction and dangerous slipping. No straps, buckles or springs attached. Awarded Gold Medal Soft as velvet easy to apply. Grand Prize—Inexpensive. For almost a quarter of a century satisfied thousands report success without delay from work. Process of recovery natural, so no subsequent use for a truss. Awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prize. Trial of "PLAPAO" will be sent to you upon request absolutely free. Write name on coupon and send TODAY.

Plapao Co., 414 Stuart Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Name.....
Address.....
Return mail will bring Free Trial PLAPAO.

TWO GRANGERS HONORED

FOR EXCELLENCE

The records of two patrons lauded by Secretary of Agriculture on the occasion of the Public Meeting at the Farm Products Show are outstanding in special lines of farm activity. John Toeivenon was called "Poultry King" because of his remarkable achievement in that line of his specialized activity. His record is almost matchless—a tailor by trade, once in the Royal House of Russia, and handicapped in America in various ways his success is all the more remarkable. Failing in health in 1915 he took up the poultry business and with the aid



JOHN TOEIVENON

of the Extension Service in Erie County has achieved wonders.

State College awarded him the Grand Championship in 1927 and in 1925-26 he was awarded the National Championship by Connecticut Experiment Station.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Towenon are loyal members of Grange No. 1257.

Another member of the Grange who is without a peer according to State and National Records is I. V. Otto of Cumberland County



I. V. OTTO

Mr. Otto has been breeding Holstein cattle for 15 years, starting with two foundation animals and has attained prominence in the dairy industry for both milk production and butterfat tests, both in State and Nation. Dr. Jordan referred to him as the "Dairy King" and the title is no misnomer judging by his records.

He is a member of Boiling Springs

Grange, a director of the Interstate Milk Producers Association, a director of the Cumberland County Agricultural Association and active in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association.

Commonly we say a judgment falls upon a man for something in him we cannot abide.—Selden.

The Grange is an organization of farmers, for farmers and by farmers. It includes the farmer and his family; its plan of organization comprehends the local, or township, the Pomona or county units and the various State Granges bound together in a strong national fraternity.

"... at Night while my Neighbors are Sleeping"

An Advertisement of the
American Telephone and Telegraph
Company

A FRUIT and truck farmer of New York state is so located that he can ship his products to New York, Albany or Pittsfield. He obtains the market prices in these centers by telephone and then ships to the one in which they are highest.

"I obtain the market price," he says, "between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, agree on the price, load my trucks, and make the deliveries at night while my neighbors are sleeping."

Thousands of grain and stock farmers throughout the United States also use the telephone when they are ready to sell. The work of a whole year may hinge on the result of a few days. It's easy to lose \$10 a steer by selling at the wrong time.

The telephone ends isolation. It runs important errands. Orders extra parts when there is a breakdown. Buys and sells at the best price. Is a guardian in time of accident or sickness. Pays for itself many times over.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



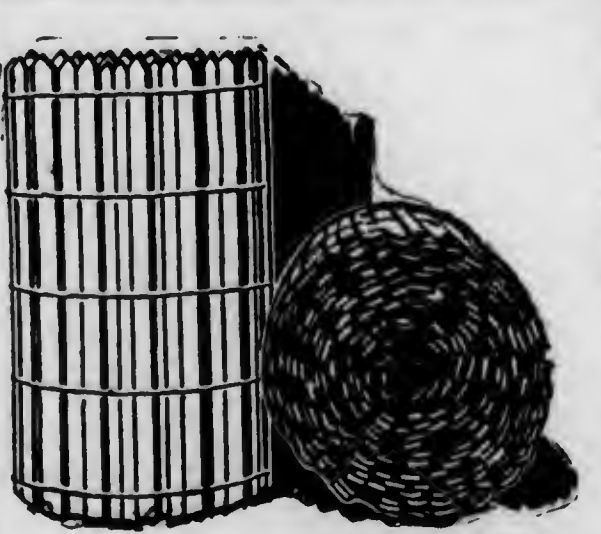
FENCING

We manufacture a ready made Cedar Picket and Galvanized Wire Fence—interwoven—Painted Green—Red—or Plain—made in 3 or 4 ft. heights. For chickens, farms, yards and lawns.

100 FEET TO ROLL

Used extensively for snow protection along Highways. Write for prices and catalog.

NEW JERSEY FENCE COMPANY
BURLINGTON, N. J.



Pennsylvania Grange News

Published by the Pennsylvania State Grange.

5 cents a copy.

50 cents a year.

Vol. XXIV.

FEBRUARY, 1928.

No. 11.

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KENNIE BAGSHAW

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State Grange Meetings

ALL conventions are more or less similar in certain respects. In this day and age, conventions are largely delegate bodies and in many cases delegates have definite instructions to carry out. No subordinate body in our Order gives binding instructions to delegates even though resolutions emanating from a home Grange may be championed by the delegate. The State Grange in past years has been conservative and carefully deliberate. The dignity and adherence to Grange Law has been noticeable at all times, and altogether in a general way a State Grange Convention must be different from an ordinary mass meeting of delegates. The open Bible on the altar, the flag of our Republic, the opening and closing all give the meeting a type of its own. The historical background of the

Grange, the unselfish devotion of leaders of the past and the policies for public welfare give the Grange a unique place. The distinctive American way of business procedure place the body in an enviable position.

The Erie meeting from a Legislative standpoint is in line with past procedure. The recommendations and policies adopted are the product of careful thought and consideration. Our position on Farm Relief, Roads, National Issues, etc., is in line with the needs of agriculture. Seldom, if ever has the Grange been obliged to retract a policy and we venture to assert that if the delegates at Erie support the Legislative policies in their home Granges every declaration made will be carried to a successful finish.

The Last Call

THE oft declared "Impossible" has become real, the final round-up is "just around the corner." On all sides support has been proffered for the dormitory cause since we began the campaign from Grange Headquarters last September to raise \$100,000 so that construction might begin. The generous response since September has been \$18,000 in cash and \$15,000 in pledges to be paid, and there remains but \$18,000 to raise. Encouraged by the real enthusiasm of our membership, the trustees of the college have authorized the drawing of plans and they will proceed with the work as soon as we have \$100,000 in hand and give the word to proceed. There are neither conditions nor "strings" to the offer by the college

to go ahead with the construction and it is the hope that we may give the word not later than May first.

The two outstanding issues in this movement are, first, the action taken by the State Grange at Williamsport in 1922 to erect this dormitory must be sustained and, second, the offer of the college to finance and construct the building as soon as the \$100,000 mark is reached must not go unchallenged.

These are the real issues that should be considered by every member of the Order. Other issues are secondary and to uphold the honor and high standing of the Pennsylvania State Grange there is but one course and that is to complete what has been begun without any further delay.

The New Master

DURING the month just closed approximately 500 new subordinate Grange Masters were inducted into office in Pennsylvania Granges, and undoubtedly everyone has plans to improve the Grange over which he presides. The instructions given in the installation cover fully the duties he has to perform

and above all it is most important "to exercise the supreme authority with which he is invested, that of maintaining order and enforcing obedience to the Constitution and Laws of the Order." To this end it is important that a careful study of the Grange Constitution be made as well as a thorough study of the

unwritten work. A working knowledge of Parliamentary Law is necessary as well, and unless the Master exercises tact and good judgment in the appointment of committees and the general supervision of the Grange he cannot succeed. His is a large undertaking and only those succeed who have the real vision of the Grange and the intended service for which it stands. He must necessarily seek the cooperation of the officers and members.

But the success or failure of any Grange depends upon the Master almost entirely. An unselfish devotion to the Order and the cause of agriculture is necessarily the first requisite. The fundamental principles and policies must ever be sustained, and in an adjustment to our present day life these policies must ever be the basis upon which legislative, social and community issues are based and unless this be done he cannot succeed.

The Tax Problem

THE 1929 session of the Legislature is a year off but the tax battle will likely be one of the important issues. Franklin Spencer Edmunds, tax expert has been retained to fight the battle of the Anthracite Cooperative Association for the repeal of the anthracite tax and by all appearances this will be an important issue. Besides the coal companies are demanding relief from heavy assessments to escape local taxes.

Unless a way can be found to collect revenues for State purposes it is doubtful if the anthracite repealer can pass, but the issue must be met. The time has come when the entire tax system of Pennsylvania should be either modified to give real estate relief or entirely rewritten. Taxation can be equalized and the plan that the Grange has advocated for more than a decade is to raise the tax rate on classes of property that are not now paying their just share of the cost of government in order that we may lower the taxes on those classes of property which are now paying more than their rightful share. We have always contended that excessive and discriminatory taxation is the worst evil to befall American agriculture and not until real estate is given relief from excessive tax rates can agriculture be on a par with other businesses.

The revenues of the State Government are derived from taxing corporate property, motor licenses, inheritance taxes and a tax on the tonnage of anthracite coal.

Our local units of government derive the revenue from taxes on real estate, personal property and occupations, and real estate pays more than 70% of all

the taxes in Pennsylvania. We could never understand why the railroads and other public utilities are obliged to pay 5 mills on their capital stock and 8 mills on the gross earnings wholly within the State when manufacturing corporations pay no tax on the capital stock.

Because of the unwillingness of corporations to pay their just share of taxes the burden has rested on real estate and every effort to adjust this tax matter by taxing corporations has been met with defeat. This inequality affects city as well as country and must be adjusted. Removing any of the sources of State revenue without supplying another source will only intensify the situation and a thorough study of the entire problem is important. It is not sufficient to determine the causes of the inequality that exists in the tax problem but enormous savings are possible in State and local expenditures if those responsible in our government perform their duties as a public trust, and there must necessarily follow such reorganization as will give the taxpayers value received for every dollar expended. A point that bears directly upon this problem is the report of the audit of the State Department of Highways which claimed that \$1,500,000 was lost during the last four years. There is no trace of graft in the report, but the public cannot afford to lose \$1,500,000 even in an expenditure of \$190,000,000 and there need be a new system to prevent the recurrence of such things.

Not only equalization but administrations of economy and efficiency are needed to solve the tax problem in local as well as state units.

Important Action

AT A meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Grange held recently in Harrisburg it was agreed that hereafter at least one-half column in GRANGE NEWS should be devoted each month to setting forth the importance of the different forms of insurance to our members. It will be recalled that the Grange Mutual Casualty has declared its intention of winding up its affairs. Many Grange folks hold that insurance in its different forms should be encouraged, therefore the above action. Interesting matter as well as advertisements will hereafter appear regularly.

Referring to the intended termination of the Grange Mutual Casualty Company on March 31, 1928, we wish to say that when this company was organized the sole intent was for Grangers to protect themselves against any liability, either

under the Compensation or the Common Law, for their farm operations including wood cutting, silo filling, etc. The charge for this protection is nominal and only ¼ to ½ what is ordinarily paid. However, our people must not have felt the necessity of this insurance and consequently the officials of the company believe they had better wind up the affairs. There are approximately 1,100 policies written by the company and an immediate action by the rank and file of our membership might still save this cheap insurance for those holding the policies and secure for all the extremely low rate. An immediate response of a thousand or more in the shape of applications might induce the officials to reconsider their action. An average of a little better than one policy per Grange might save the day.

Master's Letter to Granges

AS WE close the Book of the Old Year, one filled with joy, sorrow, failures and successes; and, open the New, one presenting golden opportunities, with pages clean and unstained, let us write across the first page in bold letters the word FRATERNITY and this shall be the Key Word for 1928.

Underneath this word we will write our first New Year's Resolution, which will read as follows:

"I will neither utter nor listen to another's utterance of a word of slander against a member of our Order." This shall be the aim and purpose of every True Patron.

They say, "Is the club used to kill high ideals and noble influences, assassinate character and murder good intentions?" The late President Harding once said, "Do not forget that there are always two sides to a question; be sure that you get both sides." If all would do this many causes for strife and dissension would disappear.

Our Order laid its foundation on the Rock of Fraternity. The thought uppermost in the mind of Father Kelley when he started out to organize the farmers of this county was to build a great Fraternal Organization. He had learned the lesson of Fraternity in another Order. He had that lesson exemplified at a farmyard gate in the sunny South.

Let us, then, as we go forth to build, keep the Key Word foremost in our minds, and may all that we say or do, be said and done in the spirit of Fraternity.

"We cherish the belief that sectional-

ism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West."

"Imploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity, and political purity of our forefathers."

CONGRATULATIONS

During the past few weeks we have received many cards, telegrams and letters of congratulations. We endeavored to answer them all, but for fear some may have been overlooked, we take this opportunity of thanking you one and all and assure you they were greatly appreciated.

They breathed a spirit of fraternity that will be a source of inspiration to me and be very helpful in my work. It would be interesting and inspiring to publish some of them in full, but space will not permit.

We wish to refer to one, however, Sister Syphus of Williamsport, sent me an old Grange Song Book used by her grandfather. The Book is about the size of our Ritual and covered the same as the old copies. We will prize this highly and keep it together with other Grange relics.

Fraternalty yours,
E. B. DORSETT.

THE DORMITORY IN 1928

The action of the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania State College, Monday January 17, at a meeting held in Harrisburg, appointing a committee to draw plans and specification for the Girls Dormitory should quiet for all time the fears of some of our members that it would not be built. According to the report on another page of this issue of GRANGE NEWS, more than \$67,000 cash is on hand. Besides there are pledges that we consider the equivalent of cash amounting to \$15,000 making an amount of \$82,000 available for the purpose.

It will also be recalled that the college has agreed to finance and construct the building as soon as our contributions amount to \$100,000. It is therefore urgent that immediate steps be taken by the Granges of the State to raise the above balance of \$18,000. Therefore, all monies contributed for the purpose should be forwarded promptly to the secretary of the State Grange and efforts should be made by all to do their part so that operations can begin not later than April or May.

This matter has been under consideration for a period of five years and now that the goal is in sight, we aim to raise the \$100,000 as soon as possible, so that we can say "Go" to the college authorities.

Huntingdon County Pomona has offered prizes totaling \$40 to the subordinates putting on the best literary programs. The county is divided into four districts, of four Granges each, with preliminary contests for each group, and then the four winners brought together for a big final. Great interest has been aroused, with large audiences to witness every contest.

Frank C. Bancroft, Master of the Delaware State Grange was awarded a Gold Medal in the Master Farmer Contest conducted by the Pennsylvania Farmer at the Master Farmer Dinner, Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, January 19.

Boost GRANGE NEWS.

Grange Insurance

Recommendations made at Erie Pennsylvania on December 14th, 1927 by the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange regarding Grange life insurance.

Our Grange Life Insurance Company, the Farmers & Traders, now has more than \$27,000,000.00 life insurance in force and since our last report substantial gains in assets, surplus and insurance in force has been made. It is a strong financial institution.

Organized on the legal reserve basis it has had a steady and consistent growth since its inception. Its remarkable progress is clearly shown from the facts that among all the old line legal reserve companies doing business in the United States during 1926 our company made greater gains than the average of all of them.

Many fail to realize that there is absolutely no danger of loss to a policy holder through old line legal reserve life insurance. While banks and trust companies do occasionally fail with resultant loss to depositors it is a matter of record that for more than forty years there has not been the loss of a dollar to a policy holder of a legal reserve life insurance company through failure of the company to meet every obligation when due.

We can all help to hasten the day when our life insurance company will be a household word in every Grange family in Pennsylvania. To that end we most cordially endorse the campaign to have, during 1928, Grange life insurance explained to every Grange family in Pennsylvania as outlined and recommended by our Worthy Master in his annual address.

A. H. FULLERTON,
HARRY PRATT,
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

ANCESTRY OF LINDBERGH TRACED TO PENNSYLVANIA

According to an interesting report in connection with the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, the ancestry of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is traced to Pennsylvania. The Historical Society of Wayne County states that Lindbergh is a direct descendant of Robert Land, whose son built and lived in the "Old Red House," a place of refuge during the pioneer days in that county.

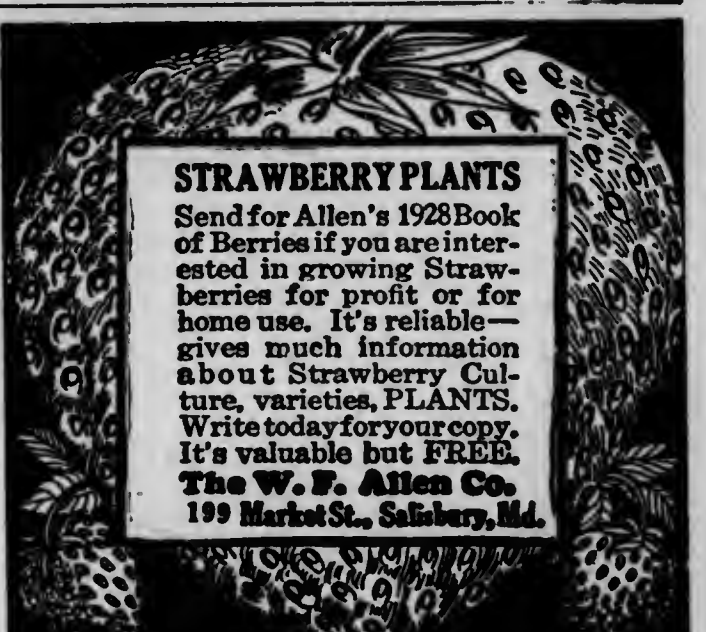
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AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

LANCASTER

The Lancaster County Pomona held its midwinter session at the Y. W. C. A., Lancaster, Pa., Wednesday, Jan. 11th, with a good attendance and visitors from Chester and York Counties. Routine business, installation of officers, and an interesting address by Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons were the principal events of the day. The labor of the day was concluded with an elaborate banquet. The Lecturer, Mrs. Rupp, was toastmaster and addresses were made by Dr. Lyons, John A. McSparran, Leslie I. Bolton and L. Rupp.

Entertainment furnished by patrons and the decorations were in keeping with former events of this nature.

INDIANA

The Indiana County Pomona Grange met at Savan on December 29th. A very interesting literary program was rendered both at the afternoon and evening sessions. Dr. Murray and Vernon Carr both made addresses during the afternoon. Motion pictures were also shown along the line of dairy and poultry work.

It was decided to hold a Lecturer Conference at Indiana in the near future. This conference is to be attended by the lecturers of thirty subordinate Granges and also the Masters and Deputies. It was voted to hold the next Pomona Grange meeting at Marion, Center on March 29th.

McKEAN

A very interesting McKean County Pomona Grange meeting was held at Port Allegany on December 7th. It was decided to start a "Traveling Gavel" at Liberty Grange. This Grange is to visit some other Grange, taking the Gavel with them and leaving it with the Grange visited. The visiting Grange is to furnish a program and the Grange visited is to serve refreshments. Then the Grange keeping the Gavel will carry it to another Grange in the same way until each Grange in the County has had it.

The Pomona Grange will hold its February meeting at Turtle Point on Wednesday, February 8th. This will be the first time for Pomona to meet at Turtle Point in several years and their new Grange hall should make possible a very enjoyable and comfortable meeting place, as it is well heated, and cold weather should not keep anyone from attending.

ERIE

Erie County Pomona Grange, No. 4, met in joint session with Clover Leaf Grange, North East, on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 11th and 12th. Some of the topics discussed were: "Should every farmer take a farm inventory?" "The influence of books and magazines," "Some of the important changes in farm-

ing in the last ten years," "Is the home slipping as a character-building institution?" "Will proposed federal farm relief bills be beneficial to the farmer?" "Is or is not the country community a stimulating place intellectually and culturally?" "What essentials are necessary in a prosperous Grange?"

Pomona Master Howard Eisman gave a talk on the subject, "Outstanding Events of Our State Grange Meeting." He closed his talk with an urgent appeal for the Memorial. Erie County voted to adopt the plan suggested by other Pomona at the State meeting and made a quilt similar to the ones exhibited at the State meeting, the proceeds to be used for the Memorial.

COLUMBIA

The mid-winter meeting of Columbia County was held at Berwick, Jan. 11th, with an attendance of more than 200 members. The session was marked by the retirement as worthy master of J. S. Campbell, of Rohrsburg, after a service in the office of eight years. He gave his annual report at the meeting this morning and reviewed his term of office. He has personally presided at sessions when 952 members have received the fifth degree.

Worthy Master Campbell opened the session at 10:30 o'clock for work in the fifth degree. The routine and approval of the minutes was followed by the reports of deputies Ralph Hosler, of Salem; E. E. Shultz, Benton, and J. S. Campbell, Rohrsburg. They reported a good condition of the subordinate granges. In addition, there were written reports by fourteen of the seventeen granges of Pomona No. 5 showing in-

ANNIVERSARY UWCHLAN GRANGE
On December 27, 1905, twenty-seven prospective Grangers gathered at the home of C. H. Oberholzer in Lionville, Chester County, and organized Uwchlan Grange.

The word "Uwchlan" is of Welsh derivation and the name was given to the township by the early settlers, many of whom came from Wales.

Of that original twenty-seven, seventeen survive as members and the picture herewith shows most of them.

On December 28th, an Anniversary dinner was given with over sixty present to celebrate the twenty-second anniversary and immediately following the

creases in membership.

The report of worthy master Campbell followed and was appreciated to the extent that the Pomona members gave him a rising vote of thanks. Mr. Campbell had missed but one of the thirty-two quarterly meetings during his term of eight years and on this one occasion he was under quarantine.

At the opening of the afternoon session, memorial services were conducted for Abner N. Seely, late master of Berwick grange and active in Pomona, whose death occurred last week.

Installation of officers followed and was conducted by John H. Light, of Harrisburg, state secretary of the Pennsylvania Grange.

Brother H. J. Rice, formerly of McKean County and known to many Grangers in Pennsylvania is wintering at Fowler, California. He writes as follows:

"Better prices for farm produce is evident all the way across the continent. The old law of supply and demand is fast driving the politician whose stock in trade has been 'farm relief' out of business, while it lasted he fought and bled hard for the farmer's vote.

"Hope, Arkansas, is in the heart of one of the largest rice districts of America. It looks something like wheat when shocked. Much water is used in growing this crop. During October the farmers were threshing the rice crop. The American farmer produces more rice than this country consumes. Rice is a good food and it would pay this industry to put on a campaign like the dairymen and fruit industries have maintained.

USE GRAPE ARBORS IN LANDSCAPE

Grape arbors can be used to make the farm home grounds attractive, say Pennsylvania State College landscape architects. Plan the location of these arbors so that they will fit in with the surroundings.

luncheon the charter members present were photographed.

During the afternoon a literary hour was given consisting of a piano solo by Miss Edith Oberholzer, a pianologue by Miss Myra Smedley, one of the charter members, and a lecture "The First Christmas," by Rev. F. W. Hofmann, the slides illustrating different parts of the lecture proving of interest, as well as singing of the Christmas carols. Willard S. Campbell of Kimberton, a well-known vocalist, rendered several solos in his usual pleasing manner. The first Master of the organization, Wayne Smedley, gave a brief response when called upon for remarks.



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THE LECTURER'S CORNER

By HOWARD G. EISAMAN, State Lecturer

TO THOSE who have had the privilege of serving the Grange in an official capacity, and have thus been given the opportunity to witness some of the outstanding achievements of the Grange in Governmental, Industrial and Social affairs, it is an easy matter to comprehend fully the influence and significance of the Grange in the Agricultural life of our nation. But to those who have been serving in the ranks and who have not had the opportunity to extend their services beyond the confines of their locality, it is not quite so easy to appreciate the extent of Grange activities. Nor is it as easy for them to experience the same degree of Grange enthusiasm as is experienced by those who have been fortunate enough to participate in the larger Grange field. The great army of Patrons in our ranks who furnish the life blood of our organization, know in a vague way that many of the improvements, and that much of the progress that has come to rural life, is due very largely to the activities of the Grange. This belief is generally accepted by the rank and file, in a casual mediocre sort of way. How it all came about or just what specific part the Grange played is unknown. This hazy uncertain impression of Grange endeavors is indeed not conducive to an abounding enthusiasm. This fact is easily explained, in that it is very difficult to visualize and comprehend at a long range. Whereas if one can play an active part in any enterprise, he can more readily sense its value, its cost and its effect.

Too often have we been content to point alone to the rural delivery, to the legislative activity or to some other achievement of the Grange; letting this suffice as inspiration and encouragement to those who make up the ranks. How much easier it would be to hold interest and enthrall members, if we could point to distinctive achievements right here in our own community. And be able to say: "This, my friend, is what the Grange has done for our community" or "Dear Neighbor, the reason you are enjoying this privilege today, is because of the efforts of our subordinate or Pomona Grange." Every Grange is furnished an opportunity at one time or another to perform a local service that will stand out as a concrete example of Grange influence and endeavor, and that will at once, inspire and enthrall its members. Of opportunities offered for worthwhile community service today, perhaps none is more pregnant with possibilities for making a substantial contribution to the educational and cultural life of your community, than the County Library.

In compliance with our promise of last month we are publishing herewith some of the provisions of the Library Act of Pennsylvania. An Act of 1917 (No. 398), Relating to free, public, nonsectarian libraries and branch libraries within this Commonwealth: providing for their establishment, maintenance and regulation, and for the maintenance and regulation of such free, public, nonsectarian libraries as may have been already established by the several counties, cities, boroughs, towns and townships; and providing that all Library property, and all gifts and devises, grants, or endowments for library purposes, shall be exempt from taxation; and providing that the several counties, cities, boroughs, towns and townships may levy taxes, condemn private property, and borrow money for library purposes; and imposing penalties for injuring library property and for violation of library regulations; and repealing existing laws in relation to the above subject.

This act makes it possible for any municipality, as defined in Sec. 1, to provide money to establish and maintain a public library. This money may be provided in one of the following ways.

1. The municipal authorities may act on their own initiative or on the request of interested citizens and by ordinance decide to establish or maintain a library and make an appropriation.

2. In case the authorities wish to assure themselves of popular support, they may submit for a vote at any election the question of establishing or maintaining a library and levying a tax for the purpose (Sec. 4).

3. In case the authorities refuse to take any action they may be compelled to do so, if a petition asking them to submit the question to a vote be signed by three per cent of the voters registered at the next preceding general election and presented to Council (Sec. 4).

If you care for the complete provisions of the library act, write the Secretary of the Commonwealth, asking for a copy of Library Act of 1917, No. 398.

The County Library is not an innovation in Pennsylvania. Susquehanna County has maintained a county library for nearly twenty years. A county library was organized in Dauphin County in 1925, and we submit herewith extracts from the report of the Dauphin County Librarian, Miss Alice R. Eaton.

"To the County Commissioners of Dauphin County; Gentlemen: One year ago county library service was begun in Dauphin County, the first book delivery, or flight of the 'Cardinal' being on December 4, 1925. (Cardinal is the name given to the book truck.)

"We began service with 1,050 books, about half of which are children's books, a considerable number of which had been given by friends of the county library.

"Our first effort was to reach children in the one-room schools of the county. Of the 131 schools listed, we reached before the end of the Spring term twenty-eight, taking those first which first applied for service. The one-room schools average from twenty to twenty-five pupils to a school. We allow one book apiece to each pupil in grades three to five, leave a few easy books for the smallest children, and allow the teacher to select a few adult books for her own use.

"The teacher takes charge of the exchange of the children's books until the next visit of the book car. Some of the collections show each book circulated many times. One school of thirty-one pupils had thirty-one books, and the circulation in three weeks was 237—nearly nine circulations per book. . . .

"When the teacher is willing to take charge of adult books, they are left for circulation among the parents of the children if requested. During the summer months when the schools are closed, a number of parents asked that their homes be made stations for books for both children and adults, and these busy farm mothers gave their time to take charge of the books or their neighborhood. . . .

"The schools have shown a great eagerness for the books, and disappointment when they could not be supplied. A total of 86 school buildings have been visited (48 new ones this fall). . . .

"In addition to the work with the county schools, we have established library stations at (names of towns). These stations are collections of books at a central place in each town, with a person in charge at regular times to act as librarian. Both children and adults are served. The stations have from 50 to 250 books. . . .

"The circulations from the stations has been nearly 8,000. The people in these towns are very enthusiastic, and are looking forward to having rooms to be used exclusively for library work. . . .

"We have met with such eager response in all parts of the county during this first year, and the results have been so great from small expenditure, that we

hope in the next year to have funds to reach all of the one-room schools, and to have stations in more of the small communities. . . . We hope our book fund will make possible the purchase of at least 2,500 more books in the coming year. Total circulation for the year is 31,472. Of these 7,965 were adult books and 23,777 were children's books.

"The 'Cardinal' has attained considerable fame throughout the state and even in other states. . . .

The achievements and services realized in Dauphin County from the county library are within reach of every county in the state, if we will but act and set the available machinery at work.

In a subsequent issue we will endeavor to show the extent of the county library movement in the United States.

"The Grange has stood almost alone for nearly fifty years, fighting the farmers' battles and promoting measures and agencies for the betterment of the farm home and rural conditions."

THIN THE FARM WOODLOT

Thinning out the crooked, short, bushy-crowned, diseased, slow-growing, and poor timber trees is a paying farm operation at this time of the year. Trees that are straight, tall, well-crowned, sound, fast-growing, and good timber should be saved. Where trees are too thick some should be taken out to give the remaining ones a chance to develop.

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HOME ECONOMICS

Under Auspices of the State Grange Committee

Studies for the months—
February—Beds and bed linens. Quilts, comfortables or blankets.
March—Citizenship—The American Government. The Grange-Lecturer—What I would like my grange to accomplish this year.

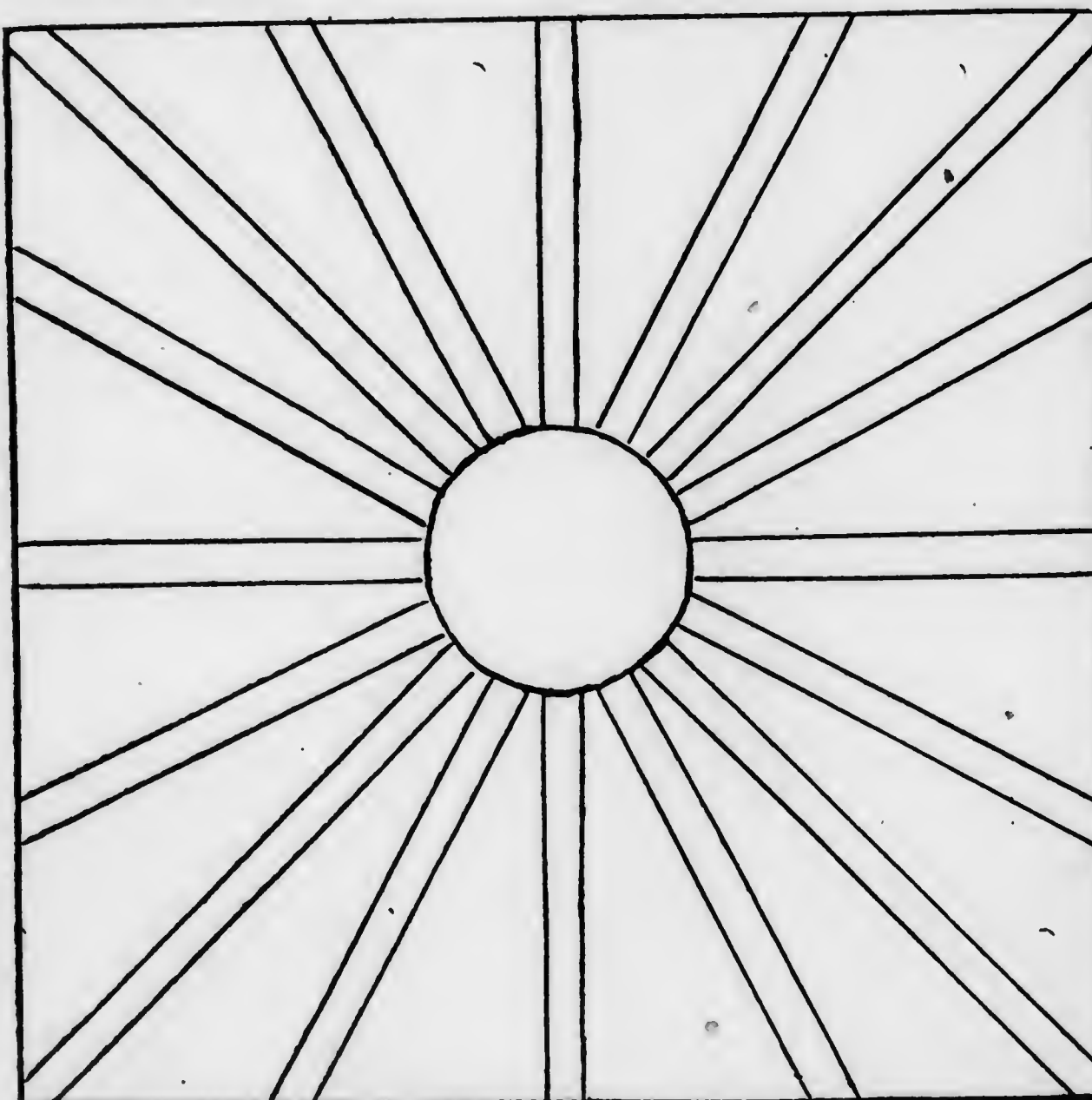
CARRY ME BACK TO HAPPY DREAMLAND

Tune—"Carry Me Back to Old Virginia."

Carry me back to Happy Dreamland,
Come Mr. Sandman and take me there tonight,
Come let me sleep and dream of the fairies,
Till I'm awakened by the early morning light,
Put out the lights and open the windows,
Let sweet fresh air bring pink cheeks and bright eyes
Night hours will guard and watch o'er my slumbers
And make me grow strong and healthy and wise.

Chorus

Carry me back to Happy Dreamland
Come, Mr. Sandman, and help me to go to sleep
Send fresh air and eight restful hours
To guard my slumbers and aid my health to keep.



IS YOUR BEDROOM IMPORTANT?

One has said "God bless the man who invented sleep"; and one has added "Yes, and the man who invented a comfortable place to sleep," while a man adds "And the woman who knows how to make a bed right so the covers will stay in at the bottom and one's feet keep covered."

Bed-making seems so easy, do we grow indifferent about it?

Do you still have the feather-beds—are they best for comfort as well as health?

Describe from your viewpoint the most comfortable bed.

My best method for laundering bed linen. Do you iron or rough-dry?

Trimmed or plain pillow-slips—do you like the hemstitched ones?

Covering for warmth—which are best? Do you like heavy or light weight coverings—why?
How I would furnish an antique room? The value of the sleeping porch.

PATTERNS OF THE TWO QUILTS

So many requests have come for patterns of the two quilts displayed at the State meeting at Erie that we are giving you the directions for making here. Two other counties are already underway with quilts. They are to have the social quilting party; revive the old song "See-see Nellie Home" and even bigger help finish a project "Our Dormitory Building" at State College.

Last GRANGE NEWS was in error when it said the Indiana Co. quilt was a county project; it was a project of one grange Success and they surely are entitled to their name. They received twenty-five cents for each name and their income was over one hundred and forty dollars. It was put up at auction and sold to the highest bidders and brought sixteen dollars. But we are told if any one wants to pay more the one buying it will resell; this grange is over-the-top but still working their aim "that the State Grange be ready when the trustees are ready to build." Where is the next grange or Pomona that will make a quilt?

RED AND WHITE QUILT

Colors—white and red.

White muslin—cut 16 inch squares.

Cut red in 1 inch strips.

Cut red circles—3 inches in diameter.

Appliqué the red strips on white; beginning from corner to corner; then directly through middle each way; and another red strip between corner strip and middle ones. (16 red) Circle appliqué in center to cover intersections of the strips.

(The ends at intersection should be cut out to keep from being bulky.)

3 names were worked on each white section; in red or 48 on each square (others may be added if desired).

30 squares to the quilt.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

We are not lighting candles on a birthday cake but on February twenty-second a grateful nation lays its tribute of affection on the tomb of the most outstanding man of American history, George Washington. His own generation called him, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Succeeding years have only increased the regard in which Washington is held; he towers above all his associates in our early history, and stands as one of the great characters of our modern times.

When Washington was thirteen he copied out a set of more than a hundred maxims which were termed "Rules of civility and decent behavior in company and conversation." Some of these were an expression of the dominating virtues of Washington's life, and his biographers believe that these rules influenced definitely his whole life. Washington's deep religious life was in conformity with the first rule "When you speak of God or his attributes, let it be seriously and in reverence." Washington's beautiful devotion to his own mother exemplified another rule, "Honor and obey your natural parents, although they be poor." Another maxim was, "Think before you speak." John Adams once said that half of Washington's reputation was due to his talent for silence. Such maxims as, "Undertake not what you cannot perform," "Be careful to keep your promise," "Associate yourself with men of good quality if you esteem your reputation," "Be not hasty to believe flying reports toward the disparagement of any," and recognize what is due to others and practice self-control were fundamental in the life of Washington. The maxims of boyhood became the principles of youth and manhood. Faithfulness to trust in private and public relations was a striking trait of Washington's character.

Americans will never cease to revere the greatness of Washington. To him Lord Erskine wrote, "I have a large acquaintance with the most valued and exalted class of men, but you are the only human being for whom I have ever felt an awful reverence." It is said of Washington that Providence gave him no children that his countrymen might call him "Father," and for all time he will be enshrined as the "Father of the American Nation." On this twenty-second of February Americans may well recount Washington's greatness and honor his memory.—Excerpts from "Outstanding Days."

WHAT CELEBRATION?

This is February and every Juvenile Grange will want a party. Why not have a Valentine one with all the pretty red hearts; or do you prefer a George and Martha Washington party? Or maybe you cannot have a party this year and want to think of the things the great Lincoln did and have some of the stories told of his kindness as well as the funny ones. You will have games and stunts, which ever kind you decide to plan. But what will you have for refreshments? No party is complete without one that is different from any tried before.

If you plan a Valentine party, shall we serve heart shaped sandwiches, salads and cookies? And if it is a cold time, nice hot cocoa to drink; but if we cannot have hot cocoa then a chocolate milk shake. Be sure and make the paste before going and never cook cocoa and milk together—see page 167 Grange Cook Book.

Now, suppose it is a Washington party you want this year—sandwiches again (bread and butter or brown bread and cream cheese), candle salad like the one in Grange Cook Book, page 78. Or for salad have a George Washington cherry tree—put a lettuce leaf on a plate with

Pennsylvania State Grange

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Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per set (13)	\$3.50
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen	3.25
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9	2.75
Juvenile Grange Manuals, set of 13	2.75
Grange Seals	5.00
Digest	.45
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.10
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.70
Secretary's Record Book	.70
Treasurer's Account Book	.70
Blank Reports, Subordinate Granges to Pomona, per hundred	.60
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.85
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	8.25
Roll Book	.65
Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.60
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A Brief History of the Grange Movement in Pennsylvania, by W. F. Hill	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,
JOHN H. LIGHT, Secretary.
Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

half of a banana cut lengthwise in the center (This for trunk of tree) with curving branches of pineapple with a cherry on the end and there you are. Try making one.

Again, boil eggs until hard cooked, remove shell, while warm shape into different fruits, with the fingers—apples, pears, &c. Color with food coloring. To make the blossom end insert a whole clove; add a stem and leaf from the lilac or other bush.

And when you want a pretty little salad for a party, take three pieces bananas cut lengthwise and put 2 pieces across the one piece. Three pieces of pineapple at one end for a rudder; a cherry at the other for a propeller and there you have Lindy's airplane salad. Brown bread and butter or nut bread and cheese and a very nice lunch is complete.

Instead of candy try the dried fruit confection served by the children of a school in California to the members of the National Grange two years ago. Make your own choice of fruits. (See Grange Cook Book page 166.) This can be made at home in readiness. Try it, it is delicious.

3 inch circle drawn in center.

Across this center may be number and name of grange.

Around this center in outline stitch the names of the five officers, viz. master, overseer, lecturer, secretary and treasurer.

In each point the names of the other eight officers.

If your grange should have eighty members—ten names could be placed in each white section; otherwise arrange names according to number, dividing evenly if possible. Do not place names too near the edge of white square, lest when sewed one be hidden.

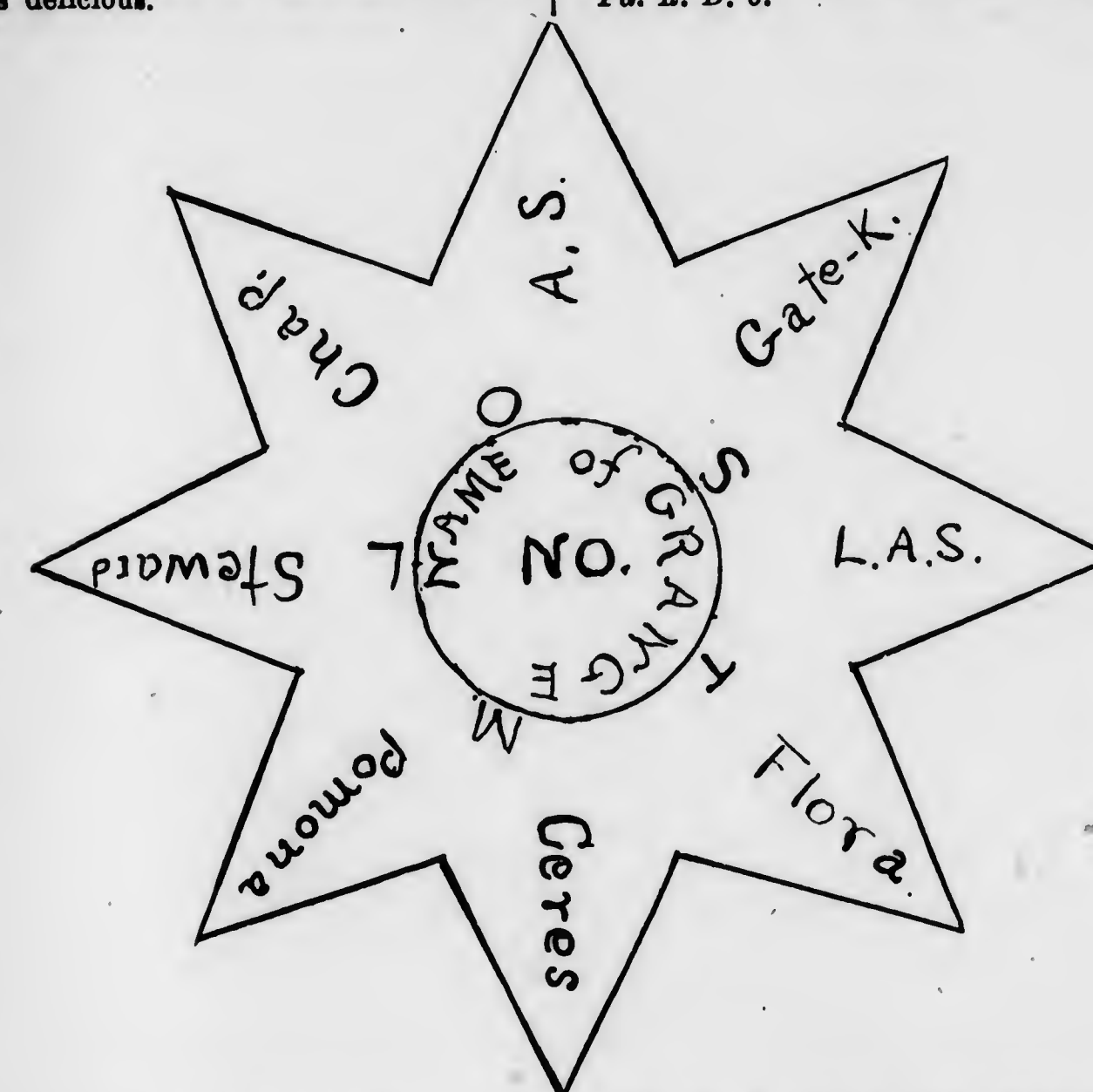
30 squares in all needed; 6 in length and 5 in width.

The names on the blue were outlined with a single strand white buccella thread—chain stitch; names on white were embroidered with blue thread.

For quilting it was laid out in half circles.

The edge was finished by a binder made of the blue, resembling a saw tooth.

Mrs. Howard L. Van Kirk, Washington, Pa. E. D. 6.



EIGHT STAR POINT QUILT

Colors—blue and white.

White muslin—cut 16 inches square.

Star may measure 12 or 10 inches from point to point.

Star should be appliquéed on white square.

This was a Pomona quilt. Each grange making a patch and netted more than three hundred dollars.

Next GRANGE NEWS would like to carry a list of all granges or Pomonas that are making quilts. Send us your names and the colors you have chosen.

Send to Hannah McK. Lyons, M. D., 2127 Green St., Phila. Pa.

FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS ARE BEST. Because customers have already found what "AMERICAN" quality means in quick maturing broilers and heavier egg production in winter when eggs are highest.

American or Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	50	100	500	1000
Hollywood White—Brown—Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred Wh. Leghorns—Barred Rocks—Anconas	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks Rocks—R. I. Reds—White Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes—Buff Orpingtons, Blk. Minorcas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00

Light Mixed 8c each—Mixed 10c each—Heavy mixed 12c each. Also Andalusians—Brahmas—Columbia Rocks. Write for catalog. Order early. Bank Reference 100% live arrival. Excellent service.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, BOX 224, GRAMPAN, PA.

SUNNYFIELD EXTRA LARGE

Single Comb Black Minorcas

Exclusively—chicks—eggs—stock—two matings. Low prices. Catalog. Exceptional layers. SUNNYFIELD MINORCA FARMS, Grampian, Pa.

SAVE MONEY ON BABY CHICKS
Order Now for Spring Flocks
Delivered—Cultured Flocks
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Linesville, Pa.
Free Range, Shady Stock
High Production, Liberal
Discounts for Early
Orders
Catalogue Free

KO-VITA RAW NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL WILL SAVE YOU MONEY AND CHICKS

This high grade oil, direct from the Norway laboratories of Scott & Bowne, makers of the World-famed Scott's Emulsion, may be included in the first feed without fear. Unlike sour or red oils, the tonic nourishment of this first grade RAW oil builds up the blood stream, making a quick, healthful growth possible. Because of the highly concentrated food value of KO-VITA, desired results will be obtained by the use of smaller quantities than is required for lower grade oils.

KO-VITA is a little higher in price, but it pays handsomely in decreased mortality and the rapid maturity of your chicks.

1/2 gallon \$1.75 1 gallon, \$3.00 5 gallons, \$13.50
30 gallon barrels, \$50.00, with special faucet

We pay Parcel Post, Freight and Express

KOVITA COMPANY, Inc., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
K-51

200,000 Chicks, 1928

Goodling's Super Quality
The best popular breeds on free range

	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	12.00	57.50	110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	68.00	120.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	15.00	75.00	140.00
Broilers assorted	11.00	52.50	100.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery guaranteed. Circular Free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY
R. 1, Box 2. Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock. S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, P. O. and Indian Runner Ducks; \$5 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Hatching eggs \$8.00 per hundred up. Several breeds rabbits. Circular free. Shipments will be made from one of our nearest associated hatcheries.

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MT. AIRY, MARYLAND

Live Broilers & Poultry WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES PAID CHICKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry House in New York City. Established 1893, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder P-4.

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Based on Consistent Merchants
WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, N. Y. CITY

PINE ROW CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. R. I. Reds, white and barred rocks from healthy, free range stock; bred for quality and high egg production. Write today for circular and prices.

Pine Row Poultry Farm
Dept. C. Unionville, Pa.

ASSURE BIG C. O. D. CHICK OFFER!

You pay for your chicks when you see them. Pure-bred stock of high quality. Carefully selected breeding birds. Our big illustrated catalog tells all the story. Write for \$10000

J. W. Osage Hatchery, Box 22, Ottawa, Ohio

100,000 Pennsylvania Supervised Chicks

SEND NO MONEY CHICKS SHIPPED C. O. D.

Tancred—Hollywood—English or American Strains. S. C. White Leghorn Chicks produced from State Banded Breeders that are under the direct supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. S. C. Brown or Buff Leghorns, breeders not banded. All chicks \$14.00 per hundred; \$41.00 per 300; \$67.00 per 500; \$125.00 per 1,000; \$240.00 per 2,000. Dependable chicks for commercial poultrymen. 100% live arrival. Dependable service. Send no money. Order at once. Bank reference. Write for catalog. PENNSYLVANIA CO-OPERATIVE LEGHORN FARMS, Grampian, Pa.



BABY CHICKS

CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS
All chicks for 1928 will be sired by males whose dams have laid 200 to 252 large white eggs in a year. If you want large Leghorns, large white eggs and good Leghorn type, we are interested. Three nearest dams of our chicks average well over 200 LARGE WHITE EGGS in a year. If there is anything in breeding we have them and at 16c to 20c each. Send for circular at once.

GARLAND FARMS, Dept. 9, Garland, Pa.

HEALTHY HIGH GRADE CHICKS

CHICKS the kind that live and grow. Tom Barron Leghorns the large kind, vigorous year round layers \$16.00. R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Rocks \$18.00. Columbia Rocks, Black Giants \$22.00 prepaid. Quality stock.

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532 New Dauphin St., Lancaster, Penna.

SCHWEGLER'S "THORO-BRED" BABY CHICKS

Our breeders are bred for high egg production. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. FREE CHICK BOOK.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 228 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO, N. Y.

American Mottled Anconas

Record layers—large type—exceptional markings—two matings—low prices—catalog.

AMERICAN ANCONA FARM
Grampian, Pa.

Classified Department.

SWINE

REG. POLAND China breeding stock. Bred gilts, service boars. Write Stanley Short, Cheswood, Del.

CHESTER WHITES—Big Type Chester Whites: From prize winning herd. Service Boars and open Gilts. Also pigs at 10 weeks of age for sale. H. H. WERKING, Woodsboro, Md.

DUBOC bred Sows and Gilts. Best Champion blood. Big type, also service boars. Buy now. CHARLES J. STUCKEY, Mechanicsburg, Ohio. 1-2 tx.

POULTRY

CHICKS Purebred, blood tested, free range breeders, Leghorns, Anconas 12c, Rocks, Reds 14c, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas 15c, Black Giants 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual free. **SEIDELTON FARMS**, Dept. 6, Washingtonville, Pa.

6,000 EGG CANEY INCUBATORS, good as new; 6 Buckeye Coas and Oil Brooder—New and Used. New Double-Quick Out Sprouters, 7 O. I. C. Brood Sows. (Will farrow March 1st). Bargains on all these goods. G. RUTZMAN, Asper, Pa.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON CHICKS on orders mailed up four weeks in advance. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpington, S. C. W. Leghorns. Write for our circular and discount plan on our "Cumberland Valley" Quality Chicks today for HATCHERY, Dept. C, Maugansville, Md. 2-2tx

PURE WYCKOFF STRAIN DIRECT—Eggs and chicks from selected breeders with size, vigor and type that produce large white eggs. Bred straight and pure 23 years. Our catalog is helpful to you, and explains our breeding plans, it is free. **SMITH POULTRY FARM**, Box G, Mansfield, Pa.

OUR TWENTY-THIRD SEASON, Brookside Quality Chicks, that are hatched right, from carefully selected pure large white eggs. Bred straight and pure 23 years. Our catalog is helpful to you, and explains our breeding plans, it is free. **SMITH POULTRY FARM**, Box G, Mansfield, Pa.

Bronze, Bourbon Reds, White Turkeys; White Pekin and Muscovy Ducks; Toulouse Geese; pearl and white guineas. Special Fall prices. Also baby chicks. Write your wants. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. **RIEHLAND FARM**, Sellersville, Pa. 10-tx.

BABY CHICKS, 12,000 BLOOD TESTED breeders selected for high egg production supply eggs for this hatchery. All leading varieties. Catalog free. **MASANTON FARM HATCHERY**, Box N-331, Harrisonburg, Va. 1-1t

MINERALIZED COD LIVER OIL, "SUNSHINE'S SUBSTITUTE" For Poultry, mixes readily with meat, fish, or other food, and about the same as Beef Scrap. Sample free, write for it. **GREENE CHICK FEED CO.**, 14 Spring St., Marblehead, Mass. 12-3t

IF YOU WANT CHOICE HOLSTEINS OR GUERNSEYS, springing or fresh, priced right, clean cattle from a re-tested county, write me. C. J. FAIRB, Ogdensburg, Wisconsin. 12-3tx

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS.—Baby Chicks and hatching eggs from trapped stock. Chicks 15c each, Hatching eggs \$1.00 per setting. 10% with orders or 20% off cash with order. Booklet on request. **SPARKS POULTRY FARM**, Perkasie, Penna.

QUALITY CHICKS, 25,000 WEEKLY, White Leghorns 12c, Reds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes 14c, Heavy mixed 11c. Light mixed 9c. Reduction in 500 or 1,000 lots. 10% books order. **PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM**, Sunbury, Pa.

CHICKS from a heavy laying strain: White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Reds and White Leghorns, culled and blood tested for white diarrhea and under the State's supervision. Write for catalogue. **BYRON PEPPER**, Georgetown, Del.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—S. C. WHITE LEGHORN DAY OLD CHICKS—Hatching eggs. White Leghorn breeders State Banded. Catalog gives complete prices—Send no money—Chicks shipped C. O. D.—100% live arrival.

KEISER'S WHITE ACRES, Grampian, Pa.

OSSEB High Bred Quality Chicks. Pay for chicks when you get them. Write for big illustrated catalog. Fine pure-bred stock. C. O. D. J. W. Ossege Hatchery, Box 32, Ottawa, O.

WANTED

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS—We pay 5c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFIELD BAG AND BURLAP CO., 16 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED

MAN—To take orders in this territory and hire agents for large company selling shrubs, roses, perennials, fruit and ornamental trees. \$50 weekly, steady position. Write for complete free working outfit. Experience or investment unnecessary. **KNIIGHT & BOETTCHER**, Newark, New York State. 2-2t

TOBACCO

THE IDEAL SMOKE—Box of 25 National Stars Cigarettes. Sweet to the last puff, \$1.00 postpaid. Box of 50, \$1.90 C. O. D. orders accepted. J. C. HILDEBRAND, Red Lion, Pa. 2-3tx

CIGAR SMOKERS—Buy direct. Postpaid. 5c cigar smokers can now smoke 10c cigars. 10c cigar smokers can now save 5c. Hand made, long filler, Havana blend, very mild. Labeled box, foil wrapped and banded. Filler, \$2.75. Hundred \$5.00. Letter orders, reduced prices. 10c value and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **CARNEY GRAHA**, Co., Paducah, Ky. 1-2t

HONEY

PURE HONEY—Postpaid 3rd zone 5 lb white clover. \$1.10; Dark, \$1.00; Whole sale list on cans, pails and glass free. **ROSCOE F. WIXON**, Dept. D., Dundee, New York. 1-1t

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Direct from producer and a Patron. 5-lb. pail, clover or buckwheat, \$1.10, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **W. C. LONG**, Millville, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with flags and designs on, \$1 to \$10 paid. Other envelopes before 1871 bought. **W. L. RICHMOND**, Cold Spring, N. Y.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE BY MANUFACTURER at bargain. Samples free. **H. A. BARTLETT**, Harmony, Maine. 12-3tx

BOOK ON GINSENG, Goldenseal culture, 50c. postpaid. **REED STARCHER**, Kenmore O. 1-3t

BARRELS OF CHINA. FACTORY TO YOU. Send \$5.50 for 100 assorted dishes, or \$9.00 for decorated. Contains not less than 12 cups, saucers, all sizes plates, oatmeal, sauce dishes, platter, sugar, creamer, etc. Factory imperfections. If freight is over \$1.00, no post difference. Shipping from our warehouses, Boston or New York. **UNITED CHINA, INC.**, Depart. 210, Boston, Mass. 1-12t.

CATTLE

REGISTERED GUERNSEY Bull Calves and Berkshire Pigs for sale. **JOHN A. McSPARRAN**, Furnish, Pa.

REGISTERED BROWN SWISS CATTLE. Eighteen head to select from. Special price on two yearling heifers due to freshen in spring. **CLOUD ROBINSON**, Conneaut Lake, Pa. 1-3t

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bull calves and bulls for sale. Herd T. B. tested and clean since 1923; herd certificate No. 111868. **W. J. W. BECHTEL**, Stony Creek Mills, Pa.

HOME HELPS

POLMET—THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder. Approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla". Sells fast at 25c. Sample Free. **F. C. GALS CO.**, 77 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass. 11-4tx

Gladiolus Bulbs

Gladiolus Bulbs—My famous beautiful RAINBOW COLLECTION of thirty, all different, blooming size, \$1.00 postpaid. Easily grown. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. 36-page illustrated Gladiolus Book free. **HOWARD GILLET**, Box 553, New Lebanon, N. Y.

DOGS

Bloodhound Redbone Pups, \$10.00; Fox, Skunk hounds, \$25.00, \$75.00; Rat Terriers \$7.00; Stamp. **Limekiln, Pa.**

FIELD SEED

Field Seeds! Try Fostoria First! Thirty miles from the World's Clover Market where the purest domestic clovers are always available. Let us explain how you can get bags free and freight paid. Special prices for Grange orders. **The A. C. Hoyt Company**, North St., Fostoria, Ohio.

TESTED SEED CORN—Golden Queen, fully matured and fine. Order early, supply limited. Orders taken now for March or April delivery. **A. B. Hess**, 117 North Queen

DAIRY SUPPLIES

GUARANTEED MILK FILTERING PADS, direct from manufacturer. \$1.75 for cartons of 300—6 inch. If remittance accompanies order. Postage extra if C. O. D. **HEYSSER MILK FILTER CO.**, Dept. "D", 36 Freilighbushen Ave., Battle Creek, Michigan. 6tx

FOR HOMESEEKERS

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY—serves an agricultural empire in Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana. Rent or secure a permanent home where livestock and diversified crops insure success. Idaho, Washington and Oregon offer additional advantages in fruit growing, dairying and poultry raising with mild climate and attractive surroundings. **LOW HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION RATES**. Write for FREE Zone of Plenty Book or detailed information on any state. **E. C. LEEDY**, Dept. 464, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn. 1-1t

FERTILIZERS

AGRICULTURAL LIME—Before buying write us for prices of LIME-MARL—a precipitated lime of highest quality. Write today. **NATURAL LIME-MARL CO.**, Roanoke, Virginia. (Plants at Charles Town, W. Va., on E. O. R.) 1-3t

GRANGE SUPPLIES

GRANGE LETTER HEADS and envelopes printed with Grange emblem stamped thereon at the Grange News office. Send for sample and prices. **Chambersburg, Pa.**

HOW BOYS AND GIRLS HELP TO SOLVE COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

Every community has problems; they have never all been solved and probably never will be. We surely need help, and who can help us better than the boys and girls?

But if they are to be a help, it will be necessary: first, to teach and train them along certain lines, such as the value of time, pleasure of working, success of perseverance, worth of character, power of kindness, influence of example, wisdom of economy and improvement of their talents. This training should be done in the home, schools, the church and the Grange. Boys and girls want something to do. Work is life. We should place responsibilities upon them. Having them help does us good in many ways, lightens our work and also gives us enthusiasm to have the young working with us. By having them help train them to take part in the greater work of life. It also fits them to be community leaders. We should work with them not for them. If the boys and girls carry on their own activities in the church and in Juvenile Grange, they will be taught the true spirit of community interest.

Some of the works being taken up by the Juvenile Granges for the boys and girls are bird study and kindness to animals.

The use of profanity and slang are being repressed. The care of their health, loyalty to school and church and respect for law and love for the flag are held up constantly before them. Essay writing, lively debates, and clubs all help to train them for helping with our community problems.

If we can give aid in any way so the boys and girls may be trained in the school, churches and Granges to have a higher education in the years to come, their influence will radiate out into our community and help to solve the many, many problems we have.

Aside from the church influence, there is nothing that has been devised that can accomplish for rural people what the Grange does for the general uplift and welfare of the community. The Grange stands for all that is good. It takes the boys and girls away from outside temptations. In the infancy of the human race people were compelled to organize for mutual assistance and protection. All through the ages people have congregated for mutual benefit. Then why not take the boys and girls into the church and Grange work? These are not one-track organizations, but take a keen interest in the welfare of the community.

Give the boys and girls a chance. They have never failed us and never will. They all have talents waiting to be drawn out, and these will die if not given opportunity for use. Let us make it our aim to have them help us with our problems, and thus lead them a step nearer to ideal manhood and womanhood, and then the problems of the community will gradually disappear and we will have a much better place in which to live.

Mrs. C. G. WAGNER,
Westford Grange No. 1640.

A VALENTINE SURPRISE

It so happened in my rural school that we had only nine girls. They had given the boys a surprise when we had our Christmas program and the boys thought it their turn to surprise the girls. So for Valentine's Day the boys made valentines out of red paper, and I composed the rhymes for them. Two of the larger boys holding a long cord on which the valentines were hung recited the following rhyme:

Ten little valentines
Hanging on a line;
Take one for Miss B,
Then there are nine.

Nine red valentines
In row so straight;
Give this one to Mildred,
That leaves only eight.

Eight pretty valentines,
Hanging straight and even;
Hand one to Millicent,
Now we have but seven.

Seven choice valentines,—
We will play a trick;
Snatch this off for Lily,
Leaving only six.

Six handsome valentines,
Sure as I'm alive;
I'll hand one to Marjorie,
Now then, we have five.

Five small valentines,
Wish we had some more;
If I give one to Mabel,
We will have just four.

Four showy valentines,
Pretty as can be;
Here is one for Edith,
Look, we have just three.

Three tiny valentines,
Perhaps there's one for you,
No, this is for Winifred;
Oh! we've only two.

Two precious valentines,
Isn't this great fun?
Just give one to Susie,
Then we'll have this one.

One lonesome valentine
Left the last of many;
Take it off for Mary,
Now there aren't any.

—Eva R. Hartley, Ohio.

FLOWERS

"My, but it's cold!" That is the usual greeting now, and as I look out of my kitchen window, I notice that the little pond at the foot of the garden boasts a solid crust of ice, and the spring which feeds it is barely trickling, but instead is a mass of long icicles. The trees are shivering as the cold north wind shakes their bare branches to and fro, and somewhere a loose shutter whines and groans like a poor lost soul. All of which is not very conducive to thoughts of spring and the resurrection of nature. One rather visions a long pleasant evening spent by a warm and cozy fireside. But that is just the very best place to dream of the flowers of next spring.

Now, when there comes rather a lull after the flourish, excitement, and frenzied efforts of the Christmas holidays, and the rush of the spring work has not started, is the time to plan your next summer's garden. What is there more delightful to a lover of flowers than to be ensconced in a deep chair, in the warm and pleasant sitting room, delving into the mysteries of the fascinating seed catalogues which are out at this time?

I attribute a great deal of my success with both flowers and vegetables to their careful study. As a general rule, it pays much better to buy your seeds from a reliable house, especially if you want to keep the different species and colors separate. Some perennials are rather hard to start from seed, and are better propagated by cuttings; but a great many start very easily, and even seed themselves.

Last summer I took a handful of seed of some of my great favorites, the Pyrethrus, or Painted Daisies; and also of the spurred Aquilegia, or Columbine, and sowed it in a frame. By fall I had an amount of nice, sturdy little plants, ready to set out. Of course, I expect they will be all different colors and shapes, but for decorative purposes neither of the two varieties can be excelled, and besides, they are in full bloom on Decoration Day, which makes them doubly valuable.

While on the subject of catalogues, I want to say that one is very often fooled somewhat by the illustrations, and one has to learn to discriminate. I will mention a few examples, and hope thereby to save some of you a few disappointments. For instance, the Anemone has a delicate appearance in the picture, and while I love the clear blue of its flowers, the stalk is so very coarse and stiff, that it is only suitable to plant in the background with other flowers that will hide the stalk. Then too, the Achillea, which looks dainty and pretty mixed in bouquets, should not be planted except where it can be allowed to spread without damaging other flowers. One plant found its way into my Darwin tulip bed and crowded out some of my most cherished bulbs. The same thing holds good of the Anemone, or yellow daisy; Saponaria, or Bouncing Betsy, and a good many of others; they are all right, and pretty in a way, but so many newer and more worthwhile varieties of perennials have been developed recently, that it is better to keep the old ones out of the garden proper.

Then the Argemone looks pretty on paper, also, but is nothing more than a glorified thistle, and soon becomes an obnoxious weed, hard to get rid of. There are also some flowers too small to bother with in an average garden, like the Brachycome, a dear little blue daisy; the Nemophila, etc. Again, many others do not like our trying climate, that is, the very hot weather; for instance, the Wallflower—I have tried it again and again, tempted by its beautiful golden brown color and its elusive perfume; and succeeded in raising good sized plants, but never flowers to amount to anything. Also the Carnation will not do well outside, but we can have the humble Hardy Spice Pinks instead,

which resemble their aristocratic cousins in everything except size.

It is said of the late Dr. Van Fleet that he particularly liked to experiment with capricious and odd flowers; and I believe the same is true of every genuine lover of flowers, so let us discuss a few of the more uncommon ones today.

Last season I tried the Santa Barbara poppy for the first time. It is a California poppy, but very much larger, and it bore its beautiful golden cups all through the summer. Of course, like all the poppy family, it must be sowed where it is to bloom, as its delicate single-tap roots will not bear transplanting.

Did you ever try "Love-in-a-mist"? After you have sowed the seed once, some will come up every year, and its dainty blue flower and fern-like foliage is very attractive. Beside this, it has the most beautiful quaint seed pods to recommend it. I cut some of them last summer, and hung them up in the garret to dry. They dried beautifully, and look very well mixed with everlasting flowers, giving the bouquets a certain grace, which most strawflowers lack.

Another very odd blue flower is the Gillia. It grows and spreads like a weed, has also very fine fern-like foliage, and looks pretty mixed with heavier flowers, especially pink gladioli, etc.

The Clarkia, which has been improved so much of late is worth while trying, especially the salmon pink variety, which is very pretty. The seed should also be sown where it is to bloom, and sown rather thickly, as it is a delicate plant, and unless it stands close, it is likely to be tossed about too much.

The same is true of the Salpiglossis. Don't get discouraged and pull out the plants if they won't grow at first. They shoot all of a sudden, and before you know it, its beautiful, velvety flowers are open.

If you want a border which is a little different, try a package of Schizanthus, or Butterfly Flower. They come up very quickly, and you will soon be rewarded with a mass of bloom, and find each individual exquisite little flower a perfect work of art. It looks exactly as if an artist's hand had painted it with a fine brush.

I always sow some Mignonette seed; usually in some out of the way place among other flowers, as it likes to sprawl. A few stalks with their quaint old-fashioned flowers and sweet odor will often perfume the whole garden.

We do not want to forget the Scabiosa. It is a tireless bloomer, much improved since the Pin-cushion days of our grandmothers, and looks odd and beautiful in vases.

Another of my favorite varieties are the Ten Weeks Stocks. I usually start them in a cold frame, and they grow very rapidly, and are always the first annuals to bloom in the spring, and the last ones to freeze in the fall. I had the best success with them by just planting one variety of the same color.

I could go on, discussing flowers indefinitely, but space is limited, and we will have to postpone anything further until some future time.

CHARLOTTE RUPPIN.

Oklahoma has started a Grange business agency during the past year, which has been very successful, dealing principally in cream, poultry, eggs, twine, auto tires and other farm products and necessities. Oklahoma farmers are fast waking up to the possibilities of benefits for them and a big increase in business the coming year is expected.

The Grange is vigorously advocating uniform laws in all the states for the regulation of auto trucks and busses, with uniform rules, load restrictions, etc.; but opposing the usurping of such right of regulation by the Federal government.

Mention GRANGE NEWS in answering advertisements.

The regular meeting of Pomona No. 3 of Chester and Delaware Counties will be held in The New Century Club House, West Chester, Thursday February 16, 1928. Meeting calls at 10 A. M.

ESTHER W. PRATT, Sec'y.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a rate of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

WENTZ

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master to remove from our midst Sister Velma Wentz, a member of Armstrong Grange No. 1645; therefore be it

Resolved, That we sympathize with the bereaved family and bow in submission to the Master's will; and further be it Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and published in the GRANGE NEWS.

MRS. W. A. DIBLE,
MRS. D. D. WALKER,
MISS MARTHA BLAKLEY,
Committee.

SWARTZ

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Master to call from our midst, our Worthy Brother, Elmer E. Swartz; be it therefore Resolved, That Logan Grange No. 108, (of which he was a member for about forty years), humbly bow to the Divine Will; and further be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and that our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family that they be placed on the minutes, and published in PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

H. H. R. JODON,
W. W. TATE,
F. P. KELLER,
Committee.

PLACE

Died January 5, 1928.
WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to send the Angel of Death into our midst, and called from our Order to her heavenly home Sister Malinda Place,

WHEREAS, Her sudden death has left a vacancy in our Order and community, reminding us of the uncertainty of life by the loss of a good neighbor and Patron; be it Resolved, That as a token of respect to her memory, we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and resolved that our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be printed in PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS, added to the record of our Order and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

IRA C. REED,
RUSSEL SHEPLER,
BESSIE REED.

BELL

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take from our midst, Mr. J. Hayes Bell, a charter member of Robinson Grange No. 897; be it

Resolved, That we bow in submission to His Divine Will, and may the memory of Mr. Bell's devotion to duty ever stir his friends to emulate his qualities of mind and heart.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to them, a copy be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to the GRANGE NEWS for publication. COMMITTEE.

CHAMBERS

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst, Brother George C. Chambers, a member of Marshall Grange No. 1394, P. of H.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our Charter for a period of thirty days and extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

That these resolutions be recorded on the minutes, sent to the family and published in the PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE NEWS.

HARRY J. WICKERHAM, P. M.,
MRS. WM. K. GIBSON,
MINOR DAIN.

PATRONS OF PENNSYLVANIA

DO YOU NEED PAINT?

THE INGERSOLL WAY OF DOING BUSINESS

FROM FACTORY OVER THE HEADS OF THE MIDDLEMEN TO CONSUMER

DIRECT DEALING SAVES YOU ALL THESE MIDDLEMEN EXPENSES AND PROFITS

LET US SEND YOU OUR PAINT BOOK. It will tell you all you want to know about paint and painting—WHY SOME PAINTS chalk and fade or scale off in a short time and HOW TO OVERCOME these difficulties and secure the BEST RESULTS at the LOWEST POSSIBLE COST.

We Can Save You One-Half Your Paint Bills

In buying the INGERSOLL PAINTS, you pay ONLY THE FACTORY COST for the actual Paint furnished. YOU SAVE MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS. The Dealer or Supply House may offer you a Paint at our price, but THEY CANNOT GIVE YOU OUR QUALITY OF PAINT AT OUR PRICE as they charge you, in ADDITION to the value of the Paint furnished, the expensive cost of selling method and Middlemen's profits. Dealers can offer you low-priced Paints ONLY AT THE EXPENSE OF QUALITY OF PAINT FURNISHED. DON'T USE CHEAP PAINT offered by Dealers and Supply Houses. Any saving made in first cost WILL BE LOST MANY TIMES OVER in the expense of FREQUENT REPAINTING. THE INGERSOLL PAINT will give you LONG YEARS of satisfactory service and LOOK WELL all the time.

INGERSOLL PAINTS

have held the official endorsement of the Grange for 54 years

We can refer you to pleased customers in your neighborhood. We make it easy for you to buy paint direct from factory. The book will tell you the quantity needed. The order will reach us over night, and the paint will be on the way to you in twenty-four hours. Let us send you our FREE DELIVERY PLAN. Send your address for a beautiful set of Sample Color Cards and our Paint Book. We mail them FREE.

The Editor of this paper recommends INGERSOLL PAINTS

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.

No. 234 PLYMOUTH STREET

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

The Oldest Ready-Mixed Paint Factory in America. Established 1842

Rupture Sufferers Made Well and Sound

New Discovery Heals Rupture Without Pain, Delay or Danger. Masters Human Scourge Which Defied Science for Ages. Thousands Tell of Complete Recovery; Safety and Comfort Guaranteed

Try This New Way FREE



Now you can run, jump, dance, swim, bend—in fact, once more be absolutely well and sound. With the little clinging oval—the newly perfected feature of the Brooks Rupture Appliance—constantly working to heal you, all manner of heavy work and even the most strenuous sports may be pursued without the slightest pain or danger. Thousands who have tried it say they no longer need any form of support. Their ruptures have been healed through the use of this marvelous Appliance.

AGE is not measured in years. You are old beyond your time if you wear any sort of cruel, gouging contrivance, forcing itself into your rupture, preventing growth and making impossible the healing of that tear in your side.

Rupture sufferers for years—men, women and even little children—have been subjected to the torments of the inquisition by science; they have suffered in silence because modern inventiveness had never been able to perfect anything to really end their torture. The crude makeshifts now worn by many retain the rupture—YES—but at the same time they prevent healing.

New Method Heals Rupture

The new Brooks Appliance—rebuilt and re-created—allows the wound to heal; at the same time it retains the rupture with ease and with safety. Circulation is free—these chafing straps—those steel bands—all are unnecessary. Here is the secret of this new appliance, this light, gentle, velvet-like, clinging apparatus, which is doing so much to relieve sufferers. It lays—not pushes—on the rupture. Its soft air cushion of hygienic rubber gently brings those torn edges together. Every time you move, every time you breathe, the action of this small oval is to gradually close that wound. Then Nature does its part—the edges knit and your rupture is sealed. You are well and sound.

Trusses Retard Healing

These are facts, so why not face them? You can not heal that rupture as long as the edges of the rupture are being kept apart by a hard, penetrating pad. Proper circulation is impossible, and the constant irritation by the bulging pad tends actually to lessen the chances of healing.

All this is avoided when you wear the new Brooks Appliance. That is what accounts for its tremendous popularity and for the thousands of glowing testimonials received by the inventor. The Brooks Appliance by external methods brings about a reunion of the torn sections in the abdominal wall. When this is accomplished your rupture is well and gone forever.

Constantly Works to Heal

And it does the work—it fulfills its mission—whether you work or play, sleep or rest—constantly that air cushion, designed so that movement tends to close the wound rather than force it open, works to heal you. The appliance really heals—seals the rupture.

Thousands of people, people of prominence in their communities, write us of complete recovery—not only relief, but a complete healing of the rupture. They have done away with their appliance—they are whole once more.

The new appliance was 30 years in the making. Today, it is as perfect as human experience and inventiveness can make it. But only by experimenting with it yourself—by actually wearing it—can the logic of its construction be fully appreciated.

Test It Free

For that reason the makers of this appliance will allow you to wear one free—to test it, and watch its effect in your particular case. If it is found that this new departure in rupture treatment is suitable to your case, keep it, wear it conscientiously and forget you are ruptured. If it fails to satisfy you after the test period, return it to us and you have spent no money whatever. Thousands of people are making this test and they are acclaiming this newly perfected appliance a godsend.

Nervous disorders, and a general slowing up of that resistance needed to battle for life, results from rupture. Insurance organizations, army officials and corporations recognize the dangers of hernia or rupture. So you, too, must not disregard it. It can be sealed—those torn

muscle fibres can be knitted together as strongly as before, but it must not be long neglected.

The practicability of the new Brooks Appliance will immediately convince you that it can effect the sealing of your rupture. It is light, clean, safe and modern. So why not wear a Brooks Appliance and heal that rupture? Try it for ten days without cost. If it suits you, if it's comfortable, keep it; if it fails to meet your requirements, the test has cost you nothing.

Never Sold at Stores

Unscrupulous advertisers are endeavoring to sell the public a cheap substitute for the Brooks Appliance, claiming that it is genuine. Do not be misled by imitations and substitutions. The genuine Brooks Appliance is never sold through agents nor at stores of any kind. Every appliance is made at Marshall, Michigan, to your individual requirements. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait of C. E. Brooks which appears on every appliance. None other genuine.

Write today for the free offer plan. Remember, to delay may prevent permanent recovery from your rupture. Mail coupon below—now.

FREE TRIAL OFFER

The Brooks Appliance Co.,
204 State Street, Marshall, Mich.

Without cost to me or obligation on my part to buy, please send me by mail in plain sealed envelope, full information about your Appliance for Rupture, and your Free Trial Offer.

Either print your name or write with pencil.

Name

Address

City

State whether for man, woman or child.



VOL. XXIV

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., MARCH, 1928

No. 12

Grange Leads Fight Against Proposed Irrigation Projects

Declares Government Should Not Add to the Farmer's Difficulties By Bringing More Land Under Cultivation at this Time

By FRED BRECKMAN,
Washington Representative of the
National Grange.

ECONOMISTS and statesmen may differ as to what should be done to restore agriculture to its rightful place of prosperity. But there is at least one thing that the Government can and should do to assist the farmer, concerning the economic soundness and constitutionality of which there can be no question. It can refrain from bringing any new irrigation or reclamation pro-

jects under development until there is a demand at profitable prices for the products which such lands will produce. For years the agricultural surplus existing in this country and the depression resulting from it has presented a problem which has baffled the collective wisdom of our best minds. There is no doubt that the Government would be willing to appropriate hundreds of millions of dollars

from the treasury in an effort to help solve this problem if the mere expenditure of money would bring the desired result.

Strange and inconsistent as it may seem under these circumstances, however, powerful interests are at this time making a determined effort to commit the Government to the expenditure of vast sums for the development of new irrigation and reclamation projects, which, if approved, cannot fail to aggravate the malady from which agriculture has been suffering during the past seven years.

COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT

For example, a conception of the size of some of these projects may be gained from the fact that one plan known as the Columbia Basin Project in the State of Washington will require to complete it appropriations aggregating \$315,000,000 and calls for the irrigation of 1,883,000 acres. The estimated cost which has been named is about equal to the cost of building the Panama Canal. It is also interesting to note in passing that the expenditures of the Government for irrigation projects during the past seven years.

(Concluded on page 4.)

Pennsylvania American Forest Week Committee

DR. MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH, former Governor of Pennsylvania and now President of Juniata College has been named Chairman of the Forest Week activities in Pennsylvania by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, National Chairman. Dr. Brumbaugh presided at a meeting of various organizations interested in the observance of American Forest Week, held at Harrisburg, February 14th. In his opening remarks, he reviewed briefly the history of Forest Week in America and brought out the fact that in the beginning, the movement was for protection of forests only, but the idea has been broadened to include all phases of the forest problems. He portrayed beautifully three approaches to the forest problem: First, the economic value; second, the artistic value, and third, the symbolic value. The purpose of the meeting was to develop plans to carry a fruitful forest message about these forest values to the people of Pennsylvania during forest week in April.



DISPLAY OF JACKSON GRANGE NO. 1506, MERCER COUNTY, WON FIRST PRIZE AT MERCER FAIR. CONSIDERED BY MANY THE BEST EVER SHOWN.

Assurance of hearty cooperation to assist in these efforts was evidenced by all present and after many suggestions the chairman was authorized to appoint a sub-committee to supervise activities to be carried out during the week of April 22-28, inclusive.

Among those attending were: Wilbur M. Moffett, State Chamber of Commerce; W. B. McCaleb, Pennsylvania Forestry Association; John H. Light, Pennsylvania State Grange; Thomas Sparrow, Boys Scouts of America; Mrs. R. W. Stadden, Federation of Pennsylvania Women; Derl Hess, Pennsylvania State Conservation Council; Dr. William H. Moore, State Chapter Izaak Walton League; Prof. C. R. Anderson, Pennsylvania State College; the Rev. David Dunn, Federated Council of Churches; Charles Kutz, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; E. E. Hollenbach, American Legion; Robert Shaw, Department of Public Instruction; R. A. Smith, Forest Products Manufacturing Association; J. M. Sloan, Anthracite Forest Protective Association; J. R. Creevey, United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania; W. Gard Conklin, State Game Commission; A. B. Millar, Pennsylvania Electric Association; Dr. Clyde H. Garwood, Pennsylvania Education Association; H. A. Ward, Harrisburg Natural History Society; Harry B. Kinch, Pennsylvania Alpine Club; Fred Pyfer, Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Association; Theodore Kline, Sportsmen's League of Pennsylvania; Frank J. Wallis, Harrisburg Kiwanis Club; J. H. Fertig, Legislative Reference Bureau.

In the opinion of President Coolidge as well as many other men of national prominence "no other of our internal problems is of greater moment than the rehabilitation of our forests now so hopelessly begun but needing the strong support of our collective will and intelligence." He emphasized the importance of farm forestry as a means for lessening agricultural surpluses and meeting the problem of agricultural overproduction, and the resulting depression in the farming industry. Regarding the part forestry might play in farm relief the President said:

"One-fourth of our soil is better suited to timber-growing than anything else. I cannot escape the conviction that our industrial and agricultural stability will be strengthened by bringing into full productive use this great empire of land. Although much progress has been made in public forestry and hopeful beginnings in private forestry, we still have a vast aggregate of idle or semi-idle forest land, and another large aggregate of poor farm land that might more profitably grow timber instead of adding to the problem of agricultural overproduction."

"It is the hope that every Grange in the State will endeavor to carry out some program during the above week, either in the discussion of forestry problems or by an address on the subject by some one interested in the preservation of our forests."

Mention GRANGE NEWS in answering advertisements

Ford's Sound Seeds

Will satisfy our fellow patrons. Write for our catalog and special terms on Grange Club orders. We want to co-operate with you in securing the best seeds at reasonable prices.

FREE Coupon worth 15c with our new catalog, to all who write for it.

FORD SEED CO., Box 101, Ravenna, Ohio

If Your Dealer does not handle
LE ROY SPRING AND DISC HARROWS
Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

GRANGE NEWS IN BRIEF

N. F. Richards, State Deputy installed the officers of Hyndman and Crystal Springs Granges and reports both in flourishing condition.

H. G. Eisaman, State Lecturer attended a conference at Ithaca, N. Y. to arrange for the 1928 Middle Atlantic Forestry Conference to be held at Cornell University during the coming summer.

H. H. Pratt, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the state, accompanied by Mrs. Pratt are spending a month in Florida.

Lebanon County Pomona will stage a musical event in the auditorium of the Lebanon City High School for the benefit of the Dormitory Fund. The Glee Club of Pennsylvania State College will be the entertainers and an interesting affair is anticipated.

A Juvenile Grange was organized by Mrs. Clara Dewey at Corry, Erie County, on February 4, with 13 charter members.

State Master E. B. Dorsett will address the following Pomona during the month of March: Tioga, Lycoming, Sullivan, Lawrence, Clarion, Wyoming and Susquehanna.

The National Grange has just issued a booklet, "Grange Hall Suggestions" that should be studied by every Grange intending to erect a Grange Hall. The price is 30 cents and can be procured from the Secretary of the State Grange.

Anna McGarey, Deputy, installed the officers of Fidelity, Coryville and Valley Granges of McKean County at a joint session held in the Valley Grange Hall.

The Second Anniversary of the Geigertown Grange will be held March 10 at Geigert's Mills. Preparations are being made for this annual event and a large gathering is expected.

30,000 CARS OF FRUIT SHIPPED TO 15 PENNSYLVANIA MARKETS

More than 30,000 carloads of fruit are shipped into the 15 largest Pennsylvania markets each year, says the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, in emphasizing the tremendous consuming power within the Commonwealth. These shipments include: 6,668 cars of apples, 2,709 cars of peaches, 7,330 cars of grapes, 2,959 cars of bananas (not including Philadelphia and Pittsburgh), 6,449 cars of oranges, 1,451 cars of grapefruit, 1,181 cars of lemons, and 1,645 cars of pears.

Of this vast supply of fruit, Pennsylvania is the source of about 545 cars of apples, 96 cars of peaches and 192 cars of grapes, in addition to the large volume which is hauled from the orchards and vineyards by motor truck.

New York state and Washington supply more than two-thirds of the apples, the southern states, chiefly Georgia and North Carolina, ship in over 65 per cent of the peaches and California is the source of about 77 per cent of the grapes.

The bananas come from Central America, half of the oranges from California and half from Florida, and the grapefruit principally from Florida. About two-thirds of the lemons are shipped from California and one-third from Italy while the pears are supplied principally by California, Washington, New York and Oregon.

A just man is not one who does no ill, But he who, with power, has no ill will. —Philemon.

WHAT MUSIC DO ANIMALS LIKE?

The director of the Philadelphia zoo engaged an orchestra to play for the various animals so that he could record their actions. The saxophone, trumpet and drums sent shivers of fear down the monkeys' spines while the bass violin opened their eyes in amazement. On the other hand the violins soothed them.

Other animals registered different emotions but all in all classical music seemed to have a more pleasing effect on them. A 12-year-old elephant got so angry while the orchestra was playing a jazz tune that it blew a trunkful of water over the musicians which sent them scampering hurriedly to cover.

Boost GRANGE NEWS.

FREE Two Fine Hand Towels

"PINE TREE" FARM SEEDS

A saving of 20 to 25 cents on every bag of seed purchased by American farmers may result from a new departure in the packing of "Pine Tree" brand seeds.

For generations, farm seeds have been shipped in the regulation 2½-bushel seamless cotton grain bag.



The cost of these bags, often running over 50 cents apiece, has been passed on to the farmer or, if shifted back by him to his local dealer, the dealer has had to make up the loss by charging more for the seeds. Figuring conservatively, the old-style bags have cost farmers, in one way or another, 20 to 25 cents apiece.

New Style Bag

The new "PINE TREE" TOWEL BAG is made of a fine grade of face toweling, specially designed and woven for the purpose. Each bag contains an even bushel of seed and, after it is emptied, it can be cut apart into two fine hand towels. The inks used in marking the bags are easily washed out. At ordinary retail prices these towels would be worth 25 to 35 cents apiece!

Dependable!

For over seventy years the Albert Dickinson Company has led the way in the production and refining of better quality seed for American farmers. "PINE TREE" brand, named in honor of the State of Maine, first state to pass a pure seed law, is known everywhere as good seed at a reasonable price—seed you can depend on to produce good, clean crops. Behind this stand these four assurances of "Pine Tree" quality:

- 1 Only the cream of the crop selected for PINE TREE brand.
- 2 Cleaned and re-cleaned to the famous PINE TREE standards.
- 3 KNOWN ORIGIN. Certificate with every bag.
- 4 Sealed by Dickinson so you get what you pay for.

"Pine Tree" Farm Seeds are sold by good dealers everywhere. There is a "Pine Tree" dealer near you. Get his prices.

Action of Penna. State Grange on the Proposed Bond Issues

Two Successive State Meetings Approved Issue for Forestry and State College. Disapproved Issue for Highways and Armories

THERE are now pending at least four measures which, if adopted by the people will increase the bonded indebtedness of the Commonwealth, \$138,000,000. The approval of these loans, together with the existing indebtedness of 100 million would create a state debt of the staggering total of \$238,000,000. At an average interest rate of 4%, the annual appropriations necessary to meet interest alone would be upward of \$9,000,000 and together with appropriations for the sinking fund would approximate \$18,000,000 yearly. At a time when we are warned against undue borrowing, the approval of all of these bond issues is unthinkable.

Our position relative to all bond issues is that no bonded indebtedness should be incurred, the purposes of which will not outlive the period of the indebtedness. To do otherwise is to tax unborn children for things which they cannot use or enjoy, thus placing a burden upon posterity which we ourselves refuse to shoulder. On the other hand, benefits which are to accrue to future generations may well be paid in part by them. With this thought in mind it is easy to decide which bond issues should be approved and which should be defeated.

The money borrowed for the purposes of reforestation and for State College will, if wisely expended, benefit those who are to follow us both in material wealth and in education and knowledge. Therefore, bond issues for these two purposes may well be approved by the people. Money borrowed for the purpose of State buildings, whether armories, penitentiaries or office buildings, are not permanent betterments and should not be provided for by a public debt. As for a third bond issue for highways, not only will the improvements not outlast the life of the bonds, but such improvements can now be made from the vast and constantly growing sums realized annually from automobile license fees, plus the appropriations made by the Legislature.

Therefore, we specifically recommend the ratification of the bond issues for reforestation and for State College and the rejection of the bond issue for State armories when they shall be submitted to the people.

The amendments to be voted upon are as follows and the tendency towards

Bonded indebtedness of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can best be seen by the number of Amendments increasing indebtedness to be voted upon at the General Election in 1928.

- \$50,000,000 for improving and rebuilding highways.
- 25,000,000 for reforestation.
- 8,000,000 for State College Buildings and Equipment.
- 50,000,000 for the acquisition of lands and buildings and the construction and improvement of State-owned buildings and equipment thereof.
- 5,000,000 for State Armories and Equipment.

It is important that every Grange discuss these amendments before November. Other Amendments to be voted upon are:

- Authorizing a State Printing Plant.
- Authorizing exemption in State inheritance Taxes.

Increasing the discretion of the Court of Quarter Sessions in changing boundaries of election districts. Permitting the Legislature to authorize Pittsburgh to levy special assessments for Public Improvements.

Permitting Philadelphia to increase its debt from 10 per cent on all taxable property to 14 per cent of the assessed value of realty.

Permitting the consolidation of municipalities in the County of Allegheny to be known as the City of Pittsburgh. Authorizing the Legislature to permit the use of voting machines at all elections or primaries at the option of townships boroughs or cities.

Permitting Pittsburgh and Scranton to increase their indebtedness to 10 per cent of the assessed value of taxable property.

Permitting laws that grant exemptions or rebates to residents of other states which grant similar exemptions to residents of Pennsylvania.

It will be recalled that the Pennsylvania State Grange at the Lancaster Session renewed its favor of the Bond Issues for Reforestation, and for State College and disapproved the proposed plans to launch the State into the enormous debts for "betterments that are not permanent and therefore should not be provided for by a public debt."

GRANGE CONFERENCE

A Grange Leaders' Conference, especially for Lecturers and Masters of the local Granges of Indiana County, was held on Thursday, February 16, at Indiana, with sessions at 10:00 a. m. and 1:15 p. m. The speakers included John H. Light, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange, and H. N. Reist, in charge of Rural Economics at State College. It was the object of this Conference to assist in developing a constructive Grange Program in the County for 1928.

Prof. Reist discussed very ably "Factors Which Cause the Grange and Other Farm Organizations to Rise and Fall," and the subject of Secretary Light's address was "A Constructive Grange Program."

Forty-eight Lecturers, Masters and Deputies were present and suggested topics by them for consideration in part are as follows:

1. Home Economics Problems.
2. Best Efforts for Strengthening and

Making More Useful Our Subordinate Grange.

3. What Can the Grange Do Toward Recovering Worthy Members Who Have Ceased to Attend Meetings?

4. How to Care for Children Where it Is Not Possible to Have a Juvenile Grange?

5. What Are the Essentials for a Successful Grange?

6. Would the County Library Service Add to the Attractiveness and Interest of the Farm Home.

7. Reasons Why We Should Be Members of the Grange.

8. What Can the Grange Do to Aid Agriculture?

9. Important Duties of the District Deputy.

10. Discuss Problems of Flood Control, Farm Relief, Farm Credits and Tax Problems.

11. How Can We Induce Members to Attend When They Are on the Program?

12. Why I Am a Member of the Grange.

BANK OFFERS PRIZES IN WASHINGTON COUNTY MOVEMENT SPONSORED BY POMONA

ESSAY CONTEST

The First Bank and Trust Company, Washington, Pennsylvania, hereby offers prizes for essays as follows:

1. Each contestant must reside on farm land in Washington County, Penna. and be a student at a high school in said county.

2. The subject for girls is "What is the Most Profitable Farm Work for Women and Why?" and for boys it is "Economy and Profit in Pennsylvania Farming."

3. Essays may be any length not exceeding 700 words. They must be written on one side only of paper; may be typewritten or in script; and are to be delivered or mailed to Contestant Committee, First Bank and Trust Company, Washington, Pa., on or before the first day of June, 1928.

4. The contestant shall not sign the essay but is to enclose with a separate sealed envelope containing his or her name, post office address, and a certificate that he or she has not been assisted by any other person in writing or preparing the essay.

5. The Contest Committee will mark each essay and its accompanying sealed envelope with the same number, retain said envelope unopened and turn over the essays to Prize Judges, who will award prizes by number; and the successful contestants will then be ascertained by the opening of the corresponding sealed envelopes. Six prizes will

be paid to girls and six to boys, viz: one of \$15.00, two of \$5.00 each and three of \$2.00 each.

6. Contestants may consult books and other publications for information, facts, statistics, etc.

7. The Prize Judges selected are S. V. Kimberland, Superintendent of Public Schools; R. L. Munce, of North Strabane Township; O. S. Chalfant, Esq., of Washington, Pa.; Mrs. Agnes Vankirk, of North Franklin Township; and Miss Mary Dunbar, teacher in the Hickory High School.

Planting time will soon be here for the home flower gardener. Have material ready early. You will need screened soil, sand, stones or broken flower pots, boxes, labels, and seeds and other planting materials.

FARM LOANS Are Under Government

supervision; no commission to pay; no stock to buy. Literature sent upon request. Ohio-Penn's Joint Stock Land Bank 204 Yoffee Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.



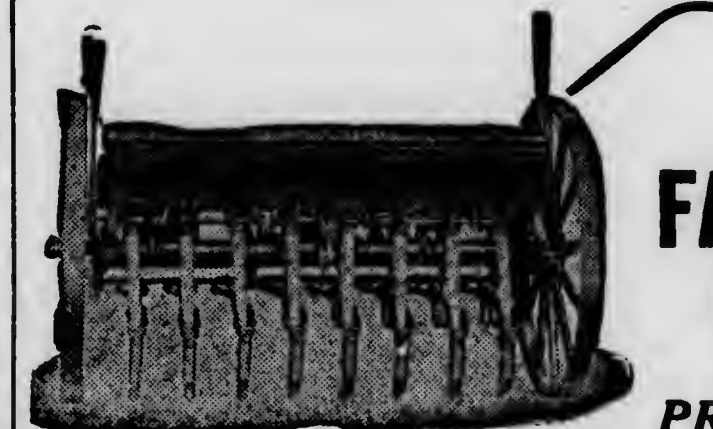
There's a world of service and satisfaction in the New Holland Hammer Mill, the ideal grinding equipment for all-around use. Operates on tractor or motor power—ball-bearing equipped. New Holland Plate Mill is an efficient grinder of the plate type and gives low-cost grinding service. For over twenty years New Holland Mills have been the farmer's choice for quick grinding and freedom from repairs.

Ask your dealer or write us. NEW HOLLAND MACHINE CO. BOX G, NEW HOLLAND, PA.

OATS

SENSATION One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bu. of the highest quality. We are making an exceptionally low price in quantities. You should by all means try these oats.

SEED CORN Early Claxton and White Cap. Excellent yielders and never fail to ripen. Choice seed as low as \$2.75 bu. Also barley, grass seed, soy beans, etc. Write for circular and samples. Theo. Burt & Sons Bx. 63, Melrose, O.



FARQUHAR FARM IMPLEMENTS

Built to Operate in Accordance with the Latest Approved Methods

PRODUCE BIGGEST CROPS

The Farquhar is the original low-down Grain Drill. Its forced feed sows all kinds of grain. Pin or Spring Hoe or Disc Openers. Makes the wide bottom furrow with complete coverage. Sows grass seed and fertilizer. Built in seven sizes. Ask for catalog No. 325.

The Farquhar All-Steel Sled Runner Harrow does a remarkably good job in preparing the seed bed. Teeth adjustable as to depth and cannot trail. Steel runners receive the wear and are easily replaced. Ask for complete description. Also Wood Frame Harrows and Roller-Harrows.



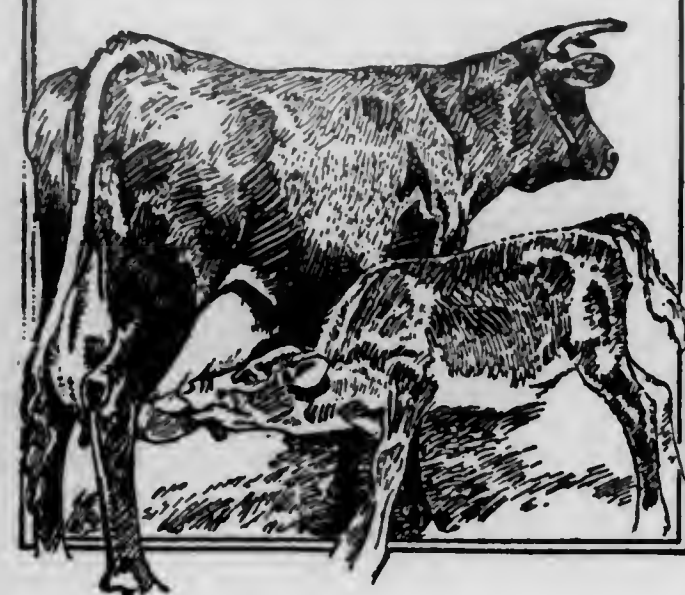
The FARQUHAR STAR CORN PLANTER is simple, sure and dependable. Each row independent as to depth. The ideal hillside planter. Disc, runner or shovel opener; with and without fertilizer sower. Special plates for beans, etc. Send for catalog No. 725.



A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
Box 863, York, Pa.

Condition Your Cows before Calving

The modern dairying
pace demands special
care and treatment



Between periods of freshening a cow has little chance to build up a reserve vigor to carry her through the terrific strain of producing a vigorous offspring. All her energy is directed to milk production.

No wonder so many cows break under the unnatural load. Expensive and serious disorders rob you of profits—make the cow an expensive boarder.

Elements that are lacking in the ration—no matter how well balanced—are needed to safely approach calving. Kow-Kare supplies these elements. It builds up the digestive and reproductive organs—makes them function naturally and without drain on bodily vigor.

Feed a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare with the grain for three weeks before and after freshening. Note the absence of serious troubles, the strength of the calf, the vigor of the cow. You'll never fail to give Kow-Kare to freshening cows once you've tried it.

Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare. Large size \$1.25—6 cans for \$6.25. Small can 65c. Full directions on each can for treating such cow ills as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc. If your dealer is not supplied, we will send Kow-Kare postpaid. Write us for free copy of our new book, "More Milk from the Cows You Have."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
Lyndonville, Vermont

KOW-KARE Regulates and Conditions

Children used to wash their feet and put on their shoes and stockings, preparatory to going to school in the fall. Nowadays they have their tonsils snagged out.

GRANGE LEADS FIGHT AGAINST PROPOSED IRRIGATION PROJECTS

(Concluded from page 1.)
gation and reclamation projects from 1902 to 1927 aggregate \$183,887,000. The Columbia Basin Project, therefore, is greater than all the other government irrigation and reclamation projects put together. In fact, it is the largest and costliest enterprise of its kind in the world. According to the published statements of Dr. Ellwood Mead, Commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, if this project be adopted, it will ultimately bring under cultivation an irrigated area that will be twice that now farmed in the State of Utah, including the lands farmed without irrigation, and, as he observes, Utah is a great agricultural state. It will put 30,000 additional farmers on the land and call for over \$3,000,000 a year to maintain and operate the project. If the crop production on the proposed project should equal the average of the Yakima project, it would add a yearly total of \$90,000,000 to our agricultural production.

All this is provided for in S. 1462, which is exactly 16 lines in length, and which is being vigorously boosted by a powerful and no doubt well-financed lobby, representing the railroads, chambers of commerce and like interests, now on the ground in Washington.

POWERFUL LOBBY ON HAND

The uncompleted irrigation and reclamation projects comprised under the ten-year program of the U. S. Government will call for additional expenditures of more than \$105,000,000. It is pertinent to note that the Bureau of Reclamation acknowledges that during the past 15 years, it has been "struggling" to secure a sufficient farm development on various reclamation projects to make them solvent enterprises. The Government now holds a lien on the unimproved, unpopulated lands under various projects as security for the repayment of construction costs, and unless these lands are settled and cultivated, they are a liability rather than an asset to the Government.

Out of a list of ten selected reclamation projects in the Northwest with a total acreage of 509,000 there are 370,500 waiting for settlers. The Government is spending \$56,600,000 on these projects, and the Bureau of Reclamation estimates that it will cost not less than \$36,000,000 additional to bring these lands under production. One of the items contained in this estimate of \$36,000,000 calls for \$500,000 for advertising and placing of settlers on the land. It must not be overlooked that while the Government is spending this large sum of money in advertising for settlers, other settlers in many instances are abandoning their farms on these projects for the simple reason that they are unable to meet their overhead expenses and make a living besides.

FACTS ADDUCED AT HEARING

The estimated cost of the Columbia Basin project is \$159 per acre, excluding the cost of the land and improving it. L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, and A. S. Goss, Master of the Washington State Grange, at a hearing recently held before the House Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, pointed out that this contemplated cost is practically double the construction cost of many similar projects where settlers have experienced great difficulty in making a living. Reference was also made at this hearing to the fact that during the past 7 years, approximately 20,000,000 acres of farm land was abandoned because it could not be put to profitable use, and that our surplus of agricultural products is as great as ever. It should be kept in mind that much of this abandoned farm land is nearer the consuming centers than the land it is proposed to irrigate and reclaim, and therefore, is not subject to the heavy transportation costs that the products from these new projects would have to assume. Much of

the abandoned land is also situated in communities already well supplied with roads, schools, churches, and other conveniences that go to make up a civilized community, while in the case of the new projects, all these things must be added and paid for.

ANOTHER LEGISLATIVE MONSTROSITY

Another proposed project that is being given serious consideration by Congress now is outlined in H. R. 8221, intended to authorize the creation of organized rural communities to demonstrate methods of reclamation and benefits of planned rural development. Under this bill the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, is authorized to acquire through donation, purchase, or eminent domain an area of swamp, cut-over, neglected, abandoned or poorly-farmed land, sufficient to create therefrom at least 200 farms and farm workers' allotments in each of the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

For the purpose of giving effect to this bill, there is authorized an appropriation of \$10,000,000 with the provision that of this sum not more than \$2,000,000 shall be spent in any one of the States mentioned. Under the bill the Secretary of the Interior is authorized in his discretion to advance for permanent improvements not exceeding the sum of \$3,000 on account of any one farm allotted, and not exceeding the sum of \$1,000 on account of any one farm workers' allotment. It is required under the provisions of the bill that advances for permanent improvements shall be repaid to the Government in 56 semi-annual installments, each of which shall amount to 3 per cent of the sum advanced; of each installment 2 per cent shall apply as interest and 1 per cent as principal. The Bureau of Reclamation, by regulation or otherwise, shall provide that the purchaser shall live on and cultivate the land in a manner to be approved by the head of that Bureau, and shall keep in good order and repair all buildings, fences, and other permanent improvements.

In case of failure on the part of the purchaser to comply with any of the terms of his contract or any regulations proclaimed by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary shall have the right at his discretion to cancel the contract, and thereupon shall be released from all obligation in law or equity to convey the property, and the purchaser shall forfeit all rights thereto, while all payments theretofore made by the settler shall be deemed to be rental paid for occupancy.

This is an outline of just two of the irrigation and reclamation schemes now pending in Congress. It goes without saying that no progressive or patriotic citizen would do anything to hinder the legitimate development and expansion of our country. But in view of the fact that agricultural efficiency and production are increasing faster than our population, and in view of the existing agricultural surplus, the farmers of America have a right to demand that no new irrigation and reclamation projects shall be authorized until there is need for them.

ORDER LANDSCAPE MATERIALS

Have your ordered the trees, shrubs, vines, and perennials that you desire to plant in the spring? If orders are placed early you can give the nurseryman a definite date upon which to make shipment. Then the planting materials will be on hand the exact time when you can take care of them.

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Contributions to the Girls' Dormitory at State College

DURING the month, Jan. 20, to Feb. 20, 1928, the sum of \$1,890.85 was received from Granges throughout the State for the Fund, making a total cash of \$70,188.77.

When the next issue of GRANGE NEWS reaches you the entire amount of \$100,000 must be in hand if the Building is to be completed during the coming summer, and all contributions for the Fund should be remitted promptly to John H. Light, Secretary, Pennsylvania State Grange, 428-430 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

County	Grange	Amount
Cumberland	Plainfield, No. 1727	\$1.80
McKean	La Fayette, No. 1555	3.60
Bradford	West Grantville, No. 257	5.00
Crawford	Cambridge Springs, No. 168	54.10
McKean	Mountain, No. 1307	30.70
Susquehanna	Susquehanna, No. 74	42.50
Westmoreland	Pomona	200.00
Westmoreland	Eureka, No. 1011	201.00
Montgomery	Centre Square, No. 1774	149.00
Susquehanna	Elk Lake, No. 806	1.50
Wayne	Beech Grove, No. 1089	10.00
Pike	Gifford Pinchot and Wife	500.00
Fayette	Franklin, No. 1169	50.00
Luverne	Salem, No. 291	.60
Columbia	Briarclark, No. 146	.30
Columbia	Bloomsburg, No. 322	.60
Columbia	Valley, No. 52	1.50
Lebanon	North Jackson, No. 1740	6.00
Westmoreland	Rostraver, No. 919	55.30
Somerset	Milford, No. 1744	3.95
Northampton	Harvester, No. 1788	5.00
Berks	Marion, No. 1853	86.50
Susquehanna	Gibson Star, No. 924	5.00
Washington	West Alexander, No. 1521	50.00
Washington	Claysville, No. 1510	9.00
Washington	Amity, No. 154	6.40
Potter	North Bingham, No. 1194	7.20
Lawrence	J. A. Boak	100.00
Lehigh	Central, No. 1650	7.50
Susquehanna	Rush, No. 1167	6.80
McKean	Ceres Grange, No. 1253	20.00
Huntingdon	Hartslog, No. 375	55.00
Huntingdon	Lincoln, No. 914	40.00
Huntingdon	McConnellstown, No. 1001	25.00
Mercer	West Salem, No. 1607	20.00
McKean	Pomona	100.00
Jefferson	Clover, No. 1172	10.00
Lehigh	Hanover, No. 1698	15.00
Clearfield	Center Hill, No. 885	5.00

Cash contributions previously acknowledged \$1,890.85
Total cash, Feb. 20 \$68,297.92
Total cash, Feb. 20 \$70,188.77

TEST THE SEED CORN

As soon as it is convenient, test the seed corn for germination. Perhaps it will grow and then you will not have to order a supply. But if it does not germinate satisfactorily you will want to know it early enough to get seed elsewhere.

ACCEPTS CHALLENGE

Center County has accepted the challenge of Chester County to match that county's share paid into the Dormitory, viz.—\$1,800.00, more than a \$2 per member quota. This is the first acceptance and GRANGE NEWS is anxious to publish other similar declarations.

Grange Life Insurance

Farmers & Traders Life Insurance Co.

Old Line Legal Reserve Life Insurance. All Standard Policies are written. Waiver of all further premiums and monthly income paid in case of total and permanent disability. Special policies issued to meet the needs of the farmers.

Agents wanted in Grange Communities. Liberal contracts and the utmost cooperation. Write direct to the Home Office.

FARMERS & TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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T. O. YOUNG, President

W. C. LENNIE, Superintendent of Agencies

AN OPEN LETTER TO GRANGES

Our friend and brother, Lewis B. Carter, of Skinners Eddy, Pa., writes as follows, addressing the Pomona and Subordinate Granges in behalf of the Dormitory:

"In order to carry out the Dormitory Fund Program at the earliest possible date, I would suggest the advisability of a Special Extra Order of Business on the Grange meeting nearest to Tuesday, April 3, 1928, to arrange for the final effort to raise the \$100,000. Surely we gain nothing by more delay and since we are agreed to build the Dormitory, let us take the advice a financier gave to a young railroad projector, when he said, 'The way to build a railroad is to build the railroad.' Now the way to raise the balance of the Fund, about \$18,000 is to raise it. Thousands of Farmers, Feed Dealers, Cattle Buyers, Bankers, Merchants, and Business Men doing business

with our membership almost exclusively, will assist if requested to do so.

"My own Grange, Laceyville, No. 1249, has taken steps to match my Erie contribution with a \$100, and every active Grange will do likewise if the plain facts are presented to them."

"Respectfully submitted,
"LEWIS B. CARTER."

LECTURER'S NOTICE

The mailing of the Lecturer's Handbook has been delayed this year due to the fact that some of our subordinate Granges have been very delinquent in forwarding lists of 1928 officers to the State Secretary. The books have been mailed to all lecturers whose names have been listed and all lecturers who have not received a copy should address Howard G. Eisaman, East Springfield, Pa., and a copy will be forwarded by mail.



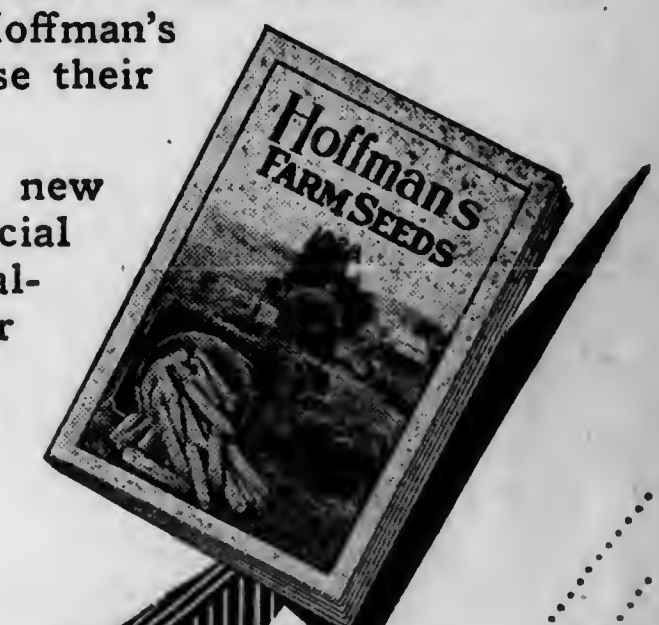
=this spring Alfalfa every year makes great gains on eastern farms. These are the three most important reasons for this popularity heavy tonnage and richness of hay, improvement of the soil, and the many-year life of the plants.

Hoffman's alfalfa seed all comes from the northwest—Montana, Idaho, the Dakotas—and we know its origin. We have a very fine stock of genuine "Grimm's" and the prices are very favorable. Our "Northwest" brand is also very fine and even lower in price.

Hundreds of Grange buyers know from experience that Hoffman's method of handling their consolidated orders—and the dependable superiority of Hoffman's seed—is the surest way to please their members.

Write today for Hoffman's new catalog, for samples and special prices on clover, sweet clover, alfalfa, timothy, etc. Also ask for folder describing the new Hoffman seed corn process. New, different, unlike any other in the East.

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EXPORT DEBENTURE PLAN
MAKES PROGRESS

"We are very much gratified by the interest shown in the export debenture plan of farm relief," said Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange in a statement made recently.

"The assumption that the equalization fee plan was the only farm relief idea that could secure a majority vote in committee or in either house, has been shown to be unwarranted, we believe. Our conversations with various members of congress convince us that such is not the case."

"The fact that the Ketcham bill does not contain the objectionable features pointed out by President Coolidge in his veto message last spring, while it is generally conceded that the President would again veto the McNary-Haugen bill, has proved a powerful argument in support of the export debenture plan," Mr. Taber said. "Many congressmen feel that they will not have discharged their duty to their farmer constituents by merely voting for a bill which they understood in advance is to be vetoed."

"A remarkable new alignment on farm relief is developing," according to Mr. Taber. "The Southerners and the protective tariff groups of the Atlantic Seaboard are finding new arguments in the Ketcham bill as to why they should support this form of farm relief. Representatives Marvin Jones and Tom Connolly of Texas, were outspoken in its favor before the agricultural committee and Senator Caraway, of Arkansas, has introduced a bill involving the export debenture principle. Southern congressmen see in this plan a simple and easy solution of the farm relief problem as it applies to cotton."

"Some of the eastern high tariff men realize that the export debenture idea is so intimate a part of the protective tariff idea that it is impossible to support the one and not the other without being open to charges of plain inconsistency. Anticipating the attack against protective tariffs apparently now getting under way, these eastern protectionists are beginning to realize that it may be wise to extend the tariff principle to include the farmer—even those farmers who have not been able to reap much benefit because they still produce a small exportable surplus."

"Our next step," said Mr. Taber, "will be to crystallize sentiment among the folks back home. For months our members in thousands of local granges from Maine to California have been studying this farm relief plan in their local meetings. Now that the hearings have failed to disclose any weaknesses or errors in the plan our local organizations will begin to make their wishes known to their representatives and senators."

Mr. Taber's concluding statement to the committee was: "We believe the export debenture plan offers the ideal compromise plan on which all can stand, and that it is the only worth-while bill that can be enacted in time to apply to the 1928 crop."

The details of the Debenture Plan have been set forth in several issues of GRANGE NEWS but to assist our membership in the study of the plan we give the substance of the Bill in brief:

The National Grange believes that the disparity in the purchasing power of agricultural products can most readily and effectively be corrected by applying principles such as the following:

1. The producers of farm products, who are unable to secure the benefits of protective tariff because they export a portion of their goods, should be permitted to secure equivalent benefits by means of export equalization debentures, which, in effect, are export premiums resulting from waiver of tariff.

2. Import tariff duties and export debenture premiums are inseparable parts of a sound and complete program of national economic development.

3. In order to make import duties and

export debentures equitably effective for easing such situations as the present agricultural depression, the executive agencies, which would carry out the will of the Congress, should be as far removed as possible from political bias and political pressure.

This principle of equitable adjustment, now so urgently required by agriculture, might at some later date and under circumstances similar to those now existing in agriculture, be applied in behalf of other industries.

Export debentures are import drawbacks, instruments of tariff remission for equalizing the effects of the tariff and of other established federal policies now contributing to agricultural depression.

Export debentures would enable those portions of our staple products which must seek markets abroad to attain and hold that to which they are equitably entitled, namely, a higher value in exchange for dutiable goods from foreign lands. This enhanced value would apply to the total production of the debenturable staples.

A sound debenture policy to lift penalties from the export branches of our agriculture requires that debentures should be utilized upon individual products only during periods in which exportable surpluses are depressing the domestic market. Over-stimulation of the production for foreign sale of any debenturable commodity should be guarded against by provisions for automatic and rapid reduction of its debenture rate for the ensuing period. Manufacturers using farm products, and livestock and dairy producers and other agricultural producers, whose costs may be increased because of their use of debenturable raw materials should be compensated for these increased costs by adjusted rates of duty and debenture.

Farm relief through export debentures depends neither upon appropriations nor special taxes. By debenture method farm relief can be attained with administrative simplicity, directness and economy of operation.

Export debentures will not interfere with established marketing machinery and will place no disadvantage upon those who use cooperative methods in buying or selling products. Without impairing established duties and without special advantage or disadvantage to any importing agency, export debentures would make our tariff system effective on those products which have exportable surpluses.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the National Grange reaffirms its former declaration supporting the export debenture plan as the most effective and workable farm relief plan, applied independently or in coordination with other sound remedies, and, on this basis stands ready to cooperate with any group or organization in bringing about immediate relief.

At a regular meeting of Big Valley Grange, Huntingdon County, held Friday evening, February 17, 1928, the following two resolutions were unanimously passed.

WHEREAS, It is conservatively estimated that eighty per cent of all expenditures of our National Government is attributable to war—past and future; and

WHEREAS, The present naval building program contemplates the expenditure of a vast sum unprecedented in size in American history; and

WHEREAS, Ever since its foundation the Grange has been a strong advocate of peace, and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; therefore be it

Resolved, That Big Valley Grange, No. 1417 goes on record as opposed to this appalling expenditure of public funds for the above purpose.

Resolved, Further that our Representatives in Congress be requested to work for a program more consistent with the

spirit of the Disarmament Conference held during the Harding Administration. Some of the members of this Grange reside in Mifflin County and the second resolution is in commendation of certain Church activities there.

WHEREAS, The Ministers of Mifflin County have started a united movement to enhance the efficiency of the Churches of the County; and

WHEREAS, This spirit of cooperation is especially desirable and necessary in rural communities; therefore be it

Resolved, That Big Valley Grange, No. 1417 heartily approves of this effort of the Ministry in Mifflin County; we hereby pledge to the Pastors of our respective Churches our hearty support in any united movement that is calculated to broaden Christian influence in our communities.

WILLIAM I. BROWN, Master,
MARY METZ, Secretary.

NINE EXPERIMENTS STARTED
BY STATE COLLEGE WORKERS

Nine new projects in research work of value and interest to Keystone farmers and gardeners have been started at the Pennsylvania State College agricultural experiment station.

Tests are to be run on new strains and varieties of vegetables, catalase growth relationships in horticultural plants will be studied, and the effects of ethylene and other chemical stimulants on celery, tomatoes, and similar vegetables which are either blanched or ripened in preparation for market will be determined in the vegetable gardening branch of the work.

An effort will be made to find the amount of animal protein supplied by dried skim milk which is most economical for laying hens. Mineral deposits in calves' bones will be determined by comparative feeding trials.

Differences in crop-producing powers of soils will be approached from a new angle. The damage of deer-grazing to forests will be studied and the moisture requirements for tree seed germination is to be determined. Methods of feeding the rats used in the important vitamin and other feeding experiments are to be made just as accurately as possible.

The State Grange has been recommending an extension of the State Forests for nine years. There has been no appropriation for the purchase of State Forest lands within that period. The Grange was a pioneer in proposing and endorsing the Forest Bond Issue of 25 million dollars for the purchase of adequate additions to the State Forests. It was largely instrumental in the passage of a resolution to amend the State Constitution for this purpose passed by the Legislative Sessions of 1923 and 1925.

Boost GRANGE NEWS.

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This high grade oil, direct from the Norway laboratories of Scott & Bowne, makers of the World-famed Scott's Emulsion, may be included in the first feed without fear. Unlike sour or red oils, the tonic nourishment of this first grade RAW oil builds up the blood stream, making a quick, healthful growth possible. Because of the highly concentrated food value of KO-VITA, desired results will be obtained by the use of smaller quantities than is required for lower grade oils.

KO-VITA is a little higher in price, but it pays handsomely in decreased mortality and the rapid maturity of your chicks.

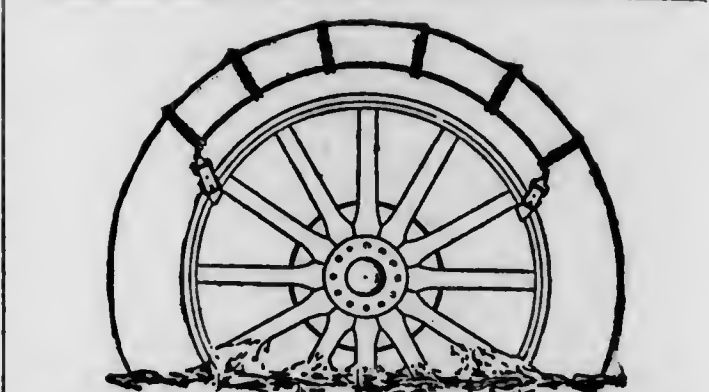
1/2 gallon \$1.75 1 gallon, \$3.00 5 gallons, \$13.50
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Every community needs leaders in community affairs, who belong to the Grange and have vision to plan.

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AS AN INTRODUCTORY PRICE FOR 30 DAYS ON THE
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Can be attached or removed in a few seconds, without the aid of a jack, by man, woman or child.
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30x3 1/2 to 33x4 and 29x4.40 \$2.50
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Place order today. Send \$1.00 with order, pay balance when you receive chains. Prices F. O. B. Washington, D. C.

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"First night I put out the new Rat Killer, I counted 282 dead rats," writes Pat Sneed of Oklahoma. "In three days' time I had picked up 511 dead ones. A pile of rats from one baiting."

Greedy eaten on bait. Affects Brown Rats, Mice and Gophers only. Harmless to other animals, poultry or humans. Pests die outside, away from buildings.

So confident are the distributors that Imperial Rat Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send a large \$2.00 bottle (Farm Size), for only one dollar, on 10-Days' Trial. Send no money—just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, 2169 Coca Cola Building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once, by C. O. D. mail. If it does not quickly kill these pests, your dollar will be cheerfully refunded. So write today.

What the Tariff Costs the Farmer. The
Money Power Declared Most
Oppressive to Agriculture

By CHARLES E. THORNE

ANOTHER step is to demand that governmental favoritism be withdrawn from all industries. The old argument for the protection of the infant industries was long ago shown to be a delusion; the older and stronger the infant grows the more strenuously it howls for governmental aid. It is high time to begin the weaning process.

The tariff on raw wool is designed as a sop to quiet the farmers' protest against the exorbitant tariff on woolen goods. For this protection to the nine fleeces grown on the average Ohio farm the farmer himself pays nearly double the necessary cost of the woolen clothing of his family. These nine fleeces had a total value of less than \$25, as reported in the census of 1925. If all of this value were due to the tariff it would still be a dear bargain to the Ohio farmer, saying nothing of the added cost of the clothing of the multitude of people in the state who keep no sheep. There are about 1,250,000 families in Ohio. If the average annual cost of woolen clothing were only \$40 per family the total would be \$50,000,000, of which not less than \$20,000,000 would represent tariff inflation. The census of 1925 reports a total of 1,941,000 sheep and lambs in Ohio, having a total value of \$18,482,000, or less than is annually paid for tariff "protection."

THE CASE OF SUGAR BEETS

In 1924 the farmers in 15 counties in northwestern Ohio harvested 315,000 net tons of sugar beets, for which they received nearly \$3,000,000, as estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Sugar beets are grown only on the best corn land. The corn yield in these counties was low in 1924, averaging only 29 bushels per acre, as against a 10-year average of 40 bushels, but the price was high, and the corn that might have been grown on the land given to the sugar beets would have been worth about \$1,400,000, according to the December 1 estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It costs more to grow, harvest and market an acre of beets than an acre of corn, but if the cost had been the same the farmers would have made \$1,600,000 by growing beets instead of corn.

The annual consumption of sugar in the United States is estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at a little more than 100 pounds per capita. Ohio probably consumes its full share, in which case this share would have been 600,000,000 pounds. If we were taxed only two cents a pound extra for this sugar because of the tariff we paid out \$12,000,000 in order to hand over about one-eighth of that amount to a few beet growers in the northwestern counties. And where did the other seven-eighths go to? In other words, it would have been a paying proposition to give our beet growers the full value—\$3,000,000—of their beet crop and let their land lie idle.

These are but two examples. Of course, a large part of the cost of government is paid from tariff duties, but even were the tariff levied for this purpose alone there would still be immense incidental sums paid by the people that would never reach the government treasury, while as matters now stand these much greater sums in large part find their way into the multimillionaire fortunes which are becoming a tremendous menace to our civilization.

I do not forget that one of the most vociferous arguments in favor of the protective tariff has been that it increases wages, and no one, short of an

out and out communist, will go farther than I in advocating a liberal remuneration for labor, but I include the farmer in this advocacy. If there is any laborer on earth who is worthy of his hire it is the Ohio farmer.

PROTECTING INFANT INDUSTRIES

If an infant industry must be favored, and I do not deny that there may be cases where such favoritism may be temporarily justified, the straightforward, common sense method is by subsidy. Whatever may be said against subsidy may be said with far greater force against tariff.

As I understand it, some of the propositions now afloat for the betterment of farm conditions would leave the tariff undisturbed, but would be satisfied with a small subsidy to the farmer, to be paid out of tariff proceeds. In other words, the farmer would consent to being taxed a dollar in tariff if he could have a cent or two back in subsidy!

During the eighth decade of the last century the perfection of machinery for the production of wheat made it possible for the major part of the labor involved in the harvesting of wheat on the new and cheap lands of the western and northwestern plains to be performed in the tariff protected machine shops of Ohio, and the extension of railways into these regions, under government subsidies, provided the facilities for cheaply marketing this wheat, produced on the "bonanza" wheatfields of the West, and carried through Ohio to the eastern markets, so beat down the price of Ohio wheat as to bankrupt thousands of our wheat growers.

At the same time, a similar extension of railways into the Southwest built up the range industry there, and there followed such a decline in the value of Ohio livestock that for 30 years there was no increase in the number of cattle in the state, other than a small increase in dairy cows, while there was a loss of a million sheep. But nobody suggested the building of a tariff wall around Ohio to keep out the competition of the free ranges and cheap wheatfields of the western states!

BUILD PROSPERITY ON SERVICE

The union of these American states into one great nation, each state preserving its own autonomy, insofar as that autonomy does not interfere with the rights of other states, has started a movement which, I believe, will not end until the limits of the world shall have been reached. As our civil war cemented the ties which before had too loosely bound us together, so the greater World War has demonstrated, at a terrible cost, the folly of the idea that any nation can exist itself alone.

Whether it be as individuals or as states, humanity is slowly learning the lesson that the only permanent prosperity is built upon mutual service, and the more intricate the social fabric becomes, through increasing facilities for communication and transportation, the more important it is to understand this lesson.

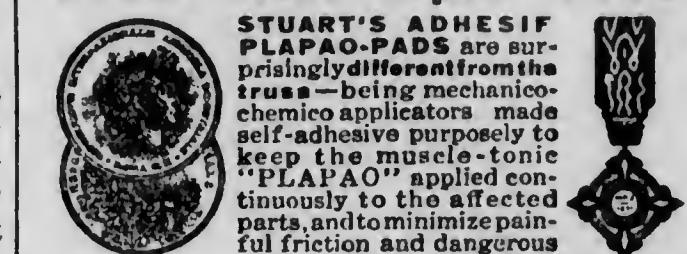
The world's industries have become so interwoven that any artificial advantage acquired by one group must be offset by disadvantages to some other group. The bonus given to the New England woolen manufacturer or the western and southern sugar producer comes ultimately out of the pockets of the common people, however skillfully it may be camouflaged under the name of tariff, and if the American workman is unable to obtain higher wages and there-

by secure a larger purchasing power because of the tariff he must pay more for his food and clothing, and the workmen of other countries must receive lower wages and have smaller ability to purchase the produce the American farmer has for sale.

I have sketched, most inadequately, a few high points of a most intricate problem. I have witnessed, in this most fortunate land upon which the sun has ever shone, the overthrow of two of the most oppressive and iniquitous tyrannies with which mankind was ever afflicted—the slave power and the rum power. I shall not live to see the overthrow of this third tyranny, the money power, but I cannot help believing that the time is not far distant when the American farmer, who has been the chief soldier in both the other great wars, will rise in his might and demolish this last stronghold of special privilege.

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Sixteen Thousand Dollars Needed to Begin Construction of the Dormitory

AS GRANGE NEWS goes to press the sum of \$70,000 cash is on hand in the Dormitory Fund and pledges to the amount of \$14,000 all supposedly as good as cash make a total of \$84,000 to the credit of the fund. Leaving an amount of \$16,000 to be raised before construction can begin. It will be remembered that the trustees of the College authorized the plans for the building on January 16, and as soon as \$100,000 is raised by the State Grange the College authorities will finance and construct a \$250,000 building. The offer of the College to do this has no "strings" or conditions to it and our opportune time to get this building underway is to consider the magnanimous offer of the college, seriously, and raise the above balance as speedily as possible, especially so, since it has taken a period of five years to accumulate the present amount.

Every Grange in the State should reply to the "Dormitory Form" recently mailed to the secretaries, stating exactly the position of the Grange. We had hoped that this appeal would not be necessary but find it urgent for two reasons:

First, the building operations must begin this spring if the building is to be completed before fall, and second, it should be possible to raise \$16,000 among 900 Granges, over and above the amounts already pledged.

The first Grange to raise its quota of \$2 per member reported as follows on June 10, 1923:

"At our meeting on June 2nd, Beechwood Grange, No. 1322, P. of H., voted to give the quota of \$2.00 per member which the State Grange has asked us to give for the building of a girls' dormitory at State College. Our Grange is small, only 29 members, and we are making the contribution \$60.00, and have sent in one-half that amount, or \$30.00, as the first installment. Our Grange is one of the two Granges in Cameron County, and we hope our numbers may increase until we can be classed with some of the other Granges in the State."

"KATHRYN MARKERT, Secretary."

Surely, when Granges thus handicapped can do their bit it must be possible to find many who have not contributed, willing to emulate this little sister in mountainous Central Pennsylvania. The project has always been a voluntary matter and many Granges have found it profitable to carry on interesting features in their communities and by raising money indirectly have assisted the fund and at the same time have served a useful purpose for their own Grange.

Chester County Pomona is staging a musical to be held in the Chapel of the Teachers College at that place by which they hope to raise approximately \$1,000; Lebanon County is planning an entertainment of a similar nature when the Glee Club of State College will be present and a neat sum will be realized for the fund; Bradford County by the sale of tags and poultry has raised a fine sum and the activities of Washington County are so well known and the increase in membership in that county is such conclusive proof of the value of the campaign that no argument is needed to prove its usefulness.

At no time was there an effort to assess and designate what should be contributed and all through the duration of this campaign the outstanding feature has been that "The action of the State Grange at Williamsport in 1922 must not go by default." The State Grange has never been obliged to retract any course undertaken and upon the completion of this building it will ever stand as an accomplishment unexcelled by any farm fraternity, and the benefits in an educational way to farm communities in general will increase as the years go by.

May there be such a generous response to Grange Headquarters that the word "To Proceed" can go to the College as soon as possible after April 1. The execution of the form submitted will be sufficient and the contributions should be mailed to the Secretary of the State Grange, John H. Light, 428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa., so that the Building may be completed during the coming Summer.

Grange Casualty Company

REFERENCE to the intended termination of this company's business was made in the February issue of GRANGE NEWS and since then numerous replies have been received at Grange Headquarters in reply to the letter mailed to every Grange in the State.

These replies all signify the willingness of patrons everywhere to assist in promoting the interests of our own Casualty Company.

Ere this copy of GRANGE NEWS reaches you, your Grange will be in receipt of information relative to this matter that requires immediate attention and we hope that every Grange will respond so that the valuable service that the Grange Casualty has rendered, may continue. As announced March 31 is the final day and at least 1,000 policies are needed so that the existing contract will be renewed.

We wish to emphasize that when this

company was organized the sole intent was for Grangers to protect themselves against any liability either under the Compensation or the Common Law, for their farm operations including wood cutting, silo filling, etc. Since the charges are only nominal and but ¼ to ½ what is ordinarily paid, we could never understand why farmers did not avail themselves of this opportunity to get coverage at the meager cost. And, we believe that they must not feel the necessity of this kind of insurance or have left the matter go by default. As in many other activities the Grange is ready to serve agriculture and as soon as there is no longer demand for a particular kind of service, our activities are directed elsewhere.

The matter of the Grange Casualty is entirely in the hands of the rank and file of our organization and we hope you may see the wisdom of its continuance.

The Gasoline Tax

IT WILL be recalled that a year ago there was considerable agitation on this subject, and while the 1929 session of the Legislature is still a year hence some one has already advocated a 5-cent tax on gasoline. With the murmur and complaint of business, generally, it seems that there should be a halt to this ever increasing tendency for higher taxes, especially when we have the increase in the netted income from the late increase in the gasoline tax so forcibly shown. The extra cent tax, effective July 1, 1927, accounts for an increase of \$1,718,224 during the months of July, August and September; and in this same period tax was collected on 204,330,300 gallons as against 184,956,688 in the

corresponding period of the year 1926. As the months pass by the consumption of gasoline is bound to increase under the ever increasing number of automobiles and there does not seem to be a valid reason for any further increase.

Our rural population should be concerned about the ratio of money returned to counties of the 3-cent tax, 2½-cents remains in the State Treasury for the State Highway Department and ½ cent is returned to counties where the tax is paid. It might be well to remember, too that even this small percentage is not distributed gratuitously to districts in serious need of better roads, but through definite channels as ordained by the State Highway Department.

Bonds for Forests

THE State Grange through its Committee on Conservation has consistently stood for and recommended the extension of our State forests since 1918. Our organization has helped to initiate the sound and far-reaching forest program of this State. We have always held that the acquisition of additional forest land is a sound business enterprise and not a fanciful notion. We can best state our policy by quoting from the report of our Conservation Committee of 1925. "In 1923 the income from the State forests amounted to more than \$113,000, almost twice that of any previous year, and when the books were closed at the end of 1924 an even greater income was reported. The total receipts from the State forests since they were established already amount to almost \$600,000, of which more than \$325,000 has already been placed in the State school fund. The income will increase rapidly as the trees approach maturity, and in time will be a big factor in meeting the State expenditures."

"The vast stretches of idle land that are now so common, particularly in the mountainous parts of the Commonwealth should be purchased immediately by the

State. To wait upon uncertain and slow biennial appropriations made by the Legislature would be merely playing with the problem. The committee is proud of the fact that the State Grange was a pioneer in proposing and endorsing the forest bond issue for \$25,000,000 for the purchase of forest land.

"A resolution to amend the State Constitution so that a forest bond issue could be authorized according to Law has been passed and will be submitted to the people for their final sanction in November, 1928.

"The merits of the forest land bond issue are so outstanding that they deserve the wholehearted support of every member of the State Grange."

NEW GRANGE

A. F. Hobbs, deputy from Lackawanna County, has the honor of organizing the first Grange in 1928. The new Grange is Green Grove, No. 1955, organized in Scott Township, Lackawanna County, with 22 charter members. The first master is Andrew M. Goodrich, Olyphant, Pa., and Mrs. Paul Goodrich has been elected secretary.

A True Patron must have a genuine interest in agriculture.

The Mailing List

JUST a year ago, word went out to all Pomona Masters that the GRANGE NEWS mailing list must be revised, and judging from remarks at State meetings in years past the necessity is not disputed. At this writing a small number have replied but only a few followed the plan submitted to them. Unfortunately our folks do not realize the difficulty of revision, due to the following:

First, the list of names is arranged according to railroad routing and Grange numbers appear nowhere on the mailing list. Thus by sending in names and addresses, only, an exact revision cannot be made for there is no way of casting out those on our list not entitled to the paper.

Second, to perfect the mailing list it is necessary to adopt a plan that remains permanent when the list is corrected and we aim to do it through our quarterly reports.

Third, change of address must be taken care of and duplication of names avoided. The system submitted will again be forwarded about April 1 and we hope to get the name of every person entitled to the paper, his address and name and number of Grange.

It is a stupendous task and the support of every Grange Secretary must be enlisted to make a perfect job. But when once completed it will be permanent.

Master's Letter to Granges

WORTHY PATRONS:

FOLLOWING out the line of thought contained in the recent letter of our Worthy Secretary to the several subordinate Granges, I would like to urge that immediate steps be taken to raise the balance needed to begin the erection of the girls' dormitory.

The trustees of the college have extended the State Grange a cordial invitation to hold its next annual session as their guests and have given assurance that if the balance of money needed is raised, that the Dormitory will be completed in time for use during our session and the schedule for the college changed so that the Grange can be accommodated.

Patrons this means that we could dedicate the dormitory and hold our State Grange meeting at the same time. It would afford an opportunity for a meeting such as neither the State Grange nor State of Pennsylvania ever witnessed.

Over five hundred new subordinate Grange Masters were elected last fall. Many of these have never been at the college. If they are permitted to take part in and be a part of a meeting such as is being planned, it will be one that will mean more to them, to the home and the Grange than any ever held or attempted in Pennsylvania.

To bring this about prompt action must be taken. The members must take charge of the work and not leave it to the Grange. I know that our subordinate Granges do not have the money in the treasury and could not spare it if they did.

There are many Granges that have contributed nothing as yet, and we are confident that the members in these Granges would give something, be it much or little, that they would feel better about it in years to come.

Patrons, I urge you to help complete this work, then we will put on a membership campaign such as we have never witnessed. Are you with me?

TWO GREAT OBJECTS

The two great objects in Grange work this year will be to increase attendance and Grange membership. Our motto should be "Every member a worker." We urge the members who are active and regular in attendance to make a special effort to get the inactive members to attend Grange meetings.

Granges become dormant when the members get inactive and neglect or refuse to attend Grange. Inactivity will lead to loss in membership; but activity always leads to growth and power.

The Grange has many activities. All of them deserving of our support and instituted for our benefit. Some of our members seem to forget that in order to keep the Grange intact, and preserve these benefits, some one must work and

take an active interest in the Order. No organization can long exist unless its members are sufficiently interested to attend its meetings and take an active interest in its management.

We urge our members, therefore, irrespective of their object in joining, and in a spirit of fraternity, to join the army of loyal members who are giving freely of their time, money and talents in building up our Order and in extending its influence. Then, and then only, will you fully understand what membership in the Grange means.

Increased attendance will create new interest and that in turn will promote growth in membership. We cannot hope to continue receiving without giving something in return.

There never was a time in the history of Agriculture when Grange influence was needed more than now. If we expect to maintain a prosperous agriculture we must do it by organization and coöperation. The Grange has proven its worth and demonstrated its necessity.

CHILDREN IN THE GRANGE

One of the problems confronting many Granges is to know what to do with the children under Grange age. We, therefore, suggest four ways of solving this problem.

1. If a sufficient number, fifteen or more, can be secured between the age of five and fourteen years, organize a Juvenile Grange. This will not only solve

the child problem; but will naturally increase the interest and attendance in the subordinate Grange.

2. If there are not enough children for a Juvenile Grange, equip a room in the Grange hall with heat and light and let them occupy this during the Grange session. It is a good plan for the Master to appoint some one to look after them during the session. If you have some teacher who understands games, as well as children, it will afford her a splendid opportunity for development, as well as be helpful to the children.

3. If only a few children are to be considered, allow them to attend Grange, but request them to leave the hall during the opening and closing exercises and during degree work. This is a problem for the Master and the parents to solve and should be considered only as it affects the interest of the child and the Grange.

4. If none of these plans solve your problem, or meet with your approval, you may ask for a dispensation. We have granted many thus far and have been pleased to grant the request. We feel, however, that in most cases, twelve years is young enough for a child to join the subordinate Grange.

There may be exceptions and we will let the parents and Grange decide, but under no conditions will a dispensation be granted for a child under ten years of age.

In order that you may better understand what a dispensation is, how obtained, and what action is to be taken, write to the State Master.

Send all requests to the State Master who will issue the dispensation and request you to follow instructions as set forth in the dispensation.

Fraternally,
 E. B. DORSETT.

REGISTERING FARM NAMES

Requests for information on how to register a farm name in order to prevent any other farm owner in the Commonwealth from using the same name are frequently received by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The procedure is as follows: Write to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, for the application blank used in registering trade-marks and trade names. In this application, the farmer certifies as to the farm owner, location of residence, the products sold from the farm, the trade-mark or farm name and how the farm name will be used.

Two copies of the letterhead or other medium carrying the farm name must be sent with the application. The fee for registration is \$5.00.

Grange Insurance

Report of Insurance Committee of Pennsylvania State Grange Made at Erie, Pa., December 14, 1927

With more than \$27,000,000.00 life insurance in force our Grange life insurance, the Farmers & Traders, is one of our strongest and most important Grange coöperative enterprises. Our company is now licensed and has important agencies in six states: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maine, New Jersey and West Virginia.

The Farmers & Traders, wherever it operates, is known as the friendly company. Its keynote is service. Death claims are paid with the utmost promptness. Within one hour after complete proofs of death reach the home office a check for the beneficiary is in the mails.

We heartily approve the plan, as outlined by Worthy State Master Boak in his annual address. In order to bring this service in a practical manner to our membership it is suggested that a representative of The Farmers & Traders call on every Grange family in Pennsylvania during 1928, explain our policy contracts and assist in the selection of the one best suited to the needs of each particular individual. With this end in view most earnestly do we ask the hearty coöperation of the officers of State Pomona and subordinate Granges and the County deputies in helping to secure active agents in localities where the company is not already represented.

On its part the management of our company promises to properly train and instruct the agents so selected after the home office has been notified of such selection.

R. J. SHETTEL,
 PORTER MICHAEL,
 W. N. MILLER,
 T. RAY OWENS,
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At this time of the year when you are not so busy it is well to attend to this matter. Any person who has been in an automobile accident knows well how much trouble, annoyance and expense is caused, to say nothing of the pain and suffering, and he also knows that automobile insurance relieves him of the worry and financial responsibility.

Any person who has not been in an accident should take the advice of his friends and those who are confronted with these conditions every day, and know just how serious they are.

Protect your property and let us shoulder your worries and responsibilities. If you have a pleasure car—any make—you can get Liability \$5,000/10,000 limits, and Property Damage \$1,000 limits, at \$18.00 per year. On a truck the cost for the same coverage would be \$23.00. Order now on the blank below.

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 I hereby request you to secure for me Liability and Property Damage Insurance on the following described automobile.

Name of Automobile and Year Model	KIND--State Whether Pleasure Car or Truck	Give Manufacturers or Engine No. or Both Take same from License Card

This order is given with the understanding that if the car insured is a pleasure car the premium will be \$18.00. If a truck or delivery car, the cost will be \$23.00.

NAME..... ADDRESS.....
 MEMBER OF..... GRANGE NO.....

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

McKEAN

McKean County Pomona met in an all day session, February 8, and transacted important business. Reports, Dormitory Matters and Business Matters received attention. The Literary Program included:

Address, "Home Gardens," W. B. Nissley from State College. Report of State Farm Products Show, W. A. Ross. "A County Library," Prof. C. W. Lilbridge. "Convenient Kitchen," Virginia Strand. The evening session was devoted to work in the Fifth Degree.

LACKAWANNA

Lackawanna County Pomona held its quarterly meeting, the guests of Fleetville Grange No. 1199, Worthy Master Arthur Ross, presiding.

The principal speaker of the day was E. B. Dorsett, Master of the State Grange and visiting members from Susquehanna and Luzerne County also made addresses.

Mr. Dorsett advocated and urged the necessity of good leadership and cooperation in Grange work; activity in political and government affairs and offered numerous valuable and practical suggestions to the Lackawanna county organization.

Resolutions were adopted concerning the sudden death of L. E. White of the Farm Bureau. At the morning session Wednesday several committees were appointed and reports were made by associated Granges. Prosperity was reflected for the most part in the reports.

Two important resolutions were adopted. Election law reforms and the advent of the voting machine to assure this condition were advocated in the first. Politicians who ignore, disregard or would nullify the Eighteenth Amendment were denounced in the second resolution adopted by the Grange. Both national parties were called upon to insert planks in their political platform for rigid observance and enforcement of the amendments.

That the Grange would only support delegates and political aspirants pledged to support this law and that all these politically ambitious are bound in the resolution.

BRADFORD

Troy Grange Gives Banquet in Honor of Medal Winners

On January 27, in their hall at Troy, the Grange entertained about one hundred twenty-five guests. Mr. Frank Cole, overseer, gave the welcome. A very fine five-course dinner was served, during which songs were sung, led by Mr. William Payne with Mrs. Harold Bohlayer at the piano and Mr. John Bohlayer, saxophonist. Among those present were the speakers of the evening and their wives, the faculty, the members of the School Board and their wives, the parents of the winners, and the seven medal winners. Any members of the Grange wishing to come were welcomed. The

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speakers of the evening were: Mr. M. Knights, who acted as toastmaster; Prof. L. R. Guillaume, who talked about his Ag. class and the work they were doing; Prof. W. R. Croman who talked about the school and the faculty, and described with much emphasis the responsibilities placed on the faculty; Rev. L. W. Bumpus, who talked of the church and the home; Mr. A. R. McMahan, President of the Troy School Board, who talked on behalf of the School Board and its present and past principals; Mr. J. Mahood, Master of the Pomona Grange, who talked on the work of the Grange and its interest in the Ag. boys' work. The last speaker was R. T. Bressler, Deputy-Secretary of agriculture in Pennsylvania. He gave a very interesting talk on harmful insects. He also said that not enough praise is being given to Professor Guillaume and the Ag. boys.

The banquet then closed and it was generally agreed that it had been a most enjoyable affair. Many thanks are given to the Grange by the Agricultural Class for the interest they have shown in the class and its work.

NORTHUMBERLAND-SNYDER

Northumberland-Snyder Pomona, No. 70 met with Penn's Creek Grange, No. 1723, at Selinsgrove on February 15, with a good attendance. The installation of officers was the event of the afternoon and was in charge of the Master of the State Grange. At the evening session Bro. Dorsett instructed a class of sixteen candidates in the Degree of Pomona and delivered a timely address. The Pomona Grange voted to contribute \$500 to the Dormitory Fund and the meeting was noted for the spirit of good fellowship that prevailed. The May meeting will be held as guests of Greenbrier Grange. H. F. GEISE.

CHESTER-DELAWARE

Chester-Delaware, better known as Pomona No. 3, held an interesting and important session on February 16. One of the noteworthy addresses of the day was given by Dr. Jules L. Prevost in his greeting to the Patrons. And for the benefit of the entire membership we print it herewith:

FELLOW PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY:

Your Pomona once more greets you to its quarterly meeting of fellowship and deliberations. Gathering about the one board brings social cheer, coming together from the different local Granges to a concentrated gathering as this exemplifies the deepest interest in the Grange and leaves (or gives) a strong impression of the unity, harmony and strength of purpose in the high ideals held and promulgated by the great fraternity to which we have the honor and pleasure of belonging.

It is in this spirit that the present session of Pomona welcomes you and may that same spirit ever be perpetuated in accordance with its motto:

"Esto Perpetua."

May a thought be expressed and a hope entertained in which the young folk born and raised on the farm might to a large extent find their vocation on the farm. The following are mere suggestions to indicate what may be done in a more intensive way than heretofore:

1. That the church be made more attractive and up-to-date so as to increase attendance in the country on the part of the young folk.

2. That there be an increased effort towards betterment and efficiency in the local schools and a more intensive agricultural curriculum in the consolidated high schools of the rural districts.

3. That there be an effort towards the increase of membership and attendance of the young folk in our Granges, and that their interest may be held and stimulated by encouraging them to take part in its deliberations and a prominent place given them on the lecturer's program.

4. To stimulate interest in the various boys and girls agricultural clubs.

5. Last, but not least, the material and social improvement of the home as to enhance the respect for it, and by its attractiveness wield an influence, which by love and respect for the home, will hold the boy and girl.

A mere suggestion, nothing more, but a constructive policy along these lines ought to bring glorious results.

Again, Pomona No. 3 welcomes you most heartily. JULES L. PREVOST.

ANNUAL BANQUET PENN STATE GRANGE

Penn State Grange is again laying plans for the Fifth Annual Banquet which will be held at Centre Hills Country Club, March 24, 1928. A corp of speakers has been secured and the event promises to be the largest in the history of the local order.

John C. Ketcham, Representative in Congress from Michigan, Past Master of the Michigan State Grange and Past Lecturer of the National Grange is expected to be the principal speaker and guest. Other speakers that will be present are E. B. Dorsett, Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Dr. R. D. Hetzel, President of the Pennsylvania State College, Dean R. L. Watts, and Tom Crittenden, Master of the local Grange. Walter C. Gumbel, Past Master of Penn State Grange will act as Toastmaster for the occasion.

The program will be featured with entertaining stunts and a dance program after the banquet. Tickets are now on sale and can be secured by writing to the Penn State Grange. The membership welcomes you. WALTER GUMBEL.

GRANGE INSTITUTES, "RADIO NIGHT PROGRAM"

A unique feature has been inaugurated by Penn State Grange in the staging of "Radio Night" the last Tuesday night of each month. The students are the active participants in the program. Thirty minutes of music will precede topics that concern all Grange Patrons.

The first program was presented Tuesday night, February 28, with W. F. Hill as the principal out-of-town speaker. T. W. Crittenden and Miss Margaret Garey spoke on the activities and purposes of the local Grange. The radio audience will hear E. B. Dorsett, Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, on March 27. W. C. Gumbel, Chairman of the National College Grange Conference will give an address on the "Student Grange Movement." Musical and vocal selections will also be rendered by the local Grange students. Responses to the program will be greatly appreciated by the participants and the membership invites suggestions from all Pennsylvania Grange Patrons.

SCHUYLKILL

Schuylkill County Pomona No. 55 met in the Merchants' Association room in Pottsville, Saturday, February 18th. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a goodly number were in attendance. Routine business took up the morning session with a written report from each Subordinate Grange stating their condition. Another \$100.00 was pledged to the Grange Memorial.

A resolution was presented, discussed and finally passed upon favorably to oppose a county road bond issue as sponsored by the County Motor Club. The Grange being more in favor of building roads on the pay as you go basis. An invitation was extended to State Grange

to hold their next annual meeting in Pottsville.

The afternoon session was open to the public when State Master E. B. Dorsett addressed the meeting. Pomona Deputy John Shoener, Pomona Past Master Joseph Beichler and Homer Knapp, a business man of Pottsville, each gave short talks. Next meeting will be held at Lewistown.

A True Patron must have sincere regard for his fellows and exemplify real fraternal fellowship.

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(As adopted from our designs by the National Grange)

Write for descriptive circular and prices.

We make the complete equipment for Subordinate, Pomona and State Granges.

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FULLER REGALIA & COSTUME CO.
12 HIGH ST., WORCESTER, MASS.
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Members' Badges, Subordinate No. 4, Reversible, 45 cents each. Pomona Badges, No. 14, Reversible 55 cents each.

No. 650 U. S. Wool Bunting Flag, 3x5 ft. Mounted with Eagle and Stand, \$6.50. Printed Silk Flag, 3x5 ft., Mounted as above, \$10.00. Printed Silk Flag 4x6 ft., Mounted as above, \$15.00.

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THE LECTURER'S CORNER

By HOWARD G. EISAMAN, State Lecturer

THEODORE ROOSEVELT once said; "After the church and the school, the free public library is the most effective influence for good in America."

In this day of enlightenment perhaps no one will contradict the above statement made by one of America's great men. Yet to-day, we find that nearly half of the people in the United States are without public library service. According to a survey made by the American Library Association, Pennsylvania has three and one half million people who are without free public library service. This in face of the fact that Pennsylvania is rated as one of the richest Commonwealths in the United States. The same survey shows that ninety-three per cent of the people in the United States without library service live in the open country and in centers of less than twenty-five hundred population.

Surely a condition that is so undemocratic and so contrary to the American ideal and principle of equal opportunity for all cannot but challenge the corner of all forward looking rural leaders, and especially should this condition of affairs be of grave concern to Grange officers.

In the final analysis the Grange has but one purpose in living, and that is to bring a higher standard of life to those who live in the great out-of-doors in America. Is there any good reason why rural people should be denied the same educational and cultural opportunities and privileges that are afforded to urban residents? In this day and age, with all of our modern methods of travel and transportation, with our modern and effective methods of communication, is there a logical reason why our boys and girls should not be afforded the same opportunities for advancement as are afforded boys and girls who live in large centers of population?

Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, in an address some time ago made the following pertinent statement: "The time has come when we must strive to equalize conditions of living upon the farms and in the towns and cities. We shall be unable much longer to maintain a double standard of living in the United States, as we have in recent years. If the inequalities which now exist shall continue we shall not much longer be able to keep the normal boys and girls upon the farm." Most rural people will concur in the thought expressed by Governor Lowden, but the questions arise; where are we deficient and what might we do to equalize conditions of life upon the farm and in the cities?

No other evidence than the above stated facts need be submitted to convince us that rural America is woefully deficient in the matter of library service with its attendant educational advantages. All right; how will we set about to correct this deficiency?

Library authorities seem agreed that the best method of meeting this situation in rural America is through the county library plan. This plan has through years of experience and trial, proven to be the most effective, the most satisfactory and the most economical. To-day the county

library is no longer an experiment. It has been thoroughly tried and it has fully demonstrated its usefulness and service.

Throughout the United States we find approximately 223 county libraries in operation in some thirty two states. And we find it so permanently established that it has become an indispensable factor in the educational and cultural life of hundreds of communities. Perhaps the first County Library to be organized in the United States was the one organized at Hagerstown, Maryland in 1905. This library is still in operation, every year carrying thousands of books to the rural communities of Washington County, Maryland.

That Pennsylvania is also a pioneer in county library work is evidenced by the fact that the Susquehanna Historical Society and Free Library Association opened its doors to the public on February 10, 1908, and on May 5, 1908, the first traveling library of fifty books was sent out. The service continually increased and in 1924 a book truck was mustered into service. Beulah K. Everly, County Librarian, in her annual report has this to say: "The trail of the Book Car reaches out in every direction from the main library and almost 2,000 homes in this way have had the loan of books and magazines. Four thousand seven hundred ninety-eight volumes were read by 2,238 county patrons. In some sections the books are exchanged until each family have read those of their next farm neighbors. Mere figures cannot tell the story of this part of the county work. There are comments for and against it. One thing is sure, it has reached many families that the small collections cannot, and in this way they have access to the county library which they could not have had except for the book truck going to their door." California has forty-six County Libraries, and the work is so generally acclaimed that nearly every year sees new libraries added to their list.

The State of New Jersey has county libraries established in one-third of its counties. That Wisconsin appreciates the value of library service is evidenced by the fact that the Legislature provided state aid for school libraries to the extent of ten cents for each child on the school census list. Recently the ten cent appropriation has been raised to twenty cents. During the school year of 1925-26 the Wisconsin Reading Circle awarded diplomas for the completion of the State Reading Circle Courses to 223,054 teachers, parents, and young people.

Time and space prevent the citing of many other incidents where the library project is functioning satisfactorily and effectively. The facts are: The County Library has fully demonstrated its usefulness and its wide scope of service. Two hundred and twenty-three counties in thirty-two states have county library service. The value of the county library service is known.

The need of county library service is very evident. **WHAT ARE WE IN PENNSYLVANIA GOING TO DO TO PROMOTE THE MOVEMENT HERE?**

the servants of the Grange and of mankind? We might apply the same question to every member of the order.

We are put on this earth to serve and if we fail in that we fail in life. The real joy in life is that of service. It has been our observation, among the Granges, that those that serve a need or purpose in the community are those that prosper and when we find one that does not serve a purpose we find one that has no cause or occasion to live and death is sure to be the result.

The same is true of life. Service or activity denotes life and without them we do not find life.

As we have started upon the new year, that we are told is to be so prosperous, (and we hope the predictions of prosperity will come true) let us see that we make it a prosperous Grange year. Let us complete the dormitory by beginning it this spring and constructing it this summer and occupy it next fall. It can be done if each will do a little. Only \$18,000 in the way of beginning. Let us put it out of the way. If each of the 83,000 servants of the order in the State will only give a little bit of service we can make the year 1928 a banner year for the Grange.

Hoping each will render his bit of service, I am,

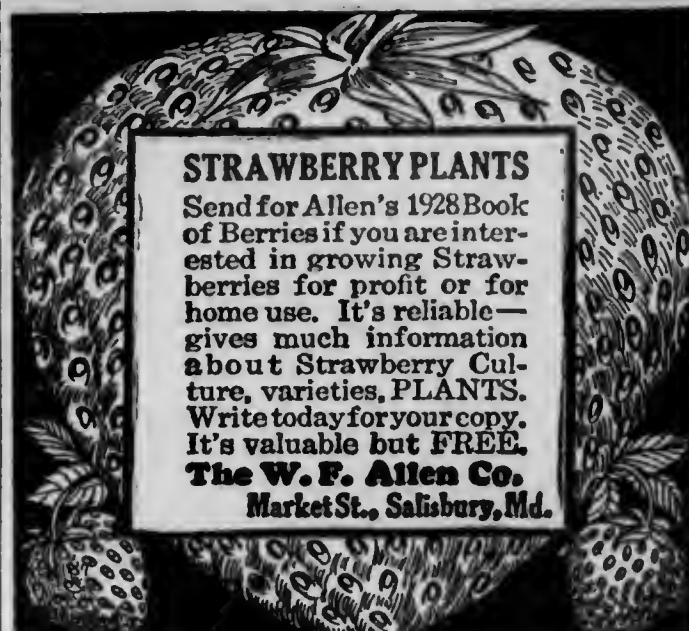
Fraternally yours,
J. AUBLEY BOAK,

RE-OPENING OF LAKESIDE HALL

The evening of February 17th was a gala occasion for the community around Lakeside, the reason for it, being the re-opening of the Grange Hall, which has been very nicely repaired after being gutted by fire. Thanks are due to the Schuylkill Farmers Fire Insurance Co. for so promptly adjusting the fire damages.

Master Roy Mengle had a fine program arranged, with State Master E. B. Dorsett being the principal speaker. Many favorable comments were heard about his masterful address. Those taking part were the Willy sisters, with piano and vocal solos, Smith brothers, banjo-uke selections, Grier City quartett and orchestra and Oscar Bolich, a vocal solo. Patron Daniel Skeath deserves much credit for organizing the orchestra, which kept the audience well entertained. Visitors were present from Lewistown and McKeanburg.

Through ignorance of what is good and what is bad, the life of men is greatly perplexed.—Cicero.



STRAWBERRY PLANTS
Send for Allen's 1928 Book of Berries if you are interested in growing Strawberries for profit or for home use. It's reliable—gives much information about Strawberry Culture, varieties, PLANTS. Write today for your copy. It's valuable but FREE. **The W. F. Allen Co.** Market St., Salisbury, Md.

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Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per set (13)	\$3.50
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen	3.25
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9	2.75
Juvenile Grange Manuals, set of 13	2.75
Grange Seals	5.00
Digest	.45
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.10
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.70
Secretary's Record Book	.70
Treasurer's Account Book	.70
Blank Reports, Subordinate Granges to Pomona, per hundred	.60
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A Brief History of the Grange Movement in Pennsylvania, by W. F. Hill	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,
JOHN H. LIGHT, Secretary.
Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

HOME ECONOMICS

Under Auspices of the State Grange Committee

STUDIES FOR THE MONTHS

March—Citizenship—The American Government.

The Grange Lecturer—A vision of accomplishments for this year—Such as boosting for finishing Dormitory Fund within next two months; increased membership, and the best programs this Grange has ever put on.

April—National Garden Week.—Third Sunday in April. Tell what your Grange did toward finishing the Dormitory Fund.

PLEASE STAND BY

"We are living in the greatest days that the modern world has seen. Our customary habits of thought and our ordinary personal and local interests have been pushed into the background by great events that have just absorbed the attention of the entire civilized world.

Old forms of government that have existed for fifteen hundred years have tumbled down in ruin before our eyes. New nations are being born in our very presence. There is turbulence not only in the world of events, but in the world of ideas. Loud voices are raised on every hand, urging the overthrow of the foundations of society and of the marvelous civilization which it has taken three hundred years to build." Is the Grange standing firm?

WHAT ARE WOMEN DOING

WITH THE VOTE?

The participation of women in public affairs is not a new idea. All through the ages have been wonderful and outstanding women, who have swayed the destinies of countries. Cleopatra conquered conquerors. Princesses were powerful in the great Egyptian civilization. Back in the early days of the Hebrew nation we read of Deborah, who led the armies of Israel to victory, then in her own person, ruled the land as Judge for many peaceful years. There is a long list of mighty women leading to our own day. The heroism of the pioneer woman who braved the dangers of this unknown country should be a never failing challenge and inspiration to us who walk in paths of pleasantness their brave feet trod out for us. Can we do as much for our day and generation? We of this fateful pregnant century have an opportunity never before accorded to women. A powerful tool has been put in the hands of American women, and the future history of this country will be largely determined by the use they make of it—their solemn responsibility of citizenship. From the beginning of the Suffrage Controversy, the threats of those opposed to the change were as absurd as the promises of those attached to it. Both were concerned with generalities about women, and neither seemed to take notice of the most ordinary facts. The idealists were always telling us that

women would purge politics of avarice and ambition and snobbish distinctions, while everybody knew perfectly well that the desire for success, is a characteristic of good women. The opponent of the change stated that the real danger was a probable weakness of foreign policy, and the entanglement of war. He was asked what will women do with the vote? I am not quite prepared to answer that, but the trend seems to be, she will forget it. At one of our Presidential elections, in our own State only forty thousand out of four hundred thousand women voters cared enough to go to the polls. In one of our large cities at an election of a mayor and council for four years, to whom would be entrusted the disbursement of millions of taxpayers' money, less than half the qualified voters had interest enough to register and vote, and of this number less than half again were women. No one has a right to complain of conditions who does nothing to remedy them. With the ballot to-day for women and those you represent, without doubt hold the deciding influence in the great issues that make for clean government, efficient administration, and a better, happier, cleaner civilization. You will control elections, as you do not have the iron-clad partisan instincts which have been inherent in men for generations. You are in closer touch with the child-life, the home-life and those finer qualities which have to do with the working conditions—the home conditions, moral and spiritual. Start a campaign in your community for getting out the vote, have a thorough understanding of the right use of the ballot, as well as an idea that they must know the position of the candidates before they vote for them. The question has been asked, are women only interested in politics where moral issues are involved? Don't you know moral issues are always involved if good men are not nominated at the primaries, or chosen at the general election? The protection of life itself, the safety of our government is at stake. The highest evidence of patriotism and citizenship is the exercise of the right of franchise. We were quick to apply the term slacker to men who dodged service in the World War, but by what term are we to designate the one who shirks his or her sacred obligation of citizenship. Government is not in Washington, nor in the capitals of the different states. The power of government exists all over the United States. It is in the hearts and homes of the people. Recognizing the greatest weakness of women in politics, is that with the conception of a small minority, they are not in politics. It must be an all-year program if women are to be gotten to register, reaching the most obscure woman in the community and an effort to unify women in candidates and issues. Make yourselves familiar with the bills in Congress pertinent to women. Especially Senate Bill 1707 to provide for uniform regulation of marriage and divorce. Do you know the law of Penn-

sylvania on marriage and divorce? Study the six principles embodied in the Bill to create a Department of Education. The work of the Committee on International relations, and especially I urge the study of the \$50,000,000 Bond issue to be voted upon in 1928. We must do this in order to meet the needs of this generation, the needs of our day.

Again I say, if you would vote intelligently in the coming Primaries, don't wait until the last minute to study campaign issues. Begin now to study the history of the two leading political parties and their stand on questions which are vitally important to your community and home life. Read both sides of political issues. May you, my sisters in the Grange, women of this favored land, show your love and patriotism by making any sacrifice of time and effort to register or vote, and get your neighbors to do the same, remembering that politics like charity begins at home, in one's own little voting precinct. You must not fail to meet this personal responsibility that rests upon you, and as you truly answer

A True Patron must be honest and earnest, willing to put part of his talents and strength at the service of his Grange,

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 13 cents each, postage prepaid.



6076—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
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Address, giving number and size:

Pattern Department, Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

FORD SEDAN OR SPORT CAR FREE
Which Do You Want? **FREE**

WE ARE SPENDING THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS AND GIVING AWAY CAR LOADS OF VALUABLE GIFTS TO ADVERTISING. HERE IS THE GREATEST PRIZE GIFT OF ALL—ONE of either a brand new Ford Sedan or Sport Coupe. We expect to make hundreds of new friends through this method of advertising. Write at once. You may be next. This is a free offer made for advertising purposes and you will make no mistake by taking advantage of it.

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE
Number the alphabet, "A" is 1, "B" is 2 and so on (11 is the letter "K"). What two words do the numbers in the square make? Figure it out and send solution at once.

ACT QUICK—YOU CANNOT LOSE
If you solve this puzzle, send answer at once—you may soon be driving a choice of one of these fine cars. You have probably heard of true auto offers, but this one is different. You get prompt action and fair treatment—no long waiting—no hard work to do and NO SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SELL! Write today—receive illustrations and descriptions of new Fords, together with full particulars by return mail. You step to box nothing and are not obligated in any way. This is a FREE OFFER, and when you say FREE, we mean it. Ask now if you want one of these cars. Under this new plan every active member promptly receives a prize. If you want to get in on this, write us today.

LESLIE AUTO CLUB, Dept. 6-33, GREENVILLE, PENNA.

Our Juvenile Granges

Among the Young Folks of the Order

Ton litter of pigs bred and fed by J. Wildon Moninger, Washington Co. Farrowed, April 29, 1927; weighed, October 26, 1927; age 180 days, weighed 2,420 pounds. Pigs in litter, 12; pigs raised, 11. Average weight, 220 pounds.

Mr. Moninger is master of his Grange. It is the season for signing up for club work both Ton Pig Clubs and Boys and Girls Clubs of different kinds. A vision—a club sponsored by each Grange.

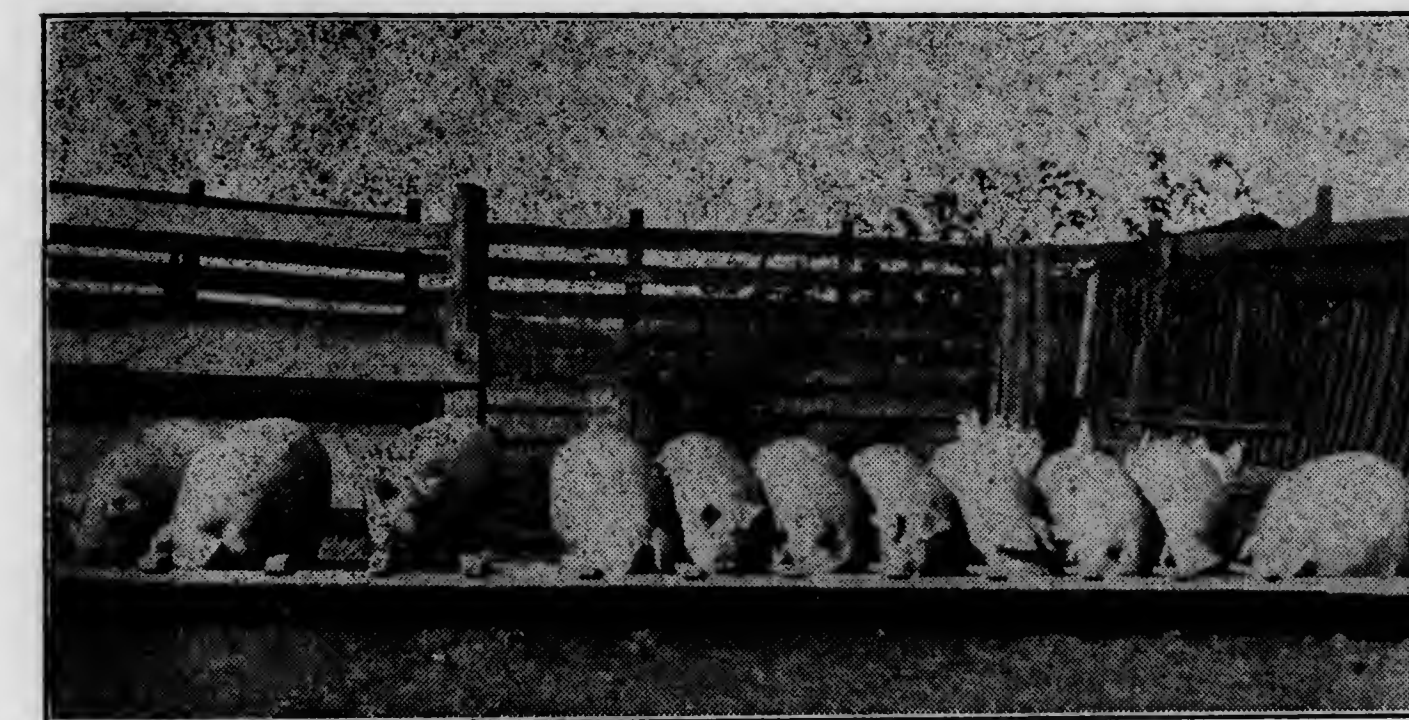
"More than fame and more than money, Is the comment kind and sunny,
And the hearty, warm approval of a friend;
For it gives to life a savor
And it makes you stronger, braver;
And it gives you heart and spirit to the end.

"If he earns your praise, bestow it—
If you like him, let him know it,

owners had been patient and persevering in their work. Some one has said that "Agriculture must produce its own leaders."

Then 4-H Club work is surely a good way to start the development of leaders. Cooperative Extension work in Agriculture and Home Economics has made wonderful progress in this country during the last 20 years. One of the important phases of this work is the boys' and girls' 4-H Club work. It is claimed that there have been about five millions enrolled in this work since the Smith-Lever Act was passed. About 600,000 boys and girls enrolled last year. It is a well known fact that the young folks that have had a training in Club work are more willing to live in the country, and their parents are also benefited by it.

Another point that is not often stressed in regard to the value of this training and experience for the young



Let the words of true encouragement be said:
Do not wait 'till life is over,
And he's underneath the clover,
For he cannot read his tombstone
when he's dead."

—Anonymous.

AMERICAN ROYAL LIVESTOCK SHOW

Impressions of the Club Work by One Who Was There

The most interesting thing that I saw at the American Royal Livestock Show, held at Kansas City, Mo., last November, while attending the American Farm Congress, was the large number of baby beavers fed and shown by the boys and girls of the Middle West. To walk around and see the keen interest that they had in preparing the calves for the parade around the arena at night and the way they had been fed and carried then trained to lead, showed that the young

is that it teaches them to not only be winners but also to be good losers. So it seems to me that the money spent by the counties, states and the Federal Government on this Extension work is money well spent.

WM. D. PHILLIPS.

GOT A KICK OUT OF HIS JOB

"What became of that hired man you got from the city?"

"Aw, he used to be a chauffeur, and one day he crawled under a mule to see why it wouldn't go."

H. G. Eisaman, State Lecturer, assisted by eight members of Union City Grange No. 89, installed the officers of that Grange. Following the ceremony the officers of the Juvenile Grange were also installed. This is the first and only juvenile in Erie County and Clara E. Dewey, Juvenile Deputy is Matron.

CHICKS
From the largest flock of certified hens in Maryland. Single comb white Leghorns—trap nested Wyckoff-Tancred strains. Record egg production, 250 to 300 eggs. Write for our free book, "Profit-Making Poultry," and place your order early.

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SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY" CHICKS
Our breeders are bred for high egg production. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 12c and up, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. FREE CHICK BOOK.

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War on Rats

New, Easy Way—Not a Poison
Science has found a new, easy and safe method for killing Rats, Mice and Gophers, the active ingredient of which is especially recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Highly appetizing to rodents on any bait preferred. Harmless to humans, poultry and domestic animals. Safe and certain.
You can now stop those awful losses, without delay or risking a cent. Write today—a card will do—to the 20th Century Co., 7164 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and you will be sent a large Farm Size package of Rab-Deth Powder (makes 100 to 150 baits) by C. O. D. mail for only one dollar. If it does not quickly rid your premises of these pests, even this special price will be promptly refunded. So write today.

The hand sprayer or duster should be cleaned and put into good working order.

American Mottled Anconas
Record layers—large type—exceptional markings—two matings—low prices—catalog.
AMERICAN ANCONA FARM
Grampian, Pa.

Live Broilers & Poultry WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES PAID CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry House in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder P-4.
KRAKAUR POULTRY CO., Inc.
WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, N. Y. CITY

HEALTHY HIGH GRADE CHICKS the kind that live and grow. Tom Barron Leghorns, the large kind, vigorous year around layers, \$14.00; R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Columbia Rocks, \$16.00; Black Giants, \$22.00 prepaid. Quality stock.
LANCASTER CHICK HATCHERY
532 New Dauphin St., Lancaster, Penna.



BABY CHICKS
CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS
All chicks for 1928 will be sired by males whose dams have laid 200 to 282 large white eggs in a year. If you want large Leghorns, large white eggs and good Leghorn type, we are interested. Three nearest dams of our chicks average well over 200 LARGE WHITE EGGS in a year. If there is anything in breeding we have them and at 16c to 20c each. Send for circular at once.
Garland Farms, Dept. 9, Garland, Pa.

PEERLESS CHICKS

From BLOOD TESTED, free-range, healthy flocks. S. C. White Leghorns (Hollywood and Tom Barron) \$13 per 100; S. C. Brown and Buff Leghorns (Everlay and Smith Strain) \$13 per 100; Barred Rocks (Mated with Thompson and Park's—Permit No. 189) \$15 per 100; S. C. R. I. Reds (Owen Strain) \$15 per 100; White Wyandottes (Martin) and Buff Orpingtons, \$16 per 100. Will ship C. O. D. if you wish. 100% delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Our motto—"Quality—not Quantity."
The Smith Hatchery, Bryan, O.



FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS ARE BEST. Because customers have already found what "AMERICAN" quality means in quick maturing broilers and heavier egg production in winter when eggs are highest.

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American or Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
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Parks Rocks—R. I. Reds—White Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes—Buff Orpingtons, Blk. Minorcas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Light Mixed 9c each—Mixed 10c each—Heavy mixed 12c each. Also Andalusians—Brahmas—Columbias. Write for catalog. Order early. Bank Reference 100% live arrival. Excellent service.				

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100,000 Pennsylvania Supervised Chicks

SEND NO MONEY CHICKS SHIPPED C. O. D.
Tancred—Hollywood—English or American Strains. S. C. White Leghorn Chicks produced from State W. Leghorns that are under the direct supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. S. C. Brown or Buff Leghorns, breeders not banded. All chicks \$14.00 per hundred; \$41.00 per 300; \$67.00 per 500; \$125.00 per 1,000; \$240.00 per 2,000. Dependable chicks for commercial poultrymen. 100% live arrival. Dependable service. Send no money. Order at once. Bank reference. Write for catalog. **PENNSYLVANIA CO-OPERATIVE LEGHORN FARMS**, Grampian, Pa.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Linesville Chicks Win Again—17-year-old boy wins 400 medal to be in State. Easy order discount. Catalogue and yearbook telling how to win. Write now. Today.

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Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock. S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks; \$5 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Hatching eggs \$8.00 per hundred up. Several breeds rabbits. Circular free. Shipments will be made from one of our nearest associated hatcheries.
GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM
122-B, RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

200,000 Chicks, 1928

Goodling's Super Quality
The best popular breeds on free range

	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	12.00	57.50	110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	15.00	75.00	140.00
Broilers assorted	11.00	52.50	100.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery guaranteed. Circular Free.

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SUNNYFIELD EXTRA LARGE

Single Comb Black Minorcas
Exclusively—chicks—eggs—stock—two matings. Low prices. Catalog. Exceptional layers. **SUNNYFIELD MINORCA FARMS**, Grampian, Pa.

BIG C. O. D. CHICK OFFER!
You pay for your chicks when you see them. Free bred stock of high quality. Carefully selected breeding birds. Our big illustrated catalog tells all the story. Write for it today.
J. W. Osage Hatchery, Box 32, Ottawa, Ohio

DR. MAYO, FAMOUS PHYSICIAN SAYS 25 PER CENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN COMES FROM TUBER- CULOUS COWS

Dr. C. H. Mayo, probably the world's most famous medical authority, also health officer and farmer of Rochester, Minnesota, says:

"A conservative estimate is that 25 per cent of tuberculosis among children and five per cent of all tuberculosis in humans is from bovine source."

In a recent letter to a commissioner of health in the East, a copy of which was received by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Dr. Mayo writes:

"Tuberculosis in cattle spreads to humans, usually by means of milk in which the germs have not been killed by proper pasteurization. How frequently this occurs is a question; but a conservative estimate is that 25 per cent of tuberculosis among children and 5 per cent of all tuberculosis is from bovine source."

"Clinical observation and examination of cattle does not always indicate the tubercular animal. In addition tuberculin test should be used, for even if it is not 100 per cent efficient, it is the best method we have of detecting the tubercular animal."

"Opposition to the area testing and compensation plan is sometimes due to the Anti spirit so common among the uninformed but sometimes it is due to fear splitting and unproven or impractical theories of those who knew or should know."

"It is to be regretted that opponents to the plan who cannot be classed as just Antis are satisfied to just oppose without proposing some other practical commercially possible plan with the result that just nothing is done."

"Everything should be done—clinical observation and examination of the cattle, tuberculin testing and slaughter of reactors and proper pasteurization of milk. Expense should not be the determining consideration. In fact money spent for such things is not expense, it is investment which will return dividends."

"I submit this statement not only as a Doctor of Medicine but also as a health officer and as a farmer where I have had extensive experience with bovine tuberculosis among cattle in my own herds."

RESPONSES TO DUTY

The following Granges have contributed towards the support of GRANGE NEWS and acknowledgement is made herewith:

Hope Grange No. 1851	\$5.00
Cloe Grange No. 1717	3.00
North Washington Grange	5.00
Girty Grange No. 1813	2.50
Gouglersville Grange No. 1743 ..	5.00
Boot-Jack Grange	5.00

He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten its cause.—Becher.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent

A Free Trial Package Is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He named it Powder-paint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof, sanitary and durable for outside or inside painting. It is the cement principle applied to paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to A. L. Rice, Inc., Manufacturers, 36 North St., Adams, N. Y., and a trial package will be mailed to you, also color card and full information showing how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

Classified Department.

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REG. POLAND China breeding stock. Bred glits, service boars. Write STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

CHESTER WHITES—Big Type Chester Whites. From my prize winning herd. Service Boars and open Glits. Also pigs at 10 weeks of age for sale. H. M. WERKING, Woodsboro, Md.

BERKSHIRES—Large and prolific strains. 30 glits and 10 young boars; 12 brood sows, "Elimination," "Prival," and "Highwood" breeding, at farmers' prices; cholera-immuned. DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARMS, Dagsboro, Del. 3-31

WANTED

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS—We pay 5c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLECHFIELD, 210 AND BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

OLD MONEY WANTED

Do you know that Coin Collectors pay up to \$100.00 for certain U. S. Cents? And high premiums for all rare coins? We buy all kinds. Send us for Large Coin Folder. May mean much profit to you. NUMISMATIC CO., Dept. 524, Ft. Worth, Tex.

HAY AND GRAIN WANTED—Hay and Grain wanted.—Hay, Wheat, Buckwheat. Pay highest market prices. For sale, Feed of every kind, Dairy, Poultry, Horse, Hog Coddling Seed Meal, Linsseed Meal Palm Oil Middlings. Dairy Alfalfa Hay, carloads only. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa. 3-11

MEN, WOMEN, 18 UP. Get U. S. Government Life Jobs. \$1140 to \$3,500 year. Steady work. Many Railway Mail Clerks—Clerks—Carriers, appointed every year. Inside and Outside work. Experience unnecessary. Common education sufficient with our coaching. List positions and full particulars.—FREE. Write today sure. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. A57, Rochester, N. Y. 1-1

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS—White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, \$16 per hundred, delivered. EBERHART POULTRY FARM, Punksutawney, Pa. 3-13

CHICKS Purebred, blood tested, free range breeders, Leghorns, Anconas 12c, Rocks, Reds 14c, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas 15c, Black Giants 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual free. SEIDELTOWN FARMS, Dept. G, Washington, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—From free-range, heavy-laying Rocks of white and barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, 14c; White Leghorns, 12c; mixed chicks, 9c. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. PENN'S CREEK HATCHERY, Sellersville, Pa. 3-11

BABY CHICKS—From heavy laying strains of Rocks, Reds, 14c; White and Brown Leghorns, \$12; Minorcas, \$15; Mixed, \$10. Prepaid. Member I. B. C. A. SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa. 3-21x

QUALITY CHICKS—25,000 weekly. White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, \$12; Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, 14c; Heavy Mixed, 11c; Light Mixed, 9c. Reduction in lots of 500. PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Pa. 1-1x

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON CHICKS on orders mailed us four weeks in advance. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. W. Leghorns. Write for our circular and discount plan on our "Cumberland Valley" Quality Chicks VALLEY HATCHERY, Dept. C, Maugansville, Md. 2-21x

PURE WYCKOFF STRAIN DIRECT—Eggs and chicks from selected breeders with size, vigor and type that produce large white eggs. Bred straight and pure 23 years. Our catalog is helpful to you, and explains our breeding plans. It is free. SMITH POULTRY FARM, Box G, Mansfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS.—Baby chicks and hatching eggs from trap-nested stock. Chicks 18c each, Hatching eggs \$1.00 per setting. 10% with orders or 20% off cash with order. Booklet on request. SPARKS POULTRY FARM, Perkasie, Penna.

QUALITY CHICKS, 25,000 WEEKLY. White Leghorns 12c, Reds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes 14c. Heavy mixed 11c. Light mixed 9c. Reduction in 500 or 1,000 lots. 10% books order. PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Pa.

OUR TWENTY-THIRD SEASON, Brookside Quality Chicks, that are hatched right, from carefully selected healthy free range breeding stock. Shipped C. O. D. at reasonable prices on our 100 per cent guarantee and special offer. Large English White Leghorns, and Superb Barred Rocks. Write today for circular. BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, R. 1, Chambersburg, Pa. 1-5t

BONZE, BOURBON REDS, White Turkeys; White Pekin and Muscovy Ducks; Toulouse Geese; pearl and white guineas. Special Fall prices. Also baby chicks. Write your wants. Free arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa. 10-1x

CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns, ... \$12.00 per 100
Barred Rocks, ... 13.00 per 100
White Wyandottes, ... 14.00 per 100
Assorted, ... 11.00 per 100
Order direct—100% live delivery guaranteed.
Earl Swartz Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS from a heavy laying strain: White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Reds and White Leghorns, culled and blood tested for white diarrhea and under the State's supervision. Write for catalogue. Bynon PEPPER, Georgetown, Del.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—S. C. WHITE LEGHORN DAY OLD CHICKS—Hatching eggs. White Leghorn breeders. Samples free. Catalog gives complete prices—Send no money—Chicks shipped C. O. D.—100% live arrival.
KEISER'S WHITE ACRES
Grampian, Pa.

FIELD SEED

Field Seeds! Try Fostoria First! Thirty miles from the World's Clover Market where the purest domestic clovers are always available. Let us explain how you can get bags free and freight paid. Special prices for Grange orders. List positions and full particulars. The A. C. Hoyt Company, North St., Fostoria, Ohio.

TESTED SEED CORN—Golden Queen, fully matured and fine. Order early, supply limited. Orders taken now for March or April delivery. A. B. Hess, 117 North Queen Street, York, Pa.

SEEDS I grow only the best kinds. Beet, carrot, celery, cabbage, corn, cucumber, lettuce, onion, radish, spinach, favorite Tomato, very fine variety. Large Pkts. 10c. Your selection, 3 for 25c. Send for list seeds. Gladious C. H. BREWER, Rahway, N. J. 3-21x

DAIRY SUPPLIES

MILK BOTTLE CAPS—5,000 caps, two colors, heavily paraffined, specially printed, your name, grade milk, address. Delivered \$2.65; Tube \$2.85. AMERICAN MILK CAP CO., 5591 Pacific, Detroit, Mich. 3-10x

GUARANTEED MILK FILTERING PADS, direct from manufacturer, \$1.75 for carton of 300—3 inch, if remitted, \$1.50. Postage extra if C. O. D. HAYES MILK FILTER CO., Dept. "D", 36 Fellinghuysen Ave., Battle Creek, Michigan. 6-1x

FOR HOMESEEKERS

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY—serves an agricultural empire in Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana. Rent or secure a permanent home where livestock and diversified crops insure success. Idaho, Washington and Oregon offer additional advantages in fruit growing, dairying and poultry raising with mild climate and attractive surroundings. LOW HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION RATES. Write for FREE Zone of Plenty Book or detailed information on any state. E. C. LEBEDY, Dept. 464, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn. 1-1f

GRANGE SUPPLIES

GRANGE LETTER HEADS and envelopes printed with Grange emblem stamped thereon at the GRANGE NEWS office. Send for sample and prices. Chambersburg, Pa.

BRIEF HISTORY

of
GRANGE IN PENNSYLVANIA

BY W. F. HILL

Masters, Deputies and Lecturers will find it helpful. Price, 30 cents.

GRANGE HEADQUARTERS, 428 Telegraph Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

MALE HELP WANTED

MAN—To take orders in this territory and hire agents for large company selling shrubs, roses, perennials, fruit and ornamental trees. \$50 weekly, steady position. Write for complete free working outfit. Experience or investment unnecessary. KNIGHT & BOSG-WICK, Newark, New York State. 2-2t

FERTILIZERS

AGRICULTURAL LIME—Before buying write us for prices of LIME-MARL—a precipitated lime of highest quality. Write today. NATURAL LIME-MARL CO., Roanoke, Virginia. (Plants at Charles Town, W. Va., on B. & O. R. R.) 1-3t

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Hay, Straw, Cows, Bulls, Alfalfa, Timothy, Clover, Straw, Straight and mixed cars. Bulls ready for service. Cows, heifers, one or carload. Fresh cows and springers any breed. Tuberculin tested. HENRY JARVIS, Syracuse, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with flags and designs on \$1 to \$10 paid. The envelopes before 1871 bought. W. L. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE BY MANUFACTURER—A bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine. 12-3x

BOOK ON GINSENG, Goldenseal culture, 50c. postpaid. REED STARCHER, Kenmore, O. 1-3t

INFORMATION about farming opportunities, business and investment opportunities, tourist travel and general information about Canada. CANADIAN GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BUREAU, Room 1, 308 N. Second St., Harrisburg, Pa. 1-1

BARRELS OF CHINA. FACTORY TO YOU. Send \$5.50 for 100 assorted dishes, or \$9.00 for decorated. Contains not less than 12 cups, saucers, all sizes plates, oatmeal, sauce dishes, platter, sugar, creamer, etc. Factory imperfections. If freight is over \$1.00 we pay difference. Shipped from our warehouses, Boston or New York. UNITED CHINA, INC., Depart. 210, Boston, Mass. 1-12t

HONEY

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Direct from producer and a Patron. 5-lb. pail, either clover or buckwheat, \$1.10 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed, or your money refunded. W. C. LONG, Millville, Pa.

CATTLE

REGISTERED GUERNSEY Bull Calves and Berkshire Pigs for sale. JOHN A. McSPARRAN, Furness, Pa.

REGISTERED BROWN SWISS CATTLE. Eighteen head to select from. Special price on two yearling heifers due to freshen in spring. CLOUD ROBINSON, Conneaut Lake, Pa. 1-3t

Gladious Bulbs

Gladious Bulbs—My famous beautiful RAINBOW COLLECTION of thirty, all different, blooming size, \$1.00 postpaid. Easily grown. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. 36-page illustrated Gladious Book free. HOWARD GILLET, Box 553, New Lebanon, N. Y.

TOBACCO

THE IDEAL SMOKE—Box of 25 National Stars Cigars. Sweet to the last puff. \$1.00 postpaid. Box of 50, \$1.90 C. O. D. orders accepted. J. C. MILDEBRAND, Red Lion, Pa. 2-31x

PAPER YOUR HOME for 90c PER ROOM

You can paper the average room with high-grade, artistic wallpaper for as little as 90c by buying direct at lowest wholesale prices. Send for big free catalog. Not the usual small mail order catalog but a large book showing scores of artistic designs for ceilings and borders as well as walls. Write today.

PENN WALL PAPER MILLS
Dept. 21 Philadelphia, Pa.

THE LOUIE TAYLOR

RODGERS MEMORIAL

Many granges and friends are sending contributions for this fund. Many more intend to send; can you do so before April first? We are anxious to be in a position to decide the room that will be set aside and known as the "Rodgers Room" when building is ready to begin. Let us give as freely to honor her and respond as quickly as did she with her music.

At Center Hall Conference two years ago Mrs. Rodgers gave to a few of her friends a penciled copy of a little selection she had composed planning that it be sung to the tune "Silver Thread Among the Gold." I know every one who has listened enraptured as her "precious" violin talked as it were, will want a copy.

JOY HOURS

All my days are swiftly passing,
Spring with flowers and summers gay;
When the autumn leaves are falling,
And grim winter's on the way.

Cherish then each fleeting day to-day
Ere the moments pass away;
Hours of joy and hours of pain
Never more return again.

Fill the hours with joy, each day to-day,
Years are drifting fast away;
Hours of joy and hours of pain
Never more return again.

Send all contributions to Mrs. J. Craig Lee, 15 West Walnut St., Washington, Pa.

AFTERWHILE

"Afterwhile" we say, an' sit
Musin'-like an' dream of it,
Thinkin' what we'll be an' do
Afterwhile when dreams come true,
Foolin' our fool selves, y' see—
Humanlike—with that idee
That the afterwhiles are best,
Hullsomest an' happiest.

Ain't no blame attached t' none—
That's what folks have allus done.
Drempt about their afterwhiles,
Rubbed their hands an' forced their smiles

Childishlike, an' I allow
Never stopped to think of how
"Afterwhile" 's the saddest word
That a body ever heard!

"Afterwhile" when spring comes on,
Orchard blossoms come an' gone,
Summer gloamin's, shadders, too,
Breathe of age to me an' you!—
Then our eyes won't be so bright,
Nor so keen to sense delight—
Things will be more common and
Like enough more second hand.

"Afterwhile" an' then it seems
Life consists of dreamin' dreams—
Dreams of things we didn't doo,
Yes, an' vicy-versy too!
No sir-e-e—I 'lectioneer
For the times that's now an' here—
Wouldn't trade their cheer an' smiles
For eternal afterwhiles.

—John D. Wells.

TEST GARDEN SEEDS

A simple method of making a germination test of garden seeds is to count 25, 50, or 100 seeds of the sample to be treated and put them between folds of moist blotting paper. Put the paper between plates and place the apparatus in a warm room. Keep moist but not wet. Count sprouted seeds and note rapidity of germination and vigor of the sprout.

CLEAN THE FLOWER POTS

Whether in the dwelling or in the greenhouse, flower pots should be scrubbed occasionally to remove the moss and slime that collects on them. No plant can be expected to do well under adverse conditions.

BUILDING THE BRIDGE

An old man, going a lone highway,
Came at the evening, cold and gray,
To a chasm, vast, and deep, and wide,
Through which was flowing a sullen tide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim;
The sullen stream had no fears for him;
But he turned, when safe on the other side,
And built a bridge to span the tide.
"Old man," said a fellow pilgrim near,
"You are wasting strength with build-
ing here;
Your journey will end with the ending day;
You never again must pass this way;

You have crossed the chasm, deep and wide.
Why build you the bridge at the even-
tide?"

The builder lifted his old gray head:
"Good friend, in the path I have come,"
he said,
"There followeth after me today
A youth, whose feet must pass this way.
This chasm, that has been naught to me,
To that fair-haired youth may a pitfall
be.

He, too, must cross in the twilight dim;
Good friend, I am building the bridge
for him."

—Anon.

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a rate of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

PEACE

Died January 5, 1928.
WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to send the Angel of Death into our midst, and called Sister Malinda Peace, a member of Henderson Grange, No. 1315, to her heavenly home, and
WHEREAS, Her sudden death has left a vacancy in our Order and community, reminding us of the uncertainty of life by the loss of a good neighbor and Patron; be it
Resolved, That as a token of respect to her memory, we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and resolved that our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be printed in PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS, added to the record of our Order and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

COVENEY

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Divine Master to remove from our midst our brother, Geo. W. Covenev; be it
Resolved, That North Elk Run Grange, No. 913, humbly bow to the Divine Will; and be it further
Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and as a token of our respect, our Charter shall be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions shall be sent to the bereaved family; that they be placed on the minutes of the Grange and a copy be published in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

McDOWELL

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His all wise Providence to so suddenly remove from our midst Brother J. N. McDowell; therefore be it
Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, Brother McDowell was a charter member of Buffalo Grange, also Past Master, Lecturer, and Chaplain as well as Past Lecturer of the Washington County Pomona. He always took an active part in the work of the Order, and we will miss his guiding hand, which has been of estimable value to this organization as well as to the community. Another broken link, another vacant place, but the message comes to us, "Be ye also ready."
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy be sent to the family, also published in the GRANGE NEWS.

CAMPBELL

The members of Burgettstown Grange, No. 1502, were stunned when Olive Torrence Campbell, wife of our worthy master, E. W. Campbell, suddenly passed away and the Master of the vineyard bade her gather up and put away the tools of this life as the evening of rest had come.
Her body was laid to rest in God's acre, witnessing the faith of her ancestors, that living and dead alike, we are in God's care and keeping. We shall cherish her memory in faith, hope and charity and trust the coming morning of death's sleep, will usher in the perfect day.

J. V. STEVENSON

ELIZABETH GLASS,
H. A. BARTON,
Committee.

SUNDAY—KELLER

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Power to call from our midst our worthy Brother, E. B. Sunday, and our worthy Sister, Mrs. E. K. Keller; be it therefore
Resolved, By Logan Grange, No. 109, that we humbly bow to the Will of our Master; be it further
Resolved, That we extend our Sympathy to the bereaved families; be it also
Resolved, That we drape our Charter for thirty days, and that these resolutions be recorded on our minutes, and be published in GRANGE NEWS, also a copy be sent to the families.

CATHARINE MUSSEY,
F. D. MILLWARD,
FANNIE JODON.

HILDEBRANT

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has again entered our midst and called from earthly labor our sister, Mrs. Alice Hildebrandt, a member of Briar Creek Grange No. 146; be it
Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and prayer, that the loving Father of all may comfort them in their loneliness and dark hours of affliction; be it further
Resolved, That our Charter be draped for thirty days and that these resolutions be made a part of our minutes.

J. M. HOELER, Master,
Mrs. H. A. ADAMS, Secretary,
Mrs. CLARA ECKHART, Lecturer.

HORNBERGER

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His loving kindness to remove our brother John Hornberger, from his suffering to a world without pain; be it
Resolved, That we, the members of Ephraim Grange, No. 1815, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy; and be it further
Resolved, That our Charter be draped for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, be placed on the minutes of our Grange, and published in the GRANGE NEWS.

E. W. STUBER,
M. P. WYNGER,
HOWARD KERN,
Committee.

DORSEY

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Divine Master to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, C. A. Dorsey, a Charter Member of Dairy Grange No. 1308;
WHEREAS, His death has left a vacancy in our grange that will be hard to fill; therefore be it
Resolved, That as a token of respect to his memory, we extend our sympathy to the bereaved widow and children; and be it further
Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to his family; that they be put on our minutes, and published in PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

W. R. WILLIAMS,
FLORA BUFFINGTON,
E. T. THISTLETHWAITE.

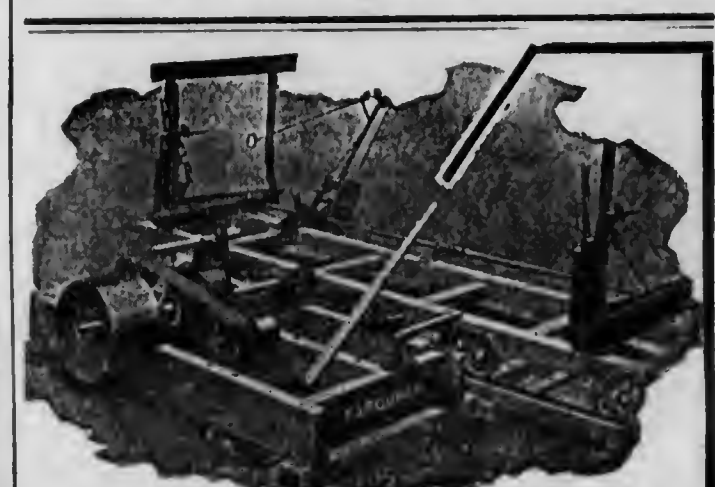
ECKHART

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Master to remove from our midst our worthy sister, Mrs. Ida Eckhart, be it therefore
Resolved, That we, the members of Towamensing Grange No. 1806 extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further
Resolved, That our Charter be draped for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, spread on the minutes of this Grange and published in GRANGE NEWS.

MISS MINNIE M. GREENE,
Mrs. MARTHA BOYER,
Mrs. EMMA SNEYDER,
Committee.

GET MILK FOR GRAIN FED

Feed grain to dairy cows according to their production of milk. Records show that many cows are overfed while others are underfed. Feed one pound of grain to each 3 or 3½ pounds of milk for Guernseys and Jerseys and one pound of grain to each 3½ to 4½ pounds of milk for Holsteins and Ayrshires.



THE NEW FARQUHAR SAWMILL

With Quick Acting Feed—Wide Feed Belt

TAXATION PRIMER

LESSON 1

Taxes. What are they? Why are they?

The first step in a study of Taxation is to understand just exactly what taxes really are and why they are necessary.

Imagine for a moment a condition such as Robinson Crusoe found on his island or, to get nearer home, a pioneer camp on our western plains some hundred years ago.

A few families erected their huts where they chose to select a site. There was no constituted authority, no government, no taxes. Taxes were not necessary since there was nothing to expend them for.

Later on this small community became more populous. The trail became a definite roadway or street. A sheriff was appointed. As the population increased and so-called civilization became evident, a mayor, or recognized authority to maintain order, was installed, a school started, etc.; and in order to pay for these public benefits money had to be collected. Later, street lights, a fire department, paving, sewers, water, gas and other conveniences were established and since they all had to be paid for, it was necessary to charge the costs to the inhabitants. These payments were collected under the name of taxes. And thus taxes became an established custom in all civilized communities.

The more advanced the condition of civilization, the more diversity in the wants of the population, the greater is the public expense and a greater amount of taxes must be collected. But also, increased conveniences invariably attract additional population making greater numbers among which to divide the expense.

The point to be learned from this lesson is that primarily taxes were payment for benefits received, and not simply a necessary evil imposed by governmental authority.

R. LOUIS LLOYD.

GOVERNOR FISHER TO RECOMMEND THAT AMPLE PROVISIONS BE MADE FOR HOUSING STATE FARM SHOW

Governor John S. Fisher has announced his intentions to recommend to the 1929 General Assembly that it make ample provisions for housing the State Farm Products Show.

After addressing the largest meeting of farmers in the history of the Show and making an inspection of all the Show buildings, the Governor said:

"I intend to keep the Show in mind when I make my recommendations to the 1929 General Assembly. This show is unique and the people themselves have developed it. It just suits the agricultural requirements of the State.

"It is better than the state fair idea for it is a real expression of the agricultural life of the people and the very best of that life. It is the duty of the State to make ample provisions for the

Show in Harrisburg or in the State Capital district."

No other act of Governor Fisher has met with more general approval than this announcement, judging from reports reaching the State Farm Products Show Commission. It is the hope of the Commission that new housing accommodations for the Show will be available in two years.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE GRANGE

By Our President

"It seems to me that one of the reasons why the Grange has continued to flourish is that it has kept constantly in mind the thought of the farm as a home and is represented in its membership by the various members of that home. It has recognized the need of a full home life and a wholesome rural life, and has never failed to present these as things most to be desired. At the same time it has recognized the fact that a satisfactory home life and rural life must be based upon reasonable reward for labor on the farm.

"The progressive conservatism of the Grange and its sensible way of considering farm problems and presenting farm needs has given it a position of influence in the nation and has led those in positions of responsibility to listen to the views of the Grange with consideration and respect."—Calvin Coolidge.

PRUNE FRUIT TREES

Any time after the first of the year, when the weather permits, may be devoted to apple, pear, or grape pruning. The earlier this is begun the greater the chances of getting it finished before spring opens.

REGRETS

do not worry Pennsylvania employers who abide by the Workman's Compensation Act. But failure to provide protection to the employees makes the employer liable to a heavy fine in addition to the paying of benefits in accordance with the Compensation schedule.

Our policy furnishes complete protection as required by the Compensation Act and, if the employer wishes, we can protect him against accident while engaged in his work, or at all times during the day and night. We have always paid policyholders return premiums. Write for rates today.

PENNA. THRESHERMEN & FARMERS' MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE CO.
Mechanics Trust Bldg. Harrisburg, Pa.

UNFAIR TO RASTUS

Rastus: "Chief, ah needs protection! Ah done got a unanimous letter this morning which says, 'Nigger, let mah chickens alone.'"

Chief of Police: "Why protection? Leave the chickens alone."

Rastus: "Yes, but how does I know whose chickens I'se got to leave alone?"

RID HERDS OF BOARDERS

Fifteen out of every hundred cows tested in Pennsylvania cow testing associations were sold last year. Most of these cows were unprofitable animals. They were boarders failing to pay their board. Does your herd have three cows of every ten supported by the other seven? Testing will answer the question.

**It Is Much Better to Buy
'Kerlin-Quality' Leghorns
Than to Wish You Had—They Have No Equal**

Biggest Cash Discount Ever Offered for Orders Placed This Month. Order Chicks Now for March to May Delivery.

Bought 2000 Chicks—Raised 91%

Says Success Due to Stamina, Vitality and Feeding Formulas

"Of the 2000 baby chicks received April 27, 1927, we raised 91% to maturity. We attribute our success to the stamina and vitality of your chicks and to your directions for feeding which we followed very carefully. We did not have a single case of white diarrhea. Such loss as we had cannot be attributed to any defect or fault in the quality of the chicks. This is our first experience with raising chicks on a large scale. We are greatly pleased and satisfied with our purchase from you."—L. F. Pierson, Fredericksburg, Va.



Mr. L. F. Pierson, daughter and Kerlin pullets. Notice how alert, yet kind and gentle his 4 months old Kerlin pullets are.

It Pays to Buy Your Chicks from Kerlin

For 28 years "Kerlin-Quality" S. C. White Leghorns—265 to 332 Egg Record Stock—have been constantly improved. Today they are acknowledged the leaders in egg production in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries. Many customers report flock averages well above 200 eggs per bird. "Kerlin-Quality" Chicks will develop into big, strong, healthy, active layers—big lopped comb, clear-eyed, wedged-shaped, money-making egg machines. You can get large, white eggs all winter when prices are highest.

Quality alone should determine what you buy, and not price. Kerlin Leghorns represent the Highest Quality at a mighty Fair Price.

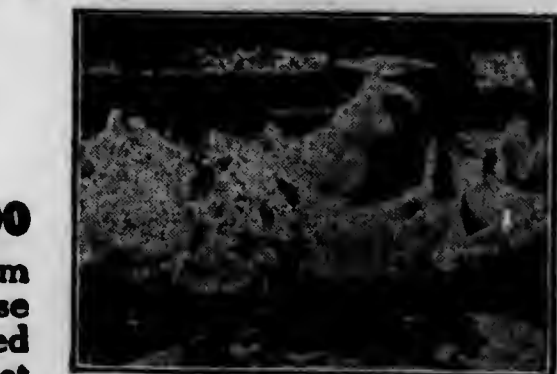
Flocks Tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea

In 10 Months Sold Eggs for \$1504.00

"My 300 'Kerlin' Leghorns have laid 51,567 eggs from Nov. 1, 1926, to Sept. 1, 1927, or 171½ per hen. These eggs sold for \$1504.04, at regular market price. Their feed cost and other expense was \$611.40, leaving me a net profit (in 10 months) of \$892.64, or \$2.98 each. This splendid record I attribute to your high quality stock."—T. W. Malone, Hickory, Pa.

Raised 96%

These fine Kerlin pullets, 3½ months old, shown above, on the farm of T. Noak, Leominster, Mass., who raised 96% of his Kerlin chicks to maturity.



Mr. Mangin's flock of Kerlin Leghorns.

"They Are So Easy To Raise

—and quick to mature. They are tame—and beautiful. And so very profitable! It is indeed a pleasure to take care of them. I can truthfully say, for I know, that it is much better to buy White Leghorns from Kerlin than to wish you had. Your high grade laying strain has no equal," writes Frank T. Mangin, New Orleans, La.

Kerlin Leghorns World's Greatest Egg Producers

There is never any question about their money-making ability. If you don't get "Kerlin-Quality" chicks now, you will be the loser next winter. Kerlin's chicks will pay their entire cost, including feed, and begin to pay you a profit in less than six months from the day you get them. It pays to order early—you make your profit just that much sooner.

100% Live Delivery Anywhere

You are GUARANTEED 100% safe arrival anywhere within 72 hours shipping of Center Hall, Pa. "Kerlin-Quality" Leghorn chicks have the breeding, health and vigor to stand even longer shipments. Thousands of chicks have been shipped to the Pacific Coast (over 100 hours) with excellent results.

Reduced Prices

This season you can buy superior matings of "Kerlin-Quality" leghorn chicks at 12c per chick less than they sold for last year. Take advantage of this big saving now. Order for early delivery—begin taking your profits in five months after getting chicks.

Write for Big FREE Catalog

Our large four-color catalog which is a real history of 28 years' development of the World's Greatest Money-Making White Leghorns, is ready for you. Mailed free. Write today. Quotes low prices on highest quality baby chicks.

**FREE
FEED
WITH
CHICK
ORDER**

Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm [Box 145] Centre Hall, Pa.

Don't "Keep Chickens"—Let "Kerlin-Quality" Chickens "Keep You"

A Balanced Fertilizer

containing sufficient ammonia combined and blended to furnish plant food directly to plants, and designed to help decompose organic matter already in the soil, reduce it to available humus, improve tilth and texture and greatly increase the availability of plant food native to the soil.

YOUNG'S FORMULA

THE 100% AVAILABLE FERTILIZER

containing
Ford AMMONIUM SULPHATE

the best source of nitrogen—is a scientifically proportioned fertilizer of unusual strength. It also contains in the proper proportions superphosphate and potash, forming a complete, high grade, quick and progressive fertilizer. Hundreds of testimonials from satisfied users testify to the unusual qualities of this plant food, and we have on record instances where it has increased grain yields from 75% to 100%.

Full information and prices on any quantities can be had immediately by writing to

GASH-STULL CO.

Fordson Implement and Equipment Distributors.

Fertilizer Division, Dept. 52, Chester, Pa.
WASHINGTON, D. C. SOUTH KEARNEY, N. J.

**End of
Volume**